

GAZETTEER OF INDIA



JULLUNDUR

PUNJAB DISTRICT GAZETTEERS



JULLUNDUR

सत्यमेव जयते

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CHANDIGARH

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FOREWORD

A district gazetteer is a repository of facts and information relating to the district. As such, it is a mirror of society, reflecting a picture of life in the district, as it is lived by the people with their natural and other resources. Therefore, it is of immense value to the administrators, journalists, writers, research workers, politicians, teachers, students and the people in general.

Jullundur is the most densely populated district, situated in the heart of the State. In educational, industrial, agricultural and other fields, it is one of the most advanced districts. An attempt has been made to depict in this volume the changes and developments which have taken place in the district since its formation over a century and a quarter back in 1846.

Chandigarh

27th January, 1978

HARDEV SINGH CHHINA

Financial Commissioner, Revenue,
Punjab.



PREFACE

This is the fifth in the series of the Punjab District Gazetteers being published under the scheme of Revision of District Gazetteers, jointly sponsored by the Government of India and the State Government. The previous editions of the *Jullundur District Gazetteer* were prepared under the British regime from time to time, as detailed below:

The Jullundur District was created in 1846 on the annexation of the Jullundur Doab by the British at the close of the First Anglo-Sikh War, 1845-46. The first edition of the *Jullundur District Gazetteer* was published at Lahore in 1883-84. The material in print available at the time for the preparation of the gazetteer consisted of the Settlement Reports and a draft *Gazetteer* compiled between 1870 and 1874 by Mr. F. Cunningham, Barrister-at-Law. Notes on certain points were supplied by district officers. The *Census Report of 1881* was also utilized. The great mass of the text was, however, taken from Mr. Cunningham's compilation already referred to which again was largely based upon Mr. Richard Temple's *Report on the Settlement, Under Regn. IX, of 1833, of the District of Jullundur, Trans-Sutlej States, 1846—1851*. This report was written in 1852, and, modelled on the meagre lines of the older settlement reports, afforded a very inadequate material for an account of the district. The second edition of the gazetteer was compiled in 1904 and published at Lahore in 1908.

Besides the above mentioned two editions of the main descriptive volume of the district gazetteer in the old series, the *Statistical Tables* were prepared in 1904 (printed in 1908), 1912 (printed in 1913), 1916 (printed in 1917) and 1935 (printed also in 1935).

Since the compilation of the last edition of the *Jullundur District Gazetteer* three quarters of a century back in 1904 and especially after the end of the British rule and the attainment of independence in 1947, radical changes have taken place in almost every sphere of life. The mass migration of minority population from both sides of the border with Pakistan has entirely changed the social set-up of the region. The implementation of the successive Five-Year Plans has brought about vast developments in different fields. An attempt has been made to depict the impact of all such developments in the present volume, which was prepared by my predecessor, Dr. Barkat Rai Chopra, during 1975—77, and approved by the Government of India in 1977.

In the preparation of this volume, the State Gazetteers Unit has benefited immensely by the able guidance and encouragement given by the successive Financial Commissioners, Revenue, viz. Shri N. Khosla, I.A.S., Sardar R.S. Talwar, I.A.S., Sardar Hardev Singh Chhina, I.A.S.; and Shri K.D. Vasudeva, I.A.S., the Joint Secretary, Revenue, Shri R.R. Bhardwaj, I.A.S.; and the Deputy Secretary, Revenue, Shri Pritam Singh Bala, I.A.S.

I am grateful to Sardar M.S. Gill, I.A.S., Commissioner and Secretary to Government Punjab, Public Works Department, for vetting and editing the draft and making useful suggestions for its improvement.

I take this opportunity of expressing my grateful thanks to Dr. P. N. Chopra, M. A., Ph. D., Editor (Gazetteers), Department of Culture, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, Government of India, New Delhi, and to the members of his staff for the thorough scrutiny of the draft and for the helpful suggestions for the overall improvement of the standard and quality of the publication.

I am grateful to the various heads of departments and offices in the State, especially the Deputy Commissioner, Jullundur, and the different officers working under him for extending whole-hearted co-operation in supplying the requisite information and data for the compilation of this volume.

I am also thankful to the staff of the Gazetteers Unit, viz. to Shri Gurmej Chand Kler, Editor; to Sarvshri Rajinder Singh Gandhi, Subhash Chander Behal, Rajinder Kumar Gupta and J. S. Bedi, Compilers; and to Sarvshri Sureshar Lal Sahi, Draftsman-cum-Artist and Inderjit Sharma, Senior Scale Stenographer; for their commendable contribution to the preparation of this volume.

Thanks are also due to the Controller, Printing and Stationery Department, Punjab; and also to Controller, Printing and Stationery Department, U.T., Chandigarh, and their staff for extending full co-operation in the printing of this volume.

Chandigarh

28th March, 1980

BALDEV RAJ SHARMA

State Editor, Gazetteers, Punjab

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CHAPTER I

GENERAL

(a) Introductory

(i) **Origin of the Name of the District.**—The district of Jullundur (*Jalandhar*) is named after the demigod Jalandhara whose history is given in chapter II, 'History'.

(ii) **Location, General Boundaries, Total Area and Population of the District.**—Included in the Jullundur Division of the Punjab, the Jullundur District lies between the north latitude $30^{\circ}-58'$ and $31^{\circ}-37'$ and east longitude $75^{\circ}-05'$ and $76^{\circ}-18'$ in the apex of the Bist Doab, or territory included between the Beas and Satluj rivers.

On the south, it is bounded by the River Satluj which separates it from the districts of Ludhiana and Firozpur; on the north-west, the Kapurthala District intervenes between the Jullundur territory and the River Beas; and, on the north-east, the Jullundur District borders on the Hoshiarpur District. This last boundary is broken by the isolated Phagwara Tahsil of the Kapurthala District which projects some 24 km into the heart of the district. But for this, the district would have the shape of a fairly regular triangle.

The district is divided into four tahsils; Jullundur comprises its northern portion, and Nawashahr, Phillaur and Nakodar the southern, lying in that order from east to west and all washed by the River Satluj. The headquarters of the district are at Jullundur, which is also the headquarters of the Division, on the Grand Trunk Road and Northern Railway, 79 km from Amritsar and 57 km from Ludhiana.

Jullundur, the headquarters of the district administration is directly connected, both by rail and road, with Pathankot (116 km) in the north, Hoshiarpur (44km) in the north-east, Nawashahr (68 km) in the east, Nakodar (32 km) in the south, Kapurthala (21 km) in the west and Amritsar (79 km) in the north-west. All important places in the district are connected by rail and road. The roads run almost parallel to the railway lines throughout the district.

According to the Central Statistical Organization, Department of Statistics, Ministry of Planning, Government of India, New Delhi, the provisional area of the district, as on July 1, 1971, was 3,399 sq. km

but the Director of Land Records, Punjab, Jullundur, puts it at 3,413.56 sq. km. in the same year, i.e. 1971-72. The tahsil-wise area, according to the latter source, is given below:

TAHSIL	AREA (Sq. km.)
Jullundur	.. 1,008.51
Nawashahr	.. 774.66
Nakodar	.. 881.85
Phillaur	.. 748.54
District Jullundur	.. 3,413.56

(Source: Director of Land Records, Punjab, Jullundur)

According to the 1971 Census, the population of the district was 14,54,501, comprising 7,72,416 males and 6,82,085 females.

(iii) **Histoy of the District as an Administrative Unit and the Changes in its Component Parts.**—At the close of the First Anglo-Sikh War in 1846, the British annexed the whole of the Jullundur Doab, and it became the Commissionership of the trans-Satluj States. For two years, the administration was directly under the Supreme Government at Calcutta; but in 1848, the Commissioner became subordinate to the Resident at Lahore, and in the succeeding year, 1849, when the rest of the Punjab was annexed by the British, the administration of the *doab* was assimilated to the general system. The Commissioner's headquarters were fixed at Jullundur, and three districts of Jullundur, Hoshiarpur and Kangra (Himachal Pradesh) were created. The fort at Phillaur was occupied as an artillery magazine, and cantonments formed there and at Nakodar, which continued to be occupied till 1857 and 1854 respectively.

Generally speaking, the boundaries of the district have remained much the same as when it was first constituted. In 1852, the old Tanda *Pargana* was broken up, a portion consisting of Tanda and 68 smaller villages were transferred to the Hoshiarpur District, while the remainder were included in the Jullundur Tahsil except some separate groups of villages which went to the Nakodar and Phillaur tahsils. There was an exchange of villages between the Jullundur and Ludhiana districts in 1899.

(iv) **Subdivisions, Tahsils and Thanas.**—As per 1971 Census, the district comprises 1,273 (1,209 inhabited and 64 uninhabited) villages and 12 towns which constitute four tahsils/subdivisions, viz. Jullundur (416 villages), Nawashahr (291 villages) Phillaur (240 villages) and Nakodar (326 villages). All the four tahsils have been made subdivisions—Jullundur in September 1965, Nawashahr in October 1954, Phillaur in 1964 and Nakodar in October 1964. Besides, there is one sub-tahsil viz., Shahkot, in Tahsil Nakodar.

The tahsil-wise list of police stations and police posts in the district is given in chapter XII, 'Law and Order and Justice.'

(b) Topography

Situated in the heart of Punjab, the Jullundur District forms a part of the Bist Doab, the interfluvial plain of the Beas and Satluj rivers. In general, its physiography lacks variety. The entire district comprises of a vast plain. However, when examined in detail in terms of local differences in slope, texture, local relief and surficial material, the district is easily divisible into two physiographic units: the upland plain and the Satluj flood plain.

(i) **Upland Plain.**—It covers more than three-fourths of the total area of the district. Within the upland plain, the height above sea level ranges between 244 and 259 metres. It is a vast expanse of old alluvium, flat and featureless for kilometres together. However, in the western sections of the upland plain covering parts of the Nakodar Tahsil, the alluvial monotony is somewhat interrupted by a few low and scattered sand ridges, or sand dunes, such as near Jalalpur, Mala and Rupewali villages.

(ii) **Satluj Flood Plain.**—Locally known as the *bet*, the Satluj floodplain lies along the southern boundary of the upland plain. The *bet* includes the southern fringes of Nawashahr, Phillaur and Nakodar tahsils. It is a low lying tract (About 8 metres below the level of the adjoining upland plain) and is frequently flooded during the rainy season. The width of the floodplain varies according to the amount of shift experienced by the river. It is the widest in the Nakodar Tahsil where new river bed runs almost parallel to the old one at a distance of about 13 km. Eastwards in the Phillaur Tahsil, the *bet* shrinks to barely a kilometre and a half. In the Nawashahr Tahsil the floodplain again widens out to about six and a half kilometres. Within the floodplain, a distinction may be made between the 'active' floodplain which is annually flooded and the 'cover' floodplain which is inundated only rarely

when the discharge in the river is enormous. A well marked scarp which varies in height from about 2 to 12 metres separates the floodplain from the upland plain. It may be pointed out that a similar scarp separates the floodplain of the River Ravi from its adjoining upland plain in the Gurdaspur District. These scarps or contact slopes are partly erosional and partly tectonic in origin. They are attributed to the general tectonic uplift experienced during the Pleistocene age, and the accelerated erosional activity of the rivers, consequent upon the climatic changes which occurred at the end of the Pleistocene and the beginning of the Holocene (Recent) Age. The scarp in the Jullundur District is not plane surface but is highly dissected by gullies and crevasses. It has experienced lateral recession resulting in increasing distance between the scarp and the river bed and widening of the 'cover' floodplain as against the 'active' floodplain.

In brief, general uniformity notwithstanding, the physiography of the Jullundur District is characterized by a vast upland plain, a floodplain of varying widths and a well marked eastwest running scarp that separates the upland and the floodplain.

(c) River System and Water Resources

(i) Main Rivers and Tributaries and Canals

River Satluj.—The River Satluj is the master stream of the district. Rising in the Trans-Himalayan tract of Tibet and traversing along tortuous course through Himachal Pradesh, and the Hoshiarpur and Rupnagar districts of Punjab, the river enters the Jullundur District from the eastern side at village Malakpur. It runs westwards forming the southern boundary of Nawashahr, Phillaur, and Nakodar tahsils and separates this district from the Ludhiana District on its south. The Satluj, like other rivers of Punjab, has been changing its course in the past and its flood plain has clear traces of its old channel. The drift, as is the case with other rivers of Punjab, has been to the right so that its flood plain is wider in the adjoining Ludhiana District. The width of the river bed varies from place to place. While the main stream occupies a narrow channel except during the rainy season when the discharge increases, the bed contains numerous braided channels separated in between by low sand islands.

Tributaries.—The East, *Sufed* (white) *Bein* is the main tributary of the River Satluj in the Jullundur District. It is formed near Garhshankar (Hoshiarpur District) where the Basu *Khad*, flowing down the western slopes of the Shiwalik hills, empties itself into what is known as the *Bein*. It also receives water from a number of seasonal streams, locally known as *chos*.

More important among these streams is the *Jadla Bein* which joins the Garhshankar branch near village Bhaura. From Bhaura, the *Bein* flows in a north-westerly direction for about 23 km. In parts, the valley of the *Bein* is entrenched and lies roughly 3 metres below the level of the upland-plain through which it flows. The valley sides are severely dissected. After flowing for about 13 km through the Phagwara Tahsil of the Kapurthala District, the *Bein* again enters the Jullundur District at village Ucha where it changes its direction and adopts a more south-westerly course. At Ucha, the *Bein* is also joined by *Kail*, a stream which rises near Pharala in the Nawashahr Tahsil but runs mainly through the Phagwara Tahsil with its course running almost parallel to that of the *East Bein* till the latter changes its direction and is then joined by *Kail* from the south. For about 13 km, the *Bein* forms the boundary between the Jullundur, Nakodar and Phillaur tahsils and, continuing a long winding course through the Nakodar Tahsil, it enters the Satluj floodplain a few kilometres south-west of Malsian and terminates in the Satluj.

Chos.—Besides the River Satluj and the *East Bein*, a few other seasonal streams also need to be mentioned in the drainage system of the district. Locally known as *chos*, the streams emanate from the South-western slopes of the Shiwaliks. These are most numerous in the Hoshiarpur District, where these have badly dissected the foothill plain, but only a few of these enter the Jullundur District. The most northerly of these *chos* runs along the boundary of the Jullundur and Dasuya tahsils. To its south, at a distance of about 6 km, another *cho* enters the Jullundur Tahsil from the east, flows to the west, and after crossing the district boundary joins the *West Bein*, a tributary of the River Beas. A third *cho* entering the district near village Dhurial, runs from east to west, and ultimately joins the *West Bein* (or *Black Bein*). Thus, these three streams belong to the Beas river system. Some of the other *chos*, notorious for their turbulent behaviour during the rainy season, are Nasrula, Tamuli and Mehranwali, all of which drain into the *East Bein*. It may be noted that all these *chos* have their major courses in the adjoining foothill plain of the Hoshiarpur District, while only their lower most sections, enter the Jullundur District.

*Chhamb*s.—A number of local depressions or *chhamb*s may also be noted. Large areas, formerly affected by the flooding of these depressions, have been reclaimed for cultivation, while many depressions have shrunk in size due to silting up by the seasonal streams. One *chhamb* lies to the south and east of Rahon in the Nawashahr Tahsil. Eastern Neri, a stream flowing from the east, falls into this *chhamb*. It emerges again from the western part of the *chhamb*, where it is known as the Western Neri. Since it lies at a higher level than the Rahon *Chhamb*, it generally

remains dry. Smaller *chhambs* are located near Charan, Muzafarpur, Soeta and Gropar villages in the Nawashahr Tahsil. In the Phillaur Tahsil, an extensive marsh lies to the north of the Phillaur town, and a small one near the Ajtani village. A few small marshes are also found in the Jullundur and Nakodar tahsils.

Canals.—Apart from the natural drainage features mentioned above, the district is irrigated by the Bist Doab Canal, and its various distributaries. The Bist Doab Canal irrigates parts of the floodplain in the Nawashahr Tahsil, while its Banga, Kangraur, Jandusingha, Kartarpur and Phillaur branches irrigate the upland plain.

(ii) Underground Water Resources

Hydrological studies in the alluvial tracts of the Bist-Doab region have revealed the existence of two prominent sand beds, within a depth of 100 metres, and separated by 15 metres thick clay. The 15 metres thick clay bed, is of persistent nature and occurs at depths between 160 and 175 metres, above mean sea level. This bed has been designated as '160 metres clay'. A number of other clay beds occur within the first aquifer, in anastomosing pattern, and reduce the total thickness of the sand beds. Thus, the effective thickness of the first aquifer, in the north-eastern part of the Bist Doab, is around 40 metres, which is the same in the south-western parts, i.e. towards the confluence of the Satluj and Beas rivers. The total thickness of the second aquifer, occurring below '160 metres clay' is not fully known.

Groundwater occurs both under confined and unconfined conditions. The depth of water level varies in general between two and six metres below land surface. Towards the River Satluj, however, the water-table is low (to the extent of 15 metres below ground level). Groundwater moves in south-west direction at an average gradient of 0.45 metre per kilometre.

Numerous tube-wells exist in this tract of the Bist Doab region. Tube-wells constructed within the depth of 21 metres yield 675 to 900 litres per minute. The State-owned tube-wells 90 to 100 metres deep yield 2500 to 3000 litres per minute.

The permeability of aquifer ranges between 25 and 790 cubic metres per day per square metre. The specific yield varies between 4 and 24 per cent.

So far as the quality of groundwater is concerned it is fresh. The chloride concentration in about 97 per cent of the well waters, is well within 250 parts per million. The total mineralization is also mostly within 1000 micromohs/cm. at 25° C.

Water-table.—The depth of the subsoil water mostly ranges from about 3 to 4.5 metres in the upland plain. In the Satluj floodplain, this depth normally ranges between about 1.5 to 3 metres. The subsoil water rises to less than 1.5 metres, after the rains and results in waterlogging. During recent years, the water-table has come still nearer to the surface, further accentuating the problem of waterlogging, particularly in the floodplain.

(d) Geology

(i) Geological Formation

The Jullundur District is covered by recent alluvial deposits of the Indo-Ganga alluvium. The thick pile of unconsolidated sediments comprise coarse to fine sand, silt and clay. The bore hole logs indicate that there are interfingering tongues of *Kandi*, which is predominantly composed of boulders, gravels and coarse sand.

(ii) Mineral Resources

The district is poor as regards mineral wealth. A few minor minerals, however found are sand, alkaline earth and brick earth.

Sand.—The river sand used in cement concrete mixture is found at Pandhera, Phillaur, Ganepind, Nangal, Daroli and Ramgarh.

Alkaline Earth.—A few patches of alkaline earth bearing land occur in the Nawasahr Tahsil.

Brick Earth.—Brick earth used for making hard burnt bricks is found in over 200 localities in the district.

Foundary Sand.—Foundary sand has also been reported from the Nakodar area.

The Oil and Natural Gas Commission have been conducting geo-physical surveys and drilling in parts of this district for locating suitable structures and traps for oil and gas. So far the Commission has not been able to strike gas in the area.

(iii) Seismicity

Seismically the Jullundur District is situated in a region which is liable to slight to moderate damage due to earthquakes. Although no major epicentral track has been located near Jullundur, a number of earthquakes originating in the Hindukush, Himalayan Boundary fault zone and Karakoram regions are occasionally experienced at Jullundur with slight to moderate intensity.

The records show that the maximum seismic intensity of VII on the Modified Mercalli Scale 1931¹ was experienced during the Kangra earthquake of 4th April, 1905. In the earthquake zoning map of India, prepared under the auspices of the Indian Standards Institution, Jullundur, lies in zone IV but close to zone III.

In order that civil engineering structure at Jullundur may not suffer damage due to earthquakes, the structures may be made earthquake-resistant. The Indian Standards Institution Code, entitled *Criteria for Earthquake-Resistant Design of Structures*, has recommended the seismic factor .05g for inclusion in the design co-efficient.

(e) Flora (Botany)

Broadly speaking, the forest vegetation of the district falls under the type, "Northern tropical dry deciduous forest". The principal trees of the district are : *kikar* (*Acacia nilotica* subsp. *indica*), *phulahi* (*Acacia modesta*), *shisham* (*Dalbergia sissoo*), mulberry (*Morus alba*), *jaman* (*Syzygium cumini*) and *ber* (*Zizyphus mauritiana*). The *ber* is generally found in rather light soils. The *dhak* (*Butea monosperma*), which is generally found in hard clay or stiff loam soils is not common in the district except in some parts of the Nawashahr Tahsil. Palms are still common in the south-eastern areas of the district. Mango groves are rarely to be seen. The *neem* (*Azadirachta indica*) is grown mostly in private lands and its leaves and the oil from its seeds are used for medicinal purposes. *Bakain* (*Melia azedarach*) is grown by the people in villages or in their lands for providing shade. *Lasura* (*Cordia dichotoma*) provides a cheap fruit to the people and is also used for other purposes. *Siris* (*Albizia lebeck*) is fairly widely cultivated and it also grows along road strips. Its heart-wood polishes well and it is, therefore, widely used for making furniture. Mango is cultivated by the people for its fruit and the tree is also seen in the road and canal strip plantations. *Shisham*, *kikar* and the eucalyptus hybrid (Mysore gum) are grown on an extensive scale in the road, rail and canal strips

1. Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale of 1931.

Scale	Specifications
VII	Every body runs outdoors. Damage negligible in buildings of good design and construction ; slight to moderate in well built ordinary structures ; considerable in poorly built or badly designed structures ; some chimneys broken. Noticed by persons riding motor-cars.

Source :—Director-General of Observatories, New Delhi).

¹Champion Harry G and Seth, S.K. *A Revised Survey of the Forest Types of India* (Delhi, 1968) pp 189—025

and other block forest plantations of the district during the past few years by the Forest Department. These roadside plantations not only provide handsome revenue to the State in due course but also enhance the beauty of the public highways and, at the same time, afford protection against the scorching sun and dessicating winds of the summer season. Spread all over the district, these plantations, apart from beautifying the whole countryside, also act as good shelter belts giving protection to the crops and soils of the district against the hot winds during summer, and the cold winds during winter.

In addition to the above, at the village homesteads, a few large trees are found such as *pipal* (*Ficus religiosa*), *bohar* (*Ficus benghalensis*) and *pilkin* (*Ficus* sp.). During the past few years, *Kigelia pinnata*, an introduced tree, popularly known as the sausage tree of Africa, *gulmohar* (*Delonix regia*), various varieties of *Bauhinia* and *amaltas* (*Cassia fistula*) have been grown, practically all over the district, at suitable places for ornamental purposes. Among the shrubs of the district, the *basuti* (*Adhatoda vasica*) occurs occasionally in the east. In the sandy soils in waste lands, a low shrub, *mahar* (*Orthanthera viminea*) is common. The *dhak* is also found usually as a shrub. The *malah* (*Zizyphus numularia*) is the *jangali-ber* but it is not of any particular importance to the agriculturists. *Ak* (*Calotropis procera*) grows here and there in waste lands. *Akra* (*Ipomoea crassicaulis*) has lately come up over extensive areas, having been grown as a hedge but has now run wild.

The following are the more common among the grasses. *Khabal* (*Cynodon dactylon*) is common throughout the district and is relished by the cattle. The *dab* (*Desmostachya bipinnata*) is used for thatching, and for making rough ropes. It is occasionally used for fodder. It is of importance in religious ceremonies. *Sarkanda* (*Saccharum (Erianthus) bengalense*) abounds all over the district, in waste lands as well as in road, rail and canal strips, and along the boundaries of cultivated lands. It is used for thatching purposes and also for providing raw material to the *ban*-making industry. In recent years, it has also been found useful for paper pulp. *Kahi* (*Saccharum spontaneum*) is generally found in sandy areas and waste lands, particularly along river banks. It is used for thatch, *chicks* and when unripe, as fodder for cattle.

Dibh (*Typha elephantina*) is generally found in the water logged or swampy areas, along the canal strips and rivers. It is used for thatching and mat-making purposes. Besides *Typha*, other riverside vegetation consists mostly of *dilchi* or *jhau* (*Tamarix diocta*). Its branches

are used for making baskets and broom sticks (*rarkas*). Another coarse sedge called *dila* (*Scirpus* sp.), found in cultivated fields, is harmful for the crops and has to be eradicated from the fields by repeated deep ploughings.

(f) Fauna (Zoology)

Fauna is a gift of nature, and the different beasts and birds, forming part of wild life, need to be preserved. The wild animals and birds help in protecting crops, by preying upon worms, insects, etc. which might destroy them. The Punjab Wild Life Preservation Act, 1959, and the rules framed thereunder, aim at the protection and preservation of wild life. There are certain restrictions on shooting, and capturing of wild birds and animals, in close season at night time, using certain illegal methods of hunting and capturing and also on bag limit. The shooting and capturing of species like black buck, *chinkara* and great Indian bustard, which are getting extinct, has been banned throughout the year, for a period of five years. Restriction also exists for illegal sale of game meat in hotels.

Being a predominantly agricultural and heavily populated area, the Jullundur District does not have much natural vegetation and forested land. The increasing emphasis on bringing all available culturable land under the plough, is also eliminating every possible habitat for wild life. There is no wild life sanctuary in the district.

The different zoological types, still extant in the district, are detailed below :

(1) **Fishes.**—The different varieties of fishes available in the district are : *Catla catla* (*catla* or *thaila*), *Cirrhinus mrigala* (*mirgal* or *naraini*), *Cirrhinus reba* (*sunni*), *Clarius meegur* (*magur*), *Heteropnestes fossilis* (*lakhi* or *seengi*), *Labeo calbasu* (*kalyan* or *kalonch*), *Lebeo gonius* (*siriha*), *Labeo rohita* (*rohu*, *dhambra*), *Labeo dero* (*gid*) *Labeo bata* (*bata*), *Mystus seenghala* (*singhari* or *shingari*), *Notopterus chitala* (*parri*), *Notopterus notopterus* (*parri*), *Ophicephalus marubius* (*soul*), *Ophicephalus striatus* (*karrar*), *Rita rita* (*khagga*), and *Wallago attu* (*malli*).

(2) **Amphibions (Frogs and Toads).**—Bullfrog, skipping frog and paddy field frog; and marshly toad, Anderson's toad and common Indian toad.

(3) **Reptiles.**—Tortoise (*kachhua*) and crocodiles (*magar machh*) found in the rivers Beas and Satluj and small streams or ponds near the rivers; common Indian Krait, Indian cobra, Russell's viper (*da hain*) and sawscaled viper (*bhonsa*) : and lizards.

(4) **Birds.**—The birds found in the district are of two types, viz., resident birds, and migratory birds (which visit the area in winter), as detailed below :

Resident birds.—Common crow, common babbler, nightingale, king fisher, fly catcher, common myna, Indian robin, tailor-bird, starling, weaver-bird, spotted munia, red munia, common sparrow, hooper, wood packer, common swallow, common owl, vulture, common eagle, *shikra*, *lagger baggar*, *turmati*, blue rock pigeon, green pigeon, common dove, common peafowl, rain quail, button quail, common quail, grey partridge, black partridge, common coot, heron and egret.

Migratory Birds.—Brahminy duck, pintail, wigeon, gadwall, mallard, common teal, whistling teal, common pochard, tufted pochard, red-crested pochard, white-eyed pochard, garganey teal, crane and goose.

These birds visit the river areas, ponds and *chhambs* in winter season.

(5) **Mammals.**—Those found in the district are: blue bull, black buck, hog deer, wild boar, wild hare, jackal, fox, jungle cat, etc. The wild animals like blue bull, hog deer and wild boar are very rare in the district, and are found in the riverside areas.

(g) Climate

(i) Climatic Divisions and Seasons and Their Durations.

The climate of this district is on the whole dry except during the brief southwest monsoon season. The year may be divided into four seasons. The cold season is from the middle of November to the early part of March. The succeeding period up to the end of June is summer season. July, August, and the first half of September constitute the south west monsoon season. The period from mid-September to the middle of November is the post monsoon or transition period.

(ii) Temperature and Humidity

Temperature.—There is no meteorological observatory in the district. The description which follows is based on the records of the observatories in the neighbouring districts where similar climatic conditions prevail. After February, temperature begins to rise rapidly. June is generally the hottest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at about 41° C. and the mean daily minimum at about 27° C. Scorching dustladen winds blow on many days in the summer season and the day temperatures on individual days may reach 45° C. Afternoon thundershowers which occur on some days during the summer bring welcome relief though only temporarily. With the onset of monsoon by about the end of June or early in July, the day temperatures drop down appreciably. But the nights continue to be as warm as night

during the summer. Due to the increased moisture of the monsoon air, the weather is often sultry and uncomfortable in between the rains. After about mid-September when the monsoon withdraws, temperatures decrease, the drop in the night temperatures being rapid. January is generally the coldest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at about 19° C. and the mean daily minimum at about 6° C. During the winter season, cold waves affect the district in the year of western disturbances and the minimum temperature occasionally drops below the freezing point of water.

Humidity.—During the brief southwest monsoon months, and for spells of a day or two in association with the passing western disturbances, high humidity prevails in the district. In the rest of the year, the humidity is low. The driest part of the year is the summer season when in the afternoons the relative humidity is 30 per cent or less.

(iii) Rainfall.

Records of rainfall in the district are available for 4 stations, for 94 years. The details of the rainfall at these stations and for the district in general are given in Tables 1 and 2. The average annual rainfall in the district is 646.4 mm. The rainfall in the district in general, increases from the southwest towards the northeast, and varies from 528.9 mm. at Nakodar to 758.1 mm. at Nawashahr. About 69 per cent of the annual normal rainfall in the district is received during the period from July to September, July being the rainiest month. Some rainfall is received mostly as thundershowers in June, and in association with passing western disturbances in the cold season. The variation in the rainfall from year to year is appreciable. In the 50-year period, 1901 to 1950, the highest annual rainfall amounting to 197 per cent of the normal occurred in 1917. The lowest annual rainfall which was 60 per cent of the normal, occurred in the years 1905 and 1918. In the same period, the annual rainfall in the district was less than 80 per cent of the normal in 14 years. Two consecutive years of such low rainfall occurred, twice, and three consecutive years once in this period. Considering the annual rainfall at the individual stations, even 4 consecutive years of such low rainfall, occurred at Nawashahr, during the period from 1918 to 1921. It will be seen from Table 2 that the annual rainfall in the district was between 400 and 900 mm. in 41 years out of 50.

On an average there are 35 rainy days (i.e. days with rainfall of 2.5 mm. —10 cents or more) in a year in the district. This number varies from 32 at Nakodar to 38 at Nawashahr.

The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours recorded at any station in the district was 304.8 mm at Jullundur on 1878 August 18.

GENERAL

13

TABLE NO. 1

सत्यमेव जयते

Normals and extremes of rainfall

Station	Number of years of data	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September
Jullundur	.. 50a	35.6	35.8	27.7	17.3	14.5	38.1	180.3	181.6	92.2
	b	2.6	2.6	2.3	1.5	1.3	2.9	8.6	7.6	3.9
Nakodar	.. 50a	26.9	31.5	21.8	13.5	11.2	34.8	145.0	129.8	85.9
	b	2.2	2.6	2.0	1.2	1.1	2.5	7.7	6.6	3.6
Phillaur	.. 50a	31.0	33.3	25.4	14.7	11.2	45.5	182.1	159.3	105.7
	b	2.4	2.7	2.1	1.2	1.2	3.1	8.1	6.8	3.6
Nawashahr	.. 50a	38.3	37.9	29.2	16.0	12.7	55.9	221.7	189.5	120.1
	b	2.7	2.8	2.5	1.4	1.5	3.6	9.0	7.9	3.9
Jullundur (District)	.. 50a	32.9	34.6	26.0	15.4	12.4	43.6	182.3	165.1	101.0
	b	2.5	2.7	2.2	1.3	1.3	3.0	8.3	7.2	3.7

(a) Normal rainfall in mm

(b) Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm or more)

*Years given in brackets

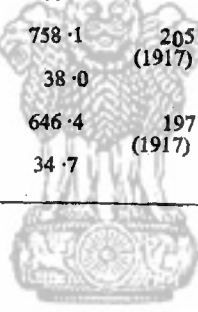
** Based on all available data up to 1965

सत्यमेव जयते

1

in the Jullundur District

October	November	December	Annual	Highest annual rainfall as % of normal and year*	Lowest annual rainfall as % of normal and year*	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours**	
						Amount (mm.)	Date
10.2	3.8	20.1	657.2	191 (1950)	54 (1905)	304.8	1878 August 18
0.7	0.4	1.3	35.7				
8.9	3.3	16.3	528.9	212 (1950)	45 (1905)	287.0	1880 July 5
0.6	0.3	1.2	31.6				
11.7	3.1	18.3	641.3	194 (1917)	52 (1905)	292.9	1955 October 4
0.8	0.4	1.4	33.8				
12.9	3.8	20.1	758.1	205 (1917)	41 (1918)	240.0	1892 September 14
0.7	0.4	1.6	38.0				
10.9	3.5	18.7	646.4	197 (1917)	60 (1918)		
0.7	0.4	1.4	34.7				



सत्यमेव जयते

Table No. 2.
Frequency of annual rainfall in the Jullundur District
(Data 1901—1950)

Range in mm.	Number of years	Range in mm.	Number of years
301—400	4	801—900	3
401—500	7	901—1,000	3
501—600	9	1,001—1,100	1
601—700	15	1,101—1,200	0
701—800	7	1,201—1,300	1

(iv) Atmospheric Pressure and Winds

Cloudiness.—The skies are heavily clouded and overcast, on a few days during the southwest monsoon season, and for spells of a day or two in association with passing western disturbances, during the cold season. During the rest of the year, the skies are mostly clear or lightly clouded.

Winds.—Winds are generally light in the district. In the southwest monsoon season, winds from directions between northeast and southeast, are common but on many days in the afternoons, westerly to northwesterly winds predominate, except in the latter half of summer, when easterlies and southeasterlies blow on some days.

Special Weather Phenomena.—During the cold season, western disturbances affect the weather over the district, when thunderstorms occur. Duststorms and thunderstorms, occur in the summer season, and rain during the monsoon season, is often associated with thunder.

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

(a) Ancient Period

Early Legendary History

In former times, the district or kingdom of Jalandhar comprised the whole of the Upper Doabs from the Ravi to the Satluj. According to the *Padma Purana*, as quoted by General Cunningham "the country takes its name from the great Daitya king Danava Jalandhara, the son of the Ganga by Ocean.

"At his birth the earth trembled and wept and the three worlds resounded ; and Brahma having broken the seal of meditation, and having perceived the universe lost in terror, mounted his *hansa*, and reflecting on this prodigy, proceeded to the sea Then Brahma said 'Why, O Sea ! dost thou uselessly produce such loud and fearful sounds ?' Ocean replied 'It is not I, O chief of gods, but my mighty son, who thus roars' When Brahma beheld the wonderful son of Ocean he was filled with astonishment, and the child having taken hold of his beard, he was unable to liberate it from his grasp, but Ocean smiling approached and loosed it from the hand of his son. Brahma, admiring the strength of the infant, then said 'From his holding so firmly let him be named Jalandhara ; and further with fondness bestowed on him this boon —' This Jalandhara shall be unconquered by the gods, and shall through my favour enjoy the three worlds.'

"When the boy was grown up, Shukra, the preceptor of the Daityas, appeared before his father and said to Ocean." Thy son shall through his might firmly enjoy the three worlds; do thou, therefore, recede from Jambudwipa, the sacred abode of holy men, and leave unwashed by thy waves an extent of country sufficient for the residence of Jalandhara. There, O Sea, give a kingdom to this youth, who shall be invincible. Shukra having thus spoken, the Sea sportively withdrew his waves, and exposed, devoid of water, a country extending 300 *yojanas* in length, which became celebrated under the name of the Holy Jalandhara."²

As Sir Alexander Cunningham remarks, this passage undoubtedly embodies a tradition of a time when, as geologists affirm, the sea stretched in a long arm up the Jullundur Doab to the neighbourhood of the Hoshiarpur Shiwaliks.

¹Cunningham, A., *Archaeological Survey Reports. V*, p,145 sqq. ; Cunningham, A., *Ancient Geography of India*. p. 137

²Col, Vans Kennedy, from the Uttara Khanda of the *Padma Purana*,—*Researches in Mythology*, Appendix p. 457

The story of Jalandhara as related in the *Padma Purana* has no special connection with the district and the account of his death is very meagre. According to the local Purana as given by Cunningham, Jalandhara by virtue of the purity of his wife Vrinda was invincible ; this being overcome by the fraud of Vishnu, who impersonated her husband, the Titan was then conquered by Shiva who cut off his head ; but the severed head still joined itself to its trunk however often Shiva might sever it, till at last Shiva made shift to bury the giant underground. The circuit covered by his body is stated to have been 48 miles (nearly 77 km) and to have corresponded with the pilgrim's route now known as the *Jalandhar tirath*, but Cunningham notes that this route does not, according to the Brahmans of the present day, include any place south of the Beas except Kalesar. According to local tradition told to Cunningham in 1846, his mouth, still breathing fire, lay at Jwala Mukhi (Himachal Pradesh), his back beneath Jullundur and his feet at Multan (Pakistan) where in former days the Beas and Satluj met. Yet another legend told to Cunningham by General Saunders Abbott, the then Deputy Commissioner of Kangra (Himachal Pradesh), makes Jalandhara a demon who would not suffer the Doab to be colonized, and was killed by Vishnu who built the town of Jullundur on his back³. According to the Brahmans of the present day, the top of the head of the Titan lies under the temple of Nandkeshwara Mahadeva at Jindrangol on the Nigwal River. Between this place and Palampur (District Kangra, Himachal Pradesh), the pine tree forest is called Vrindavana or "Forest of Vrinda", after the wife of Jalandhara. The head itself is said to be under the Mukteshwar temple, in the village of Sunsol, 8 km to the north-east of Baijnath (District Kangra, Himachal Pradesh). One hand is placed at Nandikeshwara (that is on the top of the head) and the other at Baijnath (near the head), while the feet are at Kalesar on the left bank of the river Beas, to the south of Jawala Mukhi⁴. The existence of a tank called after Jalandhar's queen Barindapar, though now known as Gupha, is also used to prove that he founded the city. Another account makes Jullundur the capital of Lava, the son of Rama, previous to his founding Lahore.

Archaeological Sites

The Archaeological explorations made during the recent years have pushed the antiquity of the Jullundur District to the Harappan period. On the basis of surface exploration, the following new sites have been

³Cunningham, Alexander, *Archaeological Survey Reports*, V, p. 147

⁴The legend of Jalandhara will be found in some detail at page 367 of *Hindu Mythology, Vedic and Puranic* by the Rev. W.J. Wilkins. (Calcutta. 1882)

brought on the archaeological map of India. Haripur and Madhopur, in Tahsil Jullundur, are Painted Grey Ware sites. A few sherds of Painted Grey Ware were also noticed in Charan in Tahsil Nawashahr. At Apra, in Tahsil Phillaur, excavations up to a depth of 4 metres have revealed Painted Grey Ware in limited quantities. Black-and-Red Ware was also picked up from here. At Ashaur, in Tahsil Phillaur, Painted Grey Ware is the earliest ceramic industry. Its fabric varies from coarse to fine grained with simple decorations. Bir Basian, in Tahsil Phillaur, is a Painted Grey Ware site. During explorations, Dhuleta, in Tahsil Phillaur, yielded Painted Grey Ware, Black-and-Red Ware, and Black Slipped Ware. In Katpalon, in Tahsil Phillaur, the earliest period is Harappan. It is followed by the Painted Grey Ware culture with bowls and dishes. Black Slipped Ware and Black-and-Red Ware were also found. The next phase is that of Northern Black Polished Ware. Iron slags have also been reported but it is not clear which period these belong⁵

The materials for a history of the tracts, which now form the Jullundur District, are scanty in the extreme and, for the period anterior to the Muhammadan invasion, and such facts as have come down to us, relate rather to the town of Jullundur itself, than to the territories which encircled it. The earliest historical mention of Jullundur, occurs in the reign of Kanishka the Kushana, who ruled from Kabul to the present Uttar Pradesh. There met, under his auspices, at Kuvana near Jullundur about A.D. 100 a council of Buddhist teachers⁶, which set itself to the task of collecting and arranging the sacred writings of Buddhism, and bringing about a reconciliation and agreement among its different sects. At this council, the sacred texts were no longer written in the ancient Pali or Magadha tongue, but in Sanskrit, and, as the Southern Buddhist Church refused to follow this innovation, or to recognise the authority of the Council, the Council of Jalandhara marks the final schism, between the Northern and Southern Churches.

The Kingdom of Jalandhara

Apart from this isolated event, the earliest fact of importance in the history of Jullundur, is the establishment of the Rajput kingdom there. The date of this is absolutely vague. The tradition preserved by Cunningham, states that after the *Mahabharata*, Susarma Chandra, a Rajput of Somavanshi descent, who had held the district of Multan (Pakistan), and

⁵ Tripathi, Vibha. *The Painted Grey Ware, An Iron Age Culture of Northern India* (Delhi, 1976), pp. 32-34, 124-131

⁶ Grunwedel, *Budhist Art in India*, p. 18

had fought on the side of Duryodhana, against the five Pandava brothers, retired with his followers to the Jullundur Doab, and founded there an extensive kingdom, embracing the whole of the "plain country between the Beas and Sutlej (Satluj), and all the hill country, lying between the Ravi and the frontiers of Mandi and Suket (the then princely states in the Himachal Pradesh) to the south of the Dhaoladhar mountains." This kingdom was known as that of Jalandhara or Trigartta, Trigartta being the name for the country watered by the three rivers Satluj, Beas and Ravi. The name of Trigartta is found in the *Mahabharata* and in the *Puranas*, as well as in the *Rajatarangini* or history of Kashmir (by Kalhana)⁷. At the time of *Mahabharata*, the Malavas were placed in East Punjab. In the account of the conquests of Nakula, they are grouped with the Sibis, Trigartas, Ambasthas and Panchakarpatas. In the description of the wars of Krishana also, they are mentioned with the peoples of Trigartta and Darada. In the battles of the *Mahabharata*, they are grouped with the Yaudheyas and Trigarttas. Thus, it is clear that the Malavas were dominant people of the Punjab, living up to the entrance of the Trigartta in the north⁸.

After the Achaemenian empire, the Punjab underwent a socio-political change. The Parvitiya clans spread from Trigartta to Gandhara, and thence to Kamboja and Papishi and Vahika oligarchies crowding the plains from Sind to the Satluj, and jealously guarding their pride and prestige, were engulfed and overwhelmed by imperialist powers, organised on totalitarian and centralised principles. The unending differences and dissensions were out of tune with the times and were consequently swept off by the march of unitary forces and the rapid expansion of monarchical rule⁹.

The geographical distribution of Asoka's inscriptions, as well as internal evidence, show that the empire of Asoka, extended beyond the natural boundaries of India, up to the borders of Persia, in the north-west. Asoka's father Bindusara, is not known to history as a conqueror. It thus stands to reason, that the empire over which Asoka ruled, was mostly the creation of his grandfather Chandragupta. The kingdom of Trigartta at the time of the Mauryas, was within the natural boundaries of Asoka's empire¹⁰.

7/ Cunningham, Alexander, *Archaeological Survey Reports*, V, p. 148; *Vishnu Purana*, (Bombay, 1889), Eng. trans. by H.H. Wilson, 5 vols. (London, 1864-70), p. 193 and Note 122; Kalhana, *Rajatarangini*, Ed. and Trans. by M.A. Stein (Bombay, 1892; Westminster, 1900)

8 Buddha Prakash, *Glimpses of Ancient Punjab* (Patiala, 1966), pp. 36-37

9 *ibid* p. 26

10 R.C. Majumdar, *Age of Imperial Unity* (New Delhi, 1960), p. 61

After the death of Pushyamitra, the Sungas became a petty local power at Vidisa, while the rest of the Ganga-Jamuna Valley, Rajasthan and eastern Punjab, became divided into a number of petty states, some monarchical and other republican. The Trigartta country, which corresponds to modern Jullundur, was a republican State. It is also given as synonymous with Jalandhar by Hemachandra, who says :— *Jalandharas Trigarttak Syuh* (Jalandhar, i.e. Trigartta). And the Triganda Sesha has *Bahlikascha Trigartaka* which Lassen renders by *Bahlici i idem sunt ac Trigartici*, but here the name should be Bahika, as is known from the *Mahabharata* that Bahi and Hika were the names of two demons of the Beas River, after whom the country was called Bahika.

This kingdom of Jalandhara or Trigartta is of undoubted antiquity. When visited by the Chinese pilgrim Hiuen Tsang, in the seventh century A.D., it is said to have extended 167 miles (about 268 km) from east to west and 133 miles (about 213 km) from north to south, thus including the erstwhile hill States of Chamba, Mandi and Suket (Himachal Pradesh), and Satadru, or Sirhind (District Patiala), in the plains. The Raja of Jalandhara (whom Alexander Cunningham identifies with the Adima of the genealogies and with the Atr Chandra of the Baijnath inscription) was tributary to the Rajas of Kanauj, and Harsha Vardhana of Kanauj placed that traveller, on his return journey, under Utito's protection, who was to escort him from Prayag (Uttar Pradesh) to the Punjab¹¹. Seven generations or about 175 years later, the inscription in the temple of Baijnath at Kiragrama (Himachal Pradesh), dated A.D. 804, mentions Jaya Chandra as Raja of Jullundur. Towards the end of the 9th century Kalhana Pandit records the defeat of Prithvi Chandra, Raja of Trigartta by Shankara Varma of Kashmir, and Indu Chandra is afterwards noticed by Kalhana, the historian of Kashmir as a contemporary of Ananta, who reigned in Kashmir from A.D. 1028 to 1081¹².

The capital of the kingdom of Trigartta or Jalandhara was generally Jullundur, Kangra (Himachal Pradesh) being also an important stronghold ; but Rashid-ud-din following the celebrated Arab geographer Abu Rihan-al-Biruni (A.D. 970-1039) makes Dahmala, the modern Nurpur

¹¹Cunningham, Alexander, *Archaeological Survey Reports*. V. p. 151 ; Julien. Hweng-Tsang, I, P. 259

¹²Kalhana, *The Raj Tarangini*, Book V., verses 144-145, VII, v. p. 150

Suryamati, the able queen of Ananta, a ruler of the Lohara dynasty of Kashmir. was a princess of Jullundur, (R.C. Majumdar. *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. V. *The Struggle for Empire* (Bombay, 1968), pp. 97-98.)

(Himachal Pradesh), the capital of Jullundur¹³. When the Mangols plundered the upper Punjab and Delhi, Sultan Ghiyas-ud-din Balban (A.D. 1266-87) took firm measures to guard the north-west frontier. He therefore established a big cantonment at Jullundur for the purpose. A list of the kings of Trigartta is given in Cunningham's *Archaeological Survey Reports*, V, on page 152. They lost their fort of Kangra to the Muhammadans in the reign of Muhammad bin Tughluq (A.D. 1325-1351), but forty years afterwards, at the time of Timur's invasion, they had regained their independence and kept it until the time of Akbar (A.D. 1556-1605), when they again became feudatories of the Delhi Empire¹⁴. Hence forward, the hill territories of Kangra were all that was left of the kingdom, and the Rajput chiefs of Kangra and the neighbouring hills, all through claimed to be the representatives of the line of Susarma Chandra.

From the latter half of the tenth century up to A.D., 1019 the district was included in the Shahi kingdom of the Punjab and Jullundur was an important city in this region¹⁵.

(b) Medieval Period

Jullundur under the Muhammadans.—Jullundur, according to the *Diwan-i-Salaman*¹⁶, was taken by Ibrahim Shah the Ghaznvide and its capture was followed by that of Dhangian which was evidently within the hills and across the river from Jullundur, and from which the enemy are said to have been driven into the Rawa or Ravi. This seems to refer to the fort of Dahmahri or Dhameri, now named Nurpur (District Kangra, Himachal Pradesh) after Nurjahan, the Damal of the *Tarikh-i-Alfi*, and the Rudpal of Farishta, and if so, the date is fixed as 472 H. (1179 A.D.) by the latter author, or 9 years later (481 H. or A.D.) 1188 by the former. It was certainly a fief of the Delhi Kingdom in the reign of Muizz-ud-Din Bahram Shah (A.D. 1240-42). A college was established in the town at an early period in A.D. 1246 the Sultan Nasir-ud-Din (A.D. 1246-1266) spent the Id-ul-zuha there. From this time, the plains portion of the old kingdom of Jalandhara appears to have remained under Muhammadan rule, though the former reigning family maintained their

¹³Smith, V.A., *Early History of India* (1st edition : Oxford, 1904), I, p., 62 (quoted in the *Jullundur. District Gazetteer*, 1904 (Lahore, 1908), pp. 23-25)

¹⁴Cunningham, Alexander, *Archaeological Survey Reports*, V, p. 145

¹⁵Nijjar, Bakhshish Singh, *Punjab Under the Sultans* (1000-1526 A.D.) p. 11

¹⁶The *Diwan-i-Salman* forms a series of poems in praise of the Ghaznvide monarchs, the author of which died A.D. 1126 or 1131, or about 40 years after the close of Ibrahim's reign.

(Smith, V.A., *Early History of India* (1st Edition; Oxford, 1904), IV, pp. 520-521)

authority in the hills. In one of the numerous Mughal invasions during the reign of Ala-ud-din Khilji (A.D. 1296-1316), the invaders under Dua were defeated near Jullundur by Ulugh Khan and Zafar Khan in A.D. 1297.¹⁷

Khizr Khan (A.D. 1414—1421)—When the house of Tughlak had fallen in consequence of the sack of Delhi by Timur (1398), and had been succeeded by the Sayyids (1414-1450), the country fell into a very disturbed condition, and insurrectionary movements were frequent. In A.D. 1416, Malik Tughan assassinated the Governor of Sirhind, but was driven into the hills by Malik Daud and Zirak Khan. In A.D. 1417, he returned with a considerable army and besieged Sirhind. Zirak Khan was sent against him by Khizr Khan of Delhi; and on his approach he retreated towards the hills but was overtaken at Pail, and compelled to expel the murderers from his camp, to pay a heavy fine and to give his son as a hostage.¹⁸ He was then, it is stated, allowed to retain possession of Jullundur.¹⁹ In A.D. 1419, the *Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi*²⁰ mentions Tughan, "Rais of the Turk-bachchas of Jalandhar" of Jullundur, as aiding Sultan Shah Lodhi, Governor of Sirhind and uncle of Bahlol Lodhi, against a pretender, who had assumed the name of Sarang Khan, and raised a rebellion in the mountains of Bajwarah near Hoshiarpur, which were then dependent on Jullundur. In Rajab 823 H. (A.D. 1420), Tughan again rebelled against Khizr Khan, besieged Sirhind, and overran the country as far as Mansurpur and Pail. Malik Khair-ud-din was sent against him from Delhi and was joined at Samana by the forces of Zirak Khan, and Tughan retreated, crossing the Satluj at Ludhiana, but the river being low, the royal forces followed, on which he fled into the country of Jusrath Khokhar, and his fief was given to Zirak Khan.²¹

Mubarak Shah (A.D. 1421—1434)—In the following year (A.D. 1421) Zirak Khan, then Governor of Jullundur, was obliged to withdraw into the fort of Jullundur on the approach of Jusrath Khokhar, who after a

¹⁷Smith, V.A., *Early History of India* (1st edition: Oxford, 1904,) III, pp. 71, 162

¹⁸Smith, V.A., *Early History of India* (1st edition: Oxford 1904). IV. p. 49

¹⁹J. Briggs' English translation of *Tarikh-i-Farishta* entitled *History of the Rise of Mahomedan Power in India*, Vol. I. p. 510

²⁰Smith, V.A., *Early History of India* (1st edition: Oxford 1904), IV pp. 51-52

²¹*Ibid.*, pp. 52-53

In the Punjab Chiefs, pages 573 and 577, Jusrath is made out to be a Gakkhar and called Jastar Khan, brother of Malik Tatar Khan. In his Report on the *Revised Settlement of Jullundur District* 1880-85. Mr. Purser says that the Khokhars in Jullundur do not mention Jusrath, but they date their settlement here from the time of the Sayyid kings. This is negative evidence in favour of Jusrath being a Gakkhar.

raid upon the country south of the Satluj, had recrossed the river, and marched against him. Jusrath encamped on the East Bein, but in the course of negotiations, got the Governor into his own hands, and carried him off prisoner. He next besieged Sultan Shah Lodhi in Sirhind, but on the approach of the new Emperor Mubarak Shah raised the siege and released Zirk Khan at Ludhiana. Jusrath then crossed the river and seized all the boats, so that Mubarak Shah could not follow until the river fell after the rainy season came to an end, and then having sent part of his force round by Rupnagar, afterwards crossed with his whole army. Jusrath fled first to Jullundur, and thence in succession across the Beas, the Ravi and the Chenab, to Telhar in the hills, his strongest place which is said to have been destroyed by the royal army, under the guidance of Rai Bhim of Jammu. Jusrath, however, after Mubarak Shah had returned from Lahore to Delhi, was able to take the field again, against the Governor of Lahore and Rai Bhim, and in A.D. 1428, after compelling Malik Sikan-dar Tohfa, the Governor, who had marched to the relief of Kalanaur, to retreat on Lahore, he recrossed the Beas and attacked Jullundur. He was however unable to take it, as it was place of much strength and returned to Kalanaur²². In 835 H. (A.D. 1431-32), he defeated Malik Sikandar, on the Bein, near Jullundur, took him prisoner, and afterwards laid siege to Lahore. An army being sent from Delhi, he retreated and Nasrat Khan was placed in charge of Lahore and Jullundur; in August 1432, Jusrath returned and attacked him but was worsted. In the Muharram of 836 H. (September 1432), Malik Allah Dad Lodi, who was sent to relieve Nasrat Khan, was attacked by Jusrath near Jullundur and obliged to flee into the mountains²³.

Lahore was now taken by Shaikh Ali, Governor of Kabul under Shahr-ullah, the grandson of Timur, but in Shawwal it was recovered by Mubarak Shah, who placed Imad-ul-Mulk in charge of Lahore, Jullundur and Dipalpur²⁴.

Muhammad Shah (A.D. 1434—1445).—In 1441, Muhammad Shah confirmed Bahlol Lodhi of Sirhind in the Governorship of Lahore and Dipalpur, and sent him against Jusrath. But Bahlol came into terms with the Khokhar chief, revolted, and remained independent, and finally, in A.D., 1450, became sovereign of Delhi.

²²Smith, V.A., *Early History of India* (1st edition : Oxford, 1904), IV pp. 66-67

²³*Ibid.*, pp. 74-75

²⁴*Ibid.*, pp. 75-77

Alauddin Alam Shah (A.D. 1445—1451).—At the time of Alauddin Alam Shah, India was split into a number of independent states. The Sultanate of Delhi had long before the rise of the Sayyids been considerably diminished in its size and strength. At that time Sarang Khan in the Bist Jallandhar Doab created disturbances, which had to be crushed under the personal direction of the Sultan.

Babar (A.D. 1526—1530).—On Babar's fourth invasion of India, in A.D. 1524, he gave Jullundur and Sultanpur in jagir to Daulat Khan Lodhi at whose instigation he had come. In A.D. 1525-26, in his final invasion, Babar does not appear to have entered the Jullundur District. He crossed the Beas in pursuit of Daulat Khan, who had revolted, near Kahnuwan, and marched down the Jaswant Dun, taking Malot, Kotila and other forts on his way, and crossed the Satluj near Rupnagar. It was on this occasion that Dilawar Khan, son of Daulat Khan, joined Babar, coming up through Sultanpur and Kochi.

Humayun (A.D. 1530—1556).—In 1540, Humayun was expelled by Sher Shah. His retreat was covered at Jullundur by his brother, Mirza Hindal, who was finally obliged to retire before the Afghans, who crossed the Beas at Sultanpur. On Humayun's return, in A.D. 1555, Bairam Khan was sent against an Afghan detachment at Haryana in the Hoshiarpur District, and after driving it back on Jullundur, he advanced and occupied that town and the surrounding country.

Akbar (A.D. 1556—1605).—On the defeat of Sikandar Sur at Sirhind, and his flight to the hills, Shah Abu Maali was sent to Jullundur to hold him in check ; but instead of staying there he advanced to Lahore and thus gave Sikandar Sur an opportunity of collecting an army, and making another effort to secure his throne. In consequence, Akbar was sent in charge of Bairam Khan to the Punjab and advanced by way of Sirhind, Sultanpur and Haryana on Kalanaur, while Sikandar Sur withdrew to Mankot. After receiving the submission of the Raja of Kangra, Akbar took up his residence at Jullundur, where among others, Kamal Khan, a grand-nephew of Jasrath Khokhar before mentioned, waited on him and was well received. Akbar was now called to the east to meet Hemu, and during his absence Sikandar Sur defeated Khizr Khan, Governor of Lahore, at Chamiani, which may be the village of that name in the extreme north of the Jullundur District. This disaster necessitated the return of Akbar, who had defeated Hemu at Panipat. Sikandar Sur was forced to return to Mankot, which was taken after a siege of six months. In A.D. 1560, Bairam Khan, who had been appointed Khan Khanan on Akbar's accession, and had been virtual sovereign, lost his power and withdrew

with the avowed intention of proceeding to Mecca. On the way, however, irritated at some further events, he changed his intention, and going to Dipalpur, he collected troops and prepared to attack Jullundur. He advanced by way of Tihara, where a party of his friends under Wala Beg was defeated, by Abdulla Khan, Mughal; and shortly after he himself was brought to action and beaten by Atgah Khan on August 23, 1560, at Gunachaur, a large village about 10 miles (about 16 km) north-west of Rahon. After this action Bairam Khan fell back on fort Talwara, on the Beas, where he finally submitted to Akbar in October 1560.²⁵ During Akbar's reign Jullundur was one of the mint cities, but only copper was coined at it. The great settlement made by Todar Mal in Akbar's reign is described in Chapter XI, Revenue Administration.

Jahangir (A. D. 1605—1627).—Shortly after the accession of Jahangir (A.D. 1605), his son Prince Khusrau rebelled, and, leaving Agra, withdrew to Lahore via Delhi. He was besieging the citadel of Lahore when he heard of the arrival of the Emperor's advance-guard at Sultanpur, and at once marched for the Beas. When he reached Bhairowal, on that river, the imperial forces had already crossed, and a battle took place in which he was totally defeated. During Jahangir's reign, Nurmahal was practically refounded by his consort, the famous Nur Jahan, who is said to have been brought up there, and who had the serai constructed.

Shah Jahan (A.D. 1627—1658).—Under Jahangir's successor, Shah Jahan, the serai at Dakhni was built, and, 'apparently, the high-road between Delhi and Lahore was laid out and provided with wells, mile stones (*Kos-minars*) and other conveniences for travellers. In this and the previous reign much was done to improve the country, and many villages were founded, among which some of the *bastis* about Jullundur, and the town of Phagwara (District Kapurthala), called originally Shahjahanpur, may be mentioned. The modern town of Phillaur dates from the reign of Shah Jahan, when its site, then covered with ruins, was selected for one of the serais on the Imperial road from Delhi to Lahore.

Firmness of Delhi power in the 17th Century.—During the rest of the seventeenth century, Jullundur remained firmly attached to the Delhi Empire. The district was, no doubt, affected by the rebellions and rival claims to the throne which are matters of general history, and it can hardly have escaped being disquieted by the disturbances caused by the conflict

²⁵Bakhshish Sing Nijjar, *Punjab Under the Great Mughals* 126—1707 A.D., (Bombay, 1268) pp. 35—37

of the Mughal authorities with the Sikhs in the neighbourhood to the south of the Satluj. But the lower part of the Doab is not physically of such a nature as to make it a favourable field for rebellion, and the Muhammadan population was too predominant, to give the Sikhs much encouragement, to select Jullundur as the scene of their efforts. With the death of Aurangzeb, in A.D. 1707, the empire began to approach its fall, but it may be doubted, whether there was any marked weakening of authority, till the invasion of Nadir Shah, in A.D. 1739. *Sanads* of Muhammad Shah (A.D. 1719—1748) are not rare, and from these it would seem that the administrative machine was still in working order. These are addressed to the usual officials, *Karoris*, *Faujders*, *Naib-Faujders*, *Chaudhris* and others, and were certainly not looked upon as waste paper by the persons to whom these were granted. A very interesting *sanad* found in the possession of the Zaildar of Hium, during the Revised Settlement of the Jullundur District of A.D. 1880—85 by Mr. PUISER, Settlement Officer, was one given by Sayyid Abdulla Khan, Prime Minister of Farrukhsiyar, apparently in the second year of the reign of that Emperor (1713—1719), in which a number of villages in the Dardak *parganah* were enumerated as belonging to the *zamindaris* of certain persons. Nadir Shah's invasion (A.D. 1739), culminating in the sack of Delhi, completely destroyed the power of the empire. Normally its authority continued for about twenty years longer, but its resources had been so diminished, that it was incapable of asserting its rights, or even defending itself successfully, against the numerous enemies, who now started up in all directions. Among these were the Sikhs who had been crushed for a time, when their leader Banda Bahadur was defeated and his forces nearly exterminated by Abdul Samad Khan Governor of the Punjab, in A.D. 1716.

Founding of the town of Kartarpur.—Guru Arjan Dev (A.D. 1581—1606) founded the town of Kartarpur, 16 km from Jullundur in the Jullundur Doab on 21st Magh, 1650 B.E. (A.D. 1593).²⁰

Battle of Kartarpur, A.D. 1634.—After the battle of Gurusar (District Bhatinda) between Guru Hargobind and the Mughal troops sent from Lahore, the former came to Kartarpur in the Jullundur Doab. Differences having arisen between Guru Hargobind and Painda Khan leader of the Pathan mercenaries in the employ of the Guru, the latter

²⁰Kartar Singh, *Sikh Itihas* (in Punjabi, published from Amritsar in 1968). Part I, pp. 202-203

Guru Arjan Dev was married to Mata Ganga Devi, daughter of Krishan Chand of village Mau, Tahsil Phillaur, on 23rd Asadha, 1636 B.E. (1579 A.D.). On this occasion, on the way to Mau, Guru Arjan Dev stayed for two nights at Bilga, from where the marriage procession started for Mau. In commemoration of the Guru's stay at Bilga, a Gurdwara has been built at this place where a few items of the Guru's dress are preserved,

deserted the Guru and sought service with the Governor of Lahore. Emperor Shah Jahan sent a big expedition against the Guru, this time commanded by the renegade Painsa Khan and Kale Khan, the brother of Mukhlis Khan. They were also joined by the Jullundur troops. The Guru's forces (comprising only 5,000 soldiers) were encircled at Kartarpur, but were able to turn the tables on the besiegers. Fighting in the van of the Sikh forces were Bhai Bidhi Chand and Guru Hargobind's own sons Gurditta and Tyagmal. The latter viz. Tyagmal, Guru Hargobind's youngest son, displayed remarkable bravery and skill in the battle, for which the Guru changed his name to Tegh Bahadur²⁷. The Imperial troops were routed and both Painsa Khan and Kale Khan were killed.

However, Guru Hargobind realized that he could not withstand the might of the Mughal arms in the plains. Consequently, immediately after the battle he left Kartarpur and came to Phagwara. But as the latter place was only about 160 km from Lahore, he shifted his headquarters to Kiratpur in the Himalayan foothills where he spent the remaining years of his life.²⁸

Rising in the Jullundur Doab under Banda Bahadur.—In A.D., 1708 Banda Bahadur had been commissioned by Guru Gobind Singh from the Deccan to the Punjab to punish those who had persecuted the Sikhs and murdered the Guru's father and innocent children. During his operations in the Yamuna-Ganga Doab in the summer of A.D. 1710, Banda Bahadur received appeals from the peasants of the Jullundur Doab to help them against the Mughal Faujdar. He raised the siege of Jalalabad and recrossed the Yamuna before the monsoon made it unfordable.

The news of Banda's return to the Punjab was enough to put heart into the Malwa peasantry. The most serious rising of the Sikhs occurred in the Jullundur Doab, where the Sikhs rose as one man to throw off the

²⁷Guru Tegh Bahadur was married to Mata Gujri, daughter of Lal Chand, Khatri, of Kartarpur on 15th Asuj, 1689 B.E. (1632 A.D.). In commemoration of the event, a Gurdwara, known as Vivah Asthan has been built in the town of Kartarpur. (ibid., p. 300)

²⁸Khushwant Singh, *A History of the Sikhs, Vol I, 1469—1839* (London, 1963), p. 66 ;
Muhammad Latif, *History of Punjab* (Reprinted : Delhi, 1964), pp. 256-57 ;

K.S. Narang and H.R. Gupta, *History of the Punjab (1526—1857)* (Delhi, . . .), pp. 128-29 ;
Hari Ram Gupta, *History of Sikh Gurus* (New Delhi, 1973), pp. 119-120 ;

Bakhshish Singh Nijjar, *Punjab under the Great Mughals, 1526—1707 A.D.*, (Bombay, 1968), pp. 89-90

yoke of Mughals. Shams Khan, the Faujdar of Jullundur, was defeated at Rahon. He was the first victim of the tactics for which the Sikhs became famous. This was the *dhai phut*—hit, run, and turn back to hit again. The Sikhs seized Jullundur and Hoshiarpur and by the autumn of A.D. 1710 liberated the whole of the Jullundur Doab.²⁹

The capture and execution of Banda Bahadur and his followers in A.D. 1716, and the persecution of the Sikhs that followed, completely crushed them, and they were scarcely heard in history for a generation. But though the Sikhs were temporarily subdued, the Khalsa was not dead. It waited only for a favourable hour to rise with renewed vitality, animated by bitter hatred for the sufferings it had endured, and encouraged by the memory of triumphs in the past.

The Sikhs from the invasion of Nadir Shah to the expulsion of the Afghans, A.D. 1738—1769—The hour was not long delayed, for the Mughal empire, rotten at the core, and torn by internal dissensions, was falling before the attacks of the Marathas. Under the rule of Abdus-Samad Khan and his son, Zakaria Khan (A.D. 1726—1745), known better by his title, Khan Bahadur, the Sikhs were indeed prevented from any organized resistance on a large scale, and robbery was rendered dangerous by the action of a movable column; but after the invasion of Nadir Shah (A.D. 1738-39) during which he put Nurmahal to ransom, they again appeared in arms, but after a temporary success were utterly defeated by Adina Beg, who had been appointed Governor (Faujdar) of the Jullundur Doab, and Nazim of the hill country to the north of Lahore and Amritsar by Zakaria Khan. The defeat took place in A.D. 1743, apparently in the neighbourhood of Eminabad, near Gujranwala (Pakistan); some of the more important Sikh Chiefs, as Jassa Singh Ahluwalia, were engaged. Two years later he and the Bhangi Chiefs were again defeated (this time to the south of the Satluj near Muktsar), and obliged to fly to the hills. But in spite of these disasters, the tide had already turned, and in A.D. 1747, the Sikhs are found as allies of the empire in resisting the Afghan invader, Ahmad Shah, who had been incited to invade India by Shah Nawaz Khan, Governor of Lahore, in order to assist him against his brother, Yahya Khan (A.D. 1745-1747), who had the support of the Delhi Court. When Ahmad Shah came, Shah Nawaz Khan repented of his treason and opposed him, but was defeated. Adina

29 Khushwant Singh, *A History of the Sikhs, Vol. I, 1469—1839* (London, 1963), p. 108 ;

K.S. Narang and H.R. Gupta, *History of the Punjab (1526—1857)*, p. 214;

Bakhshish Singh Nijjar, *Punjab Under the Later Mughals (1707—1759)*, (Jullundur, 1972), pp. 51—53

Beg and the leaders of the more important Sikh Confederacies, which will be noticed hereafter, were also opposed to the invader, who was finally defeated in A.D. 1748, near Sirhind, by Muin-ul-Mulk (popularly known as Mir Mannu), the son of the Grand Wazir, and obliged to evacuate the Punjab. Mir Mannu became Governor of the Punjab, and ruled from A.D. 1748 to 1752, retaining Adina Beg as his deputy in the Jullundur Doab. This official was a man of marked ability, but much more intent on his own aggrandizement than careful for the interests of the State, and he was always ready to intrigue with any power that appeared likely to prove useful to him. From policy he never proceeded to extremities against the Sikhs, though he occasionally found it expedient to coerce them, and show them that it was to their advantage to be on good terms with him.

Although the Sikhs had rendered good service against Ahmad Shah, they did not discontinue their insurrectionary movements on his retreat, and Mir Mannu was obliged to take the field against them; while Adina Beg was actually attacked by the Ahluwalias near Hoshiarpur. In A.D. 1748, Ahmad Shah again invaded the Punjab, but was bought off. A third time the Durani monarch came, when Mir Mannu, who had become independent of Delhi, had withheld the tribute due to Kabul. On this occasion, Adina Beg practically left his chief unsupported, and the latter was totally defeated in A.D. 1752; but was retained as Governor by Ahmad Shah. Adina Beg now saw his advantage in a more zealous policy, and being deputed to bring the Sikhs into order, defeated them at Makhwal. In this battle he was supported by the bulk of the Ramgarhia Confederacy. He, however, still temporized, and gave the Sikhs favourable terms, and indeed, took many of them into his pay. Mir Mannu died the same year, A.D. 1752, and the governorship of Lahore was held by his widow, Murad Begum, on the part of the Afghan King, till A.D. 1755, when she was treacherously seized by her son-in-law, the Wazir of Delhi.

This led to the fourth invasion of Ahmad Shah, during which he plundered Nurmahal and slaughtered its inhabitants. Adina Beg, who seems to have assisted the Wazir, and to have been put in nominal charge of the Punjab, escaped to the hills, and encouraged the Sikhs to resist the Afghans. After plundering Delhi, Ahmad Shah retired, leaving his son, Prince Taimur, as Governor of the Punjab. Adina Beg who had been at times roughly handled by the Ahluwalia Sikhs, now joined their leader, Jassa Singh, and with his assistance, in 1756, took possession of Jullundur and defeated the Afghan General, Sarbuland Khan, who had been left in charge. Where arms were of no avail, Adina Beg succeeded by bribery in escaping the vengeance of Prince Taimur, with whom he seems to have temporized, now posing as his very humble servant, and again beating his troops. On his

way back to Kabul Ahmad Shah had pillaged and burnt Kartarpur, a sacred city of the Sikhs, 16 km to the north-west of Jullundur; and the following year, A.D. 1757, the Sikhs, under Baba Badbhag Singh, with the connivance of Adina Beg, in revenge, treated Jullundur similarly. But though supported by the Sikhs, Adina Beg found his position precarious, and called in the assistance of the Maratha leader, Ragoba. The Marathas expelled the Afghans, occupied the whole of the Punjab, and made Adina Beg the Governor of that province, in A.D. 1758. But the Sikhs were as little submissive to the Marathas, as they had been to their predecessors, and it was only in Adina Beg's old charge, the Jullundur Doab, that there was anything like order. At the end of 1758, Adina Beg died leaving no son to succeed him.

Next year Ahmad Shah invaded India for the fifth time, drove out the Marathas, and at the battle of Panipat, in A.D. 1761, destroyed for ever their chance of being again masters of the Punjab. He then returned to Kabul, leaving Buland Khan Governor of Lahore and Zain Khan Governor of Sirhind. The Sikhs were now so strong that they began to build forts all over the country. They defeated Khwaja Ubed, who was in command at Lahore, and shut him up in that town. In A.D. 1762, Ahmad Shah appeared for the sixth time and falling on the combined Sikh forces near the village Kup (District Sangrur), where they were engaged in hostilities with Zain Khan, inflicted on them the most terrible defeat they had ever experienced. This holocaust of February 5, 1762, is known to the Sikhs as the *Vada Ghallughara* (the great massacre). However, when Ahmad Shah had gone back to Kabul, leaving Saadat Khan Governor of Jullundur, they came together again, and in December, A.D. 1763, defeated and slew Zain Khan near Sirhind. This victory established Sikh independence; and though Ahmad Shah returned in A.D. 1764 and again in A.D. 1767, when he made the Katoch Rajput Chief Ghamand Chand Governor of Jullundur, he did not recover any substantial power; and as far as the Jullundur Doab is concerned, Afghan sovereignty, even in name, ended in the latter year.

The Sikh Confederacies.—In reality the era of the Sikh Confederacies (*Misls*), which succeeded that of foreign domination, had begun in this Doab in A.D. 1759, immediately after the death of Adina Beg. The Sardars of Jullundur all date the acquisition of their estates from B.E. 1816, or A.D. 1759. The confederacies were the Sikh form of the feudal system. The leaders of the confederacies had under them minor chiefs, and those again their subordinates, till the common soldiers were reached. The country conquered by the confederacy, was parcelled out among the chiefs, for the support of themselves and their armed retainers, principally troopers, for footmen appear to have been held in no account. The greater chiefs divided their lands among their

subordinate chiefs, and these again assigned villages to their dependants for their support. Various tenures springing from the system were known as Pattidari, Misdari, Tabadari and Jagirdari. It is not possible to say when the confederacies had their first beginning. The germs of them existed early. The leaders, of some of the confederacies at least, each with his band of retainers whom he supported partly by robbery, partly by selling their services, partly from the income of his estates, were in the field long before they acquired the territory needed for their permanent support under the feudal system ; and till then, and till the foreign yoke had been shaken off, the confederacies were simply gangs of robbers or bands of mercenary soldiers. When independence was secured, all the confederacies were looked upon as forming one commonwealth ; but they were constantly at war with each other, and the stronger were ever trying by force or fraud, to make themselves masters of the possessions of the weaker. Inside the confederacies, each Sardar, or Chief, obeyed his superior lord just as long as he thought fit. If he felt strong enough, he would declare himself independent, or transfer his services to another chief, or even to another confederacy. It is usual to reckon twelve confederacies :—(1) the Nakais, (2) the Nishanwalias, (3) the Kanhayas, (4) the Sukarchakias, (5) the Shahids, (6) the Bhangis, (7) the Phulkians, (8) the Ahluwalias, (9) the Ramgarhias, (10) the Faizullapurias or Singhpurias, (11) the Karora Singhias, (12) Dallewalias.

**Kanhayas, Sukarchakias, Shahids, Bhangis, Phulkians and
Ahluwalias**

The Nakais and Nishanwalias had no connection with the Jullundur Doab. The Kanhayas for some time held a large tract in the upper part of the Doab, from which they had ousted the Ramgarhias. In their wars with this confederacy, it is probable that both they and the Sukarchakias did at times penetrate into the Jullundur Doab. The Sukarchakias ultimately, in the person of Ranjit Singh, became masters of the whole of the Doab, but till then the scene of their history lay mostly outside it. The Shahids were so called because their leaders were killed in action with the Muhammadans and thus became martyrs. Among them was one Dip Singh, whose head was severed from his body in an encounter with the imperial troops ; but some say this happened to Sada Singh (who appears to have been his nephew), at Dakoha, near Jullundur. Whoever it was, he went on fighting for more than a mile, some say two or three miles, and some a week, after it happened. The connection of the Bhangi Misl with Jullundur was almost equally slight. Lehna Singh, a principal leader of one branch of this confederacy.

was a native of Mustafapur, a village in this district, about 6 km north-east of Kartarpur. But he ran away from home at an early age, and as he was adopted by a resident of the Amritsar District, his connection with the Jullundur District ceased. The Phulkians, too, had little to do with this Doab. The Chaudhuris of Phagwara were considered at one time in some measure under the patronage of the Patiala Raja, whose cousin, Bibi Rajinder, was married into this family ; but in reality they did much more for Patiala than it did for them. Another lady of the Patiala family was married to a son of Tara Singh, Gheba, of Rahon. The Phulkian State of Jind obtained a jagir, in A.D. 1826-27, in Jullundur, from Ranjit Singh,³⁰ and was connected by marriage with the Sardars of Phillaur. The Sardars of Alawalpur, in Jullundur, owed their position, to a great extent, to their connection with Nabha. Otherwise this confederacy needs no further notice. The remaining five *misls* had large possessions in this Doab. The Ahluwalias, of whom the Raja of Kapurthala was the head, have had their history written in detail in the *Rajas of the Punjab* by Lepel Griffin, and as their possessions lay for the most part outside the Jullundur District, there will be little to say about this, perhaps the greatest of the Sikh confederacies, and that little can be best introduced when the other *misls* are being considered.

Ramgarhias

Jassa Singh is usually looked upon as the founder of the Ramgarhia confederacy, and he was certainly the first who made it famous. He belonged to the carpenter caste, but it does not appear that he ever worked as a carpenter himself. His family belonged to the Lahore District (Pakistan). He took service, in A.D. 1752, with Adina Beg and with all the leaders of the confederacy, except one, Tara Singh, helped him, in the same year, to defeat the Ahluwalias, Kanhayas and Sukarchakias at Makhawal. Adina Beg is said by one account to have given him charge of a large tract in the Jullundur Doab, of which he subsequently became master. But, however, this may be, in about four years Adina Beg was driven out of Jullundur by Prince Timur, on which Jassa Singh left him, and built or restored a fort at Amritsar, called the Ram Rauni (from which the *misl* takes its name), which was demolished shortly afterwards by Adina Beg. On the death of the latter, Jassa Singh acquired large possessions in the north of the Bari Doab, and then crossing the Beas, conquered a considerable tract in

30 This Jagir consisted of Musapur, Mehrampur, Malpur, Garcha, Lodipur and another village now included in Musapur, all in the present Nawashahr Tahsil.

the north-west of the Jullundur Doab, and took tribute from the Chaudhris of Phagwara. He here came into collision with Sardar Mansa Singh of Gardhiwala, who belonged to the Dallewalia confederacy. In 1776, the Ahluwalias, Kanhayas and Sukarchakias attacked the Ramgarhias, took all their country, and drove Jassa Singh across the Satluj, where he remained for seven years, living partly by robbery, and partly by selling his services to anyone who wanted them. In A.D. 1783, the Kanhayas had grown too powerful to please the Sukarchakias, and the latter, in alliance with Raja Sansar Chand of Kangra, recalled Jassa Singh, who, after some fighting, recovered his old territory.

On his death, in A.D. 1803, his son, Jodh Singh, succeeded. He assisted Lord Lake, in A.D. 1805, when the latter entered the Doab in pursuit of the Maratha chief, Jaswant Rao Holkar, who plundered some fifty of the Ramgarhia villages. On Jodh Singh's death, in A.D. 1816, the family began to quarrel, and Ranjit Singh being asked to arbitrate, took all their possessions for himself. These lay mostly in the Dasuya Tahsil of the Hoshiarpur District and in the extreme north of the Jullundur Doab, and will be noticed in more detail hereafter.

Faizullapurias

The Faizullapurias, also called Singhpuria, belonged to the Amritsar District. The founder of the confederacy was Kapur Singh, and it was called after his village, Faizullapur, which he renamed Singhpur. Kapur Singh was early a Sardar. He was at Jullundur in A.D. 1730, when he took Jassa Singh, Ahluwalia, under his protection, to whom he subsequently made over the leadership of the Sikh forces. When Adina Beg instigated the Sikhs to plunder Jullundur, in A.D. 1757, Jassa Singh took possession of the city, but the Afghans who occupied the neighbouring fortified villages, or *bastis*, offered a stubborn resistance, and defended themselves for nearly two years. They then found they were not strong enough to stand alone and resolved on calling into their assistance Khushal Singh, nephew of Kapur Singh (whom he had succeeded in A.D. 1753), and agreed to pay tribute. Accordingly Khushal Singh came, and Mian Sharf-ud-din (great grandson of Shiekh Darwesh, after whom one of the *bastis* is called), who was the principal leader of the Afghans, put him in possession of the *bastis* and also of the fort of Lambra, about 11 km south of Jullundur. Next the Ahluwalias were expelled from the city, and Khushal Singh occupied himself in bringing the country into order and consolidating his possessions. During his lifetime his son, Budh Singh, built the fort at Jullundur. Khushal Singh was succeeded by Budh Singh in A.D. 1795. In September 1811, Diwan Mohkam Chand, on the part of Maharaja Ranjit Singh,

supported by the Ramgarhia and Ahluwalia Chiefs, took Jullundur and other forts, as Bulandpur, about 5 km north of Jullundur, and Patti, in Hoshiarpur District, and obliged Sardar Budh Singh to fly for safety to Ludhiana. The family had large estates to the south of the Satluj, but the Jullundur territories, which comprised the southern part of the Jullundur Tahsil, and extended into the south-west of the Hoshiarpur Tahsil, and probably included part of the Dasuya Tahsil, were lost for ever. The account of how the Faizullapurias obtained Jullundur is taken from the *Barah Misl*, but is evidently not in all respects accurate, as it makes out they were in possession from A.D. 1759 or 1760, while as late as A.D. 1762 Saadat Khan held Jullundur as Governor under Ahmad Shah, Durani. But the Afghan occupation may have been only temporary. Another account says that, on the death of Adina Beg, the Katoch Raja and the Chiefs of Jullundur put Diwan Bishambar Das, Adina Beg's minister, in possession, who was shortly after killed at Shekhupur in resisting the attack of the Faizullapurias and Jassa Singh, Ahluwalia, into whose hands Jullundur then fell. The latter Chief voluntarily made over the country to Khushal Singh and himself withdrew. The Ahluwalias obtained Basti Shah Kuli and Basti Nau at a much later date. The Faizullapurias seem to have made themselves masters of Jullundur about A.D. 1762.

Karora Singhias or Pajgarhias

This confederacy was divided into two branches, the Karora Singhias or Kalsias and the Shamsinghias. The latter belonged to the Ambala District (Haryana), and do not concern us; but the former were in great force in the Jullundur Doab as well as further south. Karora Singh, one of the founders of the *misls*, was a Birk Jat (some say a Khatri) and belonged originally to the Faizullapurias confederacy. He made himself independent, and took possession of Hariana and Sham Chaurasi in the Hoshiarpur District, and had lands also in the north of Jullundur, where the confederacy continued to be represented by the Sardars of Laroya and Naugaja, in Jullundur, and of Sirhal Kazian, in Nawashahr. He was killed at Azimabad in the Uttar Pradesh, and was succeeded by Sardar Baghel Singh, who returned to the Punjab and acquired the country about Talwan, in the south-west of the Phillaur Tahsil. Talwan was part of the country occupied by the Manj Rajputs, and was held by Mian Mahmud Khan, of that tribe, when the general break-up occurred in A.D. 1759; he had a few hundred troopers of his own, but he was under the protection of Karora Singh. The Talwan territory was shut in on one side by that of the Sardars of Nurmahal, who were subordinate to the Ahluwalia chief, and on the other by branches of the Dallewalia confederacy, and was very circumscribed. When Ahmed Shah made his last

invasion, in A.D. 1767, and halted at the Satluj, the Sikhs, as was their usual custom, retreated to a considerable distance, and Mian Mahmud Khan took this opportunity to make himself master of the imperial serai at Nurmahal, which had strong high loop-holed walls of brick and stone. When Ahmad Shah left, the Sikhs returned, but the Rajputs continued to hold the serai for several years. The Sikhs then collected and besieged it. Mian Mahmud Khan's son succeeded in reinforcing the garrison, but provisions and ammunitions were deficient, for his *Diwan*, or minister, who was a Khatri, had, according to tradition, sold his stores and appropriated the proceeds. Baghel Singh was now asked for help. His forces were dispersed, and all he could do was to send his nephew, Hamir Singh, with 300 horses to co-operate with the Rajputs, who had collected about 2,000 footmen. With this force Hamir Singh tried to pass a convoy of supplies through the Sikh lines, but in the battle that ensued he was beaten, wounded and taken prisoner. Out of respect for Baghel Singh, the Sikhs made Hamir Singh handsome presents and sent him in safety to Talwan. Finally, after a siege of 33 days, the garrison was reduced to the last extremity by hunger and had to surrender. Four days later Baghel Singh came up, and at once attacked the fort of Shamsabad belonging to the Nurmahal Sardar, Diwan Singh, and took it. He then asked Mian Mahmud Khan for ground to build a fort of his own, and suggested that Talwan was the most suitable place. The Rajput chief had no choice but to agree; and with such zeal did Baghel Singh work that he had a strong fort built in a month. He next arranged the tribute the country was to pay him, and set off in the direction of Delhi to see what he could pick up there. He had an officer, named Sukhu Singh, whom he employed in harrying the country about Jind, Rohtak, and Gohana, till ultimately Sukhu Singh became so powerful that he declared himself independent. But the old "jackal," Baghel Singh, was more than a match for him, and having by fair words got him into his power, promptly imprisoned him. Finally they became reconciled, and on Baghel Singh's death Sukhu Singh became manager to his two widows. The usual disputes took place between the ladies, and Sukhu Singh became master of Talwan. In the end, Ranjit Singh took Talwan and their other possessions, in the cold weather of A.D. 1809-10. The elder Sardarni had recently died, and the younger, Ram Kaur, had to fly to Ludhiana for safety, with the British. Baghel Singh seems to have died very early in the nineteenth century, if not in A.D. 1799. He was succeeded as head of the Karor Singhias by Jodh Singh of Kalsia, who obtained Sham Chaurasi and some other of his villages.

Dallewalia Confederacy

None of the eleven confederacies already noticed had its origin in the Jullundur Doab. But the remaining one of the twelve, that of the

Dallewalias, was founded in the extreme south-west of the Jullundur Doab, near the junction of the Beas and Satluj. It was one of the most powerful *misls* and, according to one account³¹, could put between 7,000 and 8,000 horsemen into the field. This number is probably a maximum; and must include the forces of all chiefs who at any time belonged to the confederacy, though they may have afterwards become independent; but with this proviso, and considering the wide extent of the Dallewalia possessions, which included almost the whole of the three southern tahsils of Jullundur, parts of the Hoshiarpur, Firozpur, Ludhiana and Ambala districts and reached as far as Thanesar and Ladwa (Haryana), it is not likely that there is any serious exaggeration in this estimate. The confederacy derives its name from the village of Dala (Kapurthala District), a little to the north-east of Lohian (Nakodar Tahsil), on the Jullundur-Firozpur road. But, though called after this village, the Dallewalia confederacy had its origin in the neighbouring village of Kang, which belongs to the Nakodar Tahsil, and lies between three and five kilometres south of Lohian, on the south of the Bein stream. Tara Singh, Gheba, was the founder. He was a very poor man and a goat-herd; his goats were stolen by a famous Gujar robber, Suleman, and his few household effects were carried off to pay the Kang's taxes; and then Tara Singh went to Dala and became a Sikh, taking the *pahul* from one Gurdial, a Khatri, and commenced life again as a robber. He was a Kang Jat himself, but in his gang, besides other Kangs such as Chart Singh of Gahndran, near Nakodar, Tara Singh Kakar, Dargaha Singh, Dharm Singh and Kaur Singh, cousins of Tara Singh, Gheba, there were some Badocha Jats (sons of the Chief's sister) who belonged to the Majha, and on being left orphans had come to Kang. These were Man Singh, Dan Singh and Sujan Singh. Now the first object of a man who became a Sikh with the intention of becoming a Sardar, was to get a sword, and the next was to get a horse. At first Tara Singh's companions were badly provided with these necessities, but fortune threw some troopers of Ahmad Shah in their way, and the Sikhs showed the greatest zeal in conducting them across the Bein, leading their horses and carrying their arms; but did not think it necessary to return these when they got to the other side of the river. Thus equipped Tara Singh prospered, and his band grew, and at last he and his men went off to Amritsar and joined the Ahluwalias and Singhpurias who were plundering the country. When Miranpur, a town which seems to have been situated near Sirhind, was sacked by the Sikhs, Tara Singh acquired much booty and returned to his home in

³¹ *Ambala Regular Settlement Report, Southern Paraganahs*, p. 13

The figures in this Settlement Report seem based on Prinsep's Runjeet Singh (pp. 29-32), except as regards the Ramgarhias.

the Jullundur Doab. He was also probably present at the capture of Kasur, in the Lahore District (Pakistan), which had already taken place in the same year in which Sirhind fell and Zain Khan was slain. Some say that, it was Tara Singh, Kakar, of this confederacy, who killed Zain Khan at the battle of Sirhind, but this seems a mistake. Before this Tara Singh, Gheba, had become a chief of note. In 1760³² he had crossed the Satluj and in the Firozpur District conquered the *ilaka* of Dharmkot, which he kept for himself, and *ilaka* Fatehgarh, which he made over to his cousins, Dharam Singh and Kaur Singh. On his return to the Jullundur Doab he took Dakhni, which was held by Sharf-ud-din, an Afghan of Jullundur, who has been already mentioned. He then marched into the east of the Jullundur District and took all the country about Rahon, and fixed his residence at that town. He next returned and occupied the neighbourhood of Phillaur, which finally went to Tara Singh, Khakar. From Phillaur he went to Dakhin, and when Sujan Singh, Badecha, was killed by a musket ball when taking Nakodar from the Manj Rajputs, Tara Singh, Gheba, stepped in and occupied the town himself ; but he provided amply for the Badechas, who were later on represented by the Sardars of Shahkot and Dhandowal in the south-west of the Nakodar Tahsil. He also acquired all the country about Mahatpur, and took Kot Badal Khan, near Talwan ; but the latter seems afterwards to have fallen into the hands of Mian Mahmud Khan and his protector, Baghel Singh, Karora Singhia. On the other side of the Satluj, Tara Singh was in possession of part of the Ludhiana District, including the strong fort of Ghungrana ; it is uncertain when he acquired this territory, but it was probably after the battle of Sirhind, in 1763, when this confederacy extended its dominions so much to the south of the river.³³ Tara Singh's personal estates were confined to the Jullundur District and Ghumgrana ; elsewhere the members of the confederacy were practically independent. The Dallewalia Chief was on intimate

³²The *Ferozepore Regular Settlement Report* (page 13) mentions the year 1760. Dargaha Singh was killed in 1763 at Harike, and it was probably after his death that Dharamkot and Fatehgarh were acquired, as otherwise he would have got a share with his brother.

³³The family tradition says he also acquired the Mari *ilaka* in the Firozpur Division, but the facts appear to be these. Two brothers, Bir Singh and Hamir Singh, took Kot Kapura and Mari. The latter fell to the lot of Bir Singh. His grand daughter Desan, was married to Sada Singh, Kakar, of Phillaur. She succeeded her father at Mari. In 1786. Diwan Nanu Mal of Patiala attacked Kot Kapura and Mari when Rani Rattan Kaur, wife of Sardar Tara Singh, Gheba, with Kaur Singh, Kang, of Fatehgarh came to the rescue. Some of the Mari villages on this occasion passed to Hari Singh and Albel Singh, nephews of the Rani. When Diwan Mohkam Chand, in 1806 seized the country, Albel Singh entered the service of Sardar Dalel Singh of Maloud. Hari Singh died, and his sons went to live at Mat, 32 km south of Mari, as simple zamindars. Lepel H. Griffin in *The Punjab Chiefs* (p. 552) says that Hari Singh and Albel Singh were brothers-in-law of Tara Singh, Gheba.

terms with the Phulkian family of Patiala, as Bibi Chand Kaur, daughter of Raja Amar Singh of that State, was married to his son, Dasondha Singh, and so was constantly engaged on one side or the other in the incessant domestic disputes of the Patiala reigning house. In 1772, he with numerous other chiefs, came to the assistance of Amar Singh when the latter's half brother, Himmat Singh, had rebelled. In 1778, when the Raja had been defeated by Sardar Hari Singh of Sialba, supported by Sardar Jassa Singh, Ramgarhia, Tara Singh was one of the chiefs who hastened to his help ; another ally from the Jullundur Doab was Bibi Rajinder of Phagwara. Hari Singh had originally belonged to the Dallewalia confederacy, and probably Tara Singh was not sorry to get a chance of taking revenge for his successful claim to independence. In 1779, when the Delhi Court made an attempt to recover the Malwa country, Tara Singh joined the other leaders of the Khalsa in resisting the Wazir, Nawab Majd-ud-daula Abd-ul-Ahd, and the attempt ended in failure. On the death of Amar Singh, in 1781, the Dallewalia Chief back up the rebellion of Sardar Mahan Singh, against Raja Sahib Singh, who was the brother of Bibi Chand Kaur, Tara Singh's daughter-in-law. But he soon deserted the rebel Sardar, who was then obliged to surrender. About 1788, Sialba and Patiala had become fast friends and attacked the Singhpurias, who had been encroaching on the Sialba territory. But Tara Singh was still opposed to his former dependants, and, with other chiefs, interfered and prevented any serious injury being done to the Singhpurias. On this occasion Malerkotla was on the Patiala side, which Tara Singh apparently did not forget, for in 1794, he supported Bibi Sahib Singh in the religious war he preached against the unhappy Afghans of that State. However, neither did Patiala forget their former assistance, and by bribes and threats the invaders were got rid of. A little before, in the same year, Marathas invaded the cis-Sutluj States and were defeated at Murdanpur, near Ambala by Bibi Sahib Kaur, who herself led the Patiala troops and was supported by a detachment of Tara Singh's forces, among other auxiliaries. In 1799, the Phulkian Chiefs were involved in war with George Thomas, the adventurer, whose headquarters were at Hansi in the Hissar District and at Georgegarh (Jahazgarh), in the north-west of the Jhajjar Tahsil of Rohtak District and whose disciplined troops were more than a match for the Sikhs. Tara Singh, Gheba, on this occasion was on the side of the Phulkians, and was engaged in the indecisive battle at Narangwal between the Jind troops and George Thomas. Further to the west Tara Singh took part in the affairs of the Faridkot State ; and induced Chart Singh, who had deposed and imprisoned his father, Mohr Singh, to release him. But the days of the confederacies were nearly numbered, and one powerful state was being gradually formed by Ranjit Singh out of the separate and often mutually hostile fragments into which the country had hitherto been

broken. One of the earliest to succumb was the Dallewalia confederacy. In 1807, Ranjit Singh crossed the Satluj and attached the Rajput fort of Naraingarh in the Ambala District. Tara Singh, Gheba, accompanied him, got ill, and died on his way home, during the siege. His death was kept secret while the body was sent in all haste to Rahon to be burnt. But the funeral rites had scarcely been performed, when the Sikh army appeared before Rahon, whither Ranjit Singh had hastened to make himself master of his old ally's possessions. According to J. D. Cunningham, Tara Singh's widow, Rani Rattan Kaur, "equalled the sister of the Raja of Patiala in spirit, and she is described to have girded up her garments and to have fought, sword in hand, on the battered walls of the fort of Rahon." No doubt Rattan Kaur would have fought Ranjit Singh or any one else with the greatest pleasure ; it would not have been the first time she had led her troops ; and, according to tradition still current in the country, she was never so happy as when at the head of a body of horse ; but though some pretence of defending Rahon and Nawashahr was made, real resistance was out of the question, and the Dallewalia possessions on this side of the Satluj passed, practically without a blow, into the hands of the representative of the Sukarchakias. Tara Singh, Gheba, is said to have been 90 years old when he died, and he was head of the Dallewalias for at least 44 years. In character he appears to have been simple in his tastes, and in private life singularly amiable and good-natured, though it may be doubted whether he was of that exemplary piety which the author of the *Barah Misal* attributes to him. He was evidently the favourite hero of this chronicler, as page after page is devoted to anecdotes showing the good heart of the fine old chief. With the agriculturists he was especially friendly and ever ready to enquire into their grievances. Nominally, it is told, they paid him one-fourth or one-fifth of the crops, but in reality he took one-tenth. In domestic affairs he was as unhappy as most Sikh chiefs, and, if possible, surpassed Ranjit Singh in philosophical indifference to family disgrace. He was evidently a man of great ability, courage and energy, and probably, in moral qualities superior to the Sikhs of a later generation.

Extension of Lahore authority.—As already mentioned, the whole of the Dallewalia possessions in the Jullundur Doab had been absorbed into the dominion of Ranjit Singh in 1807 and made over to Diwan Mohkam Chand. The Faizullapurias were the next to lose their

estates, in 1811. Five years later, in 1816, the Ramgarhias were despoiled. In 1825, Fateh Singh, Ahluwalia, had fled across the Satluj to the British protection, and his estates in the Jullundur Doab had been confiscated. On his return, in 1827, when he and Ranjit Singh had become reconciled, they were mostly given back. Phagwara was again confiscated in 1836, but immediately restored. The Karora Singhias lost Talwan, with Shergarh and Hariana, as before related, in 1809-10. Jodh Singh, Kalsia, had already died, in 1818, at Multan whither he had accompanied Ranjit Singh to the siege. His estates were resumed in the time of his sons, Sardar Sobha Singh in 1831.

First appearance of the English in the Jullundur Doab.—But before the confederacies had been absorbed by Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the English had already appeared in the Jullundur Doab. In 1805, Lord Lake, in pursuit of Jaswant Rao Holkar, crossed the Satluj³⁵ and advanced to the Beas. At the end of that year, the Marathas, who had not been received with any cordiality by the Sikhs, came to terms with the English and returned home, while the latter withdrew to the then North-West Provinces (now known as Uttar Pradesh).

From the fall of the confederacies to British annexation.—It has been said that the Sikhs of the Jullundur Doab were only partially under the rule of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, and that their leader was the Ahluwalia Chief; but, however weak Ranjit Singh's authority may have been in the Doab compared with elsewhere, it was quite strong enough for all practical purposes of enforcing service and collecting revenue. Still, though Ranjit Singh broke the power of the great chiefs, he did not proceed to extremities against their feudal subordinates. These were mostly left in possession of a considerable portion of their estates, and in return were obliged to supply a proportionate number of men for the army, and, in some cases, to render personal service. The rest of the country was either given on a similar tenure to other followers of the Sikh Government or was held by *Nazims* or Governors who were appointed by the ruler of the day, and who paid, or rather agreed to pay, a certain revenue for the country committed to their charge. The first *Nazim* of the Jullundur Doab was Diwan Mohkam Chand. When he was away on service, the Doab was managed by his son Moti Ram. In October, 1814, the Diwan died and was succeeded by Moti Ram. He held the appointment till he was made Governor of Kashmir, in 1819, and his place in Jullundur was taken by his son Kirpa Ram. In 1826, the latter considering himself ill-used by Raja

³⁵Lord Lake appears to have crossed the Satluj at Phillaur, the Marathas at --Kariana about 8 km up the river

Dhian Singh of the Jammu family, brought only 50 horsemen to the Peshawar expedition instead of his whole contingent. Ranjit Singh at once took away the government of Jullundur from him, and made it over at first to Fakir Aziz-ud-din, and then to Sardar Desa Singh, Majithia. In a year and-a-half, Kirpa Ram was again taken into favour and was appointed to Kashmir, where he remained till 1831, when he again fell before the enmity of Raja Dhian Singh. Moti Ram, who had been appointed to Jullundur, also succumbed at the same time, and his place was taken by Sheikh Ghulam Muhi-ud-din, one of his followers. This man was the first of the Governors known as the Sheikhs, who were of evil repute on account of the merciless way they exacted the last farthing from the people. Ghulam Muhi-ud-din appears to have practised his extortions in person in Kashmir, and by deputy in Jullundur. After one year, the people raised such an outcry at his oppressive administration that he was recalled, and Misr Rup Lal, another object of dislike to Raja Dhian Singh, was sent in his place to Jullundur and Hoshiarpur. He had his faults, but his taxation was generally light, and he was one of the best of the Sikh Governors in any part of the Punjab. His headquarters were at the town of Hoshiarpur. In 1839, Maharaja Ranjit Singh died, and the Jammu family at once had the Misr recalled, and Ghulam Muhi-ud-din was again deputed to this Doab. In April, 1841, he was sent with his Jullundur levies, chiefly Muhammadans, in company with Raja Gulab Singh, another member of the Jammu family, to restore order in Kashmir, where the Sikh troops had mutinied. His place in Jullundur was taken by his son, Shiekh Imam-ud-din Khan; but he, too, soon left for Kashmir appointing his relations, Sheikhs Karm Bakhsh and Sandhi Khan his agents in the Doab. They held the post till, at the end of the First Anglo-Sikh War, the country between the Satluj and the Beas was ceded to the British in 1846. The second administration of the Sheikhs was just as oppressive as the first. It may be noted here that the Faizullapuria estates were not put under Diwan Mohkam Chand at first, but were administered for four years by Nur-ud-din, brother of Fakir Aziz-ud-din. In the long period of forty years, during which Jullundur was more or less subordinate to the Government of Lahore, scarcely any remarkable event occurred in the southern part of the Doab that has not already been narrated. An exception must be made as regards the case of Bikrama Singh and Atar Singh, Bedis, which necessitated the despatch of an army to restore quiet in the country about Dakhni and Malsian, near Nakodar. In the First Anglo-Sikh War, 1845-46, the Jullundur Doab, though the principal prize of the victors, was not the scene of any remarkable military event. The army of Sardar Ranjodh Singh, Majithia, marched through the Doab and were joined

by the troops of the Ahluwalia Chief. They crossed the Satluj at Phillaur on January 17, 1846, and after a temporary success at Badowal, were totally defeated by Sir Henry Smith at Aliwal, eleven days later, and driven across the Satluj at Ghug, about 3 km south of Talwan. The Sikhs retreated to Phillaur (which was abandoned by its garrison), and then dispersed. After the battle, the main body of the English army marched for Sobraon, while Brigadier Wheeler crossed the river in pursuit of the Sikhs, also near Talwan, and advanced on Phillaur and occupied the fort, the keys of which had been made over to him at Talwan by Chaudhri Kutb-ud-din, who for this service got a pension and afterwards a grant of waste land, where the village of Kutbiwal now stands. From Phillaur the English marched to Jullundur.

(c) Modern Period

I. From the Annexation (1846) to 1857

On its annexation in 1846, the Jullundur Doab was formed into a Commissionership, to which Mr. John Lawrence (afterwards Lord Lawrence) was appointed. Cantonments were built at Jullundur, Phillaur, Nakodar and Kartarpur, in the present Jullundur District. Jullundur is still a cantonment, but the other three places were abandoned : Nakodar and Kartarpur in 1854, and Phillaur in 1857.

One of the most important duties of the Commissioner and his subordinates was to see that the forts with which the district was studded, were pulled down. This was a procedure highly distasteful to some of the Sikh Chiefs. Sardar Lehna Singh Majithia, managed to put off the demolition of the Daroli fort for two years, his agent solemnly declaring the walls and bastions had been pulled down. But when Lawrence went to the spot he found nothing had been done. Finally he had to employ his own workmen, and the Sardar had to pay a goodly sum on account of their wages. Probably the chiefs had an eye to future contingencies, and the Second Sikh War, 1848-49, was not long in breaking out. The Jullundur District was not the scene of any military operations in this war, though some fighting took place in the adjoining district of Hoshiarpur. However, if the *chahar Bagh-i-Punjab* by Ganesh Das Vadhera is to be believed, it was a native of Jullundur who struck the first blow in the outbreak which led to the annexation of the whole of the Punjab, for the soldier who wounded Vans Agnew as he was inspecting the fort at Multan (Pakistan), was Amir Chand, alias Chojir, a resident of Phillaur. For the first two years after its cession by the Sikhs (in 1846), the Jullundur Doab, known till 1863 as the Trans-Satluj States, was subordinate directly to the Supreme Government at Calcutta, but afterwards (in 1848) it was placed under the chief authority at Lahore

(Pakistan), to whom whether as Resident, Board of Administration, Chief Commissioner, Lieutenant-Governor or Governor, it remained subordinate ever since.

II. The Great Uprising of 1857

When the great uprising of 1857 occurred, Phillaur was occupied by some of the 3rd Native Infantry. Part of the regiment was at Ludhiana. At Jullundur, the 6th Light Cavalry, the 36th and 61st Native Infantry and some Native Artillery were stationed. The 8th Foot and Horse with a troop of Artillery were the European garrison. Brigadier Hartley was in command but was succeeded by Brigadier M.C. Johnstone before the actual outbreak occurred at Jullundur. The Civil Officers were the Commissioner, Major Lake, the Deputy Commissioner, Captain Farrington, the Assistant Commissioner, S.S. Hogg, and the Extra Assistant Commissioner, G. Knox. The district was of importance, as one of the main lines of communication between the Punjab and Delhi passed through it, and was commanded, where it crossed the Satluj, by the Phillaur fort, and besides, being rich in agricultural resources, it was able to supply ample means of carriage and other necessities of an army in the field. When news of the outbreak at Meerut arrived, on May 12, 1857, Major Lake was not at headquarters, but Captain Farrington was present at a council held by Brigadier Hartley, at which it was determined to secure Phillaur and to establish telegraphic communication with it. Mr. Brown, the Superintendent of Telegraphs, had the telegraph at work by 10 o'clock the same evening, and by 3 A.M. next morning the native troops had been replaced by 150 men of the 8th Foot. Two guns were taken from Phillaur to Jullundur and with the two already there were placed under a guard of the same regiment. Two guns were equipped for service in any part of the district where required. The tahsil at the Jullundur City was strengthened to serve as a fort; the men of the Sher-Dil police battalion were called in from the district; the treasure was placed under a European guard, and all the European inhabitants were brought together. On the first intimation of the outbreak at Meerut, the Raja of Kapurthala, Randhir Singh, proceeded to Jullundur with all the troops he could collect, and with his brother, Bikram Singh, remained there the whole of the hot weather.

The Civil Treasure, ordinarily kept under a sepoy guard at the kachahri was transferred to the 8th Regiment, but afterwards, by the orders of Brigadier Johnstone, placed in charge of the two Native Infantry Regiments in equal shares, while new remittances were forwarded to Phillaur. As the guard of the 36th Native Infantry remained staunch to the last, only Rs. 5,000 were lost when the uprising occurred.

There was no lack of evidence to show that a rebellious spirit was abroad in the native regiments. Constant fires had occurred in the Cantonments (About 6 km from the City and Civil lines), and other signs of anti-British feelings had been manifested; but the military authorities disregarded these warnings, placed confidence in their men, neglected an opportunity for disarming them, and when the crises came were found unprepared. At 11 P.M. on June 7, a fire broke out in the Cantonments. When the officers went down to extinguish it, they were fired on and many of them wounded, some mortally. All the native troops, with the exception of the artillery, which opened on the rebels with grape, and of fractions from each regiment, were in open rebellion, the cavalry being the most zealous and urging on the infantry whenever the latter seemed to waver. The object of the rebel troops was to get to Delhi; and as the City, Civil Stations and Jail lay in the opposite direction and were, moreover, guarded by the Kapurthala troops, they remained unharmed. The rebel troops are supposed to have left Jullundur in two bodies about 1 A.M. on June 8. One went off in an orderly manner towards Hoshiarpur, and marching about 208 km in 54 hours, made good its escape along the hills. The second and larger party made for Phillaur, which they reached the same morning. Here they were joined by the 3rd Native Infantry, and got a boat with which some of them crossed the river and brought over more boats, and the whole party crossed during the day. Local reports say that the crossing was effected at Kariana and Lesara, about 8 and 14 km respectively up the river, and this seems correct. On the south side of the Satluj they were encountered by Ricketts, the Deputy Commissioner of Ludhiana, with three companies of the 4th Sikhs under Lieutenant Williams, two Nabha guns and some irregular matchlock men and troopers; but he was unable to prevent them advancing on Ludhiana and taking possession of the fort. In their hurry they had left Jullundur without laying in a supply of ball cartridge, and were disagreeably surprised to find plenty of guns and powder at Ludhiana but no shot, not even musket-balls. From Ludhiana they went to Dehlon, and thence to Malerkotla, where they arrived on the morning of the 10th. They then proceeded into the west of the Karnal District (Haryana), passing close to Patiala and obliging the Raja, who had gone with his troops to the assistance of the District Officer at Thanesar, to return to guard his own capital. In the end, they succeeded in reaching Delhi. The action of the military authorities at Jullundur was as weak after the outbreak as before it. No pursuit was attempted till 7 A.M. on the 8th of June, when the sun was well up, though as the troops were despatched in such light marching order that neither rations nor servants to cook were sent with them, and earlier start might have been possible. General Johnstone says the troops did start before 7 A.M. and could not

have been sent sooner because he did not know till 3.30 A.M. in what direction the rebel troops had gone, and some time was needed for laying in supplies, etc. The troops did their best. They got to Phillaur the same evening, a distance of about 38 km, which was good work in June. But they were always a march behind the rebel troops. When the rebel troops were at Phillaur, the pursuers were at Phagwara ; the rebel troops had reached Ludhiana when the pursuers got to Phillaur; Dehlon, when the pursuers entered Ludhiana and Malerkotla, when the pursuit ceased at Dehlon, on the morning of June 10. The 8th Foot returned the same evening to Ludhiana and thence to Jullundur, where it afterwards joined General Nicholson's movable column and assisted in disarming the 33rd and 35th Native Infantry regiments at Phillaur, on June 25. The 33rd Native Infantry had been stationed at Hoshiarpur, and the 35th Native Infantry at Sialkot and Gujrat (Pakistan), and both had come with General Chamberlain, who commanded the movable column before his promotion, when he was succeeded by General Nicholson. In June, the forces at Jullundur were strengthened by 300 Tiwana horse under the command of Sher Muhammad Khan, a member of the family of Tiwana Maliks of Mitha Tiwana, in District Shahpur (Pakistan). Major Lake was requested to raise a Sikh regiment on the spot ; the Conquest-tenure Jagirdars (the representatives of *Misldars* or leading men of the old confederacies), were called on to supply men, horse, and foot, which they willingly did ; the foreign element was strengthened by the enlistment of a number of Daduputras from Leiah. These levies with the Kapurthala troops were quite sufficient to preserve the peace of the district. The European women and children were sent to Lahore in June. A wing of the 8th Foot marched for Delhi about the same time, and the second wing left also for that destination in August. The European troops in the Doab then consisted of only a hundred men at Phillaur and the same number at Jullundur. After the fall of Delhi the country was disarmed, and matters were not long in settling down into their usual state. The Tiwana horse left for Oudh (Uttar Pradesh) in December, and the Kapurthala troops followed them in May, 1856.³⁶

III. Extension of the means of communication in the second half of the nineteenth century

In 1858-59, the present Grand Trunk Road from the Satluj to the Beas, passing through Phillaur, Phagwara and Jullundur was re-aligned.

³⁶*Punjab Government Records, Mutiny Reports* (Lahore, 1911), Vol. VIII, Part I, pp. 170-180, Part II, pp. 222-225

Its metalling was not completed till some time later. Previous to that, only the Ludhiana, Firozpur and Lahore road was metalled. In 1869, the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway (since January 1, 1886, forming part of the then North-Western State Railway), was opened from the Beas to Jullundur, and early next year was completed to Phillaur. The Doab was linked to the rest of the Punjab by the railway bridges, constructed over the Beas in 1869 and over the Satluj in 1870. In 1871-72, the former, and in 1875, and again in 1876, the latter bridge was so damaged by flood that traffic had to be suspended. There were disastrous floods in Jullundur and Nakodar in 1875 and 1878, due to the railway embankment not allowing sufficient waterway to carry off the unusually heavy rainfall. In consequence of these calamities the large railway bridge over the Bein was built, and this, in conjunction with Colonel Beadon's embankment, was expected to prevent any further misfortune.

IV. Freedom Movement

Though the Punjab was considered to be loyal to the British, yet some signs of political awakening were definitely visible in the province in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The Kuka movement, aimed at expelling the British, did not succeed, but it left a permanent impression on a large section of the people of the Punjab. This movement is claimed to have directly influenced the Ghadar and other political movements in the Punjab in early twentieth century. Moreover, new awakening with the intelligentsia in the vanguard had come to stay. The Indian National Congress had been invited twice (in 1893 and 1900) to hold its session at Lahore. Thus, before the close of the last century, the spirit of freedom movement had found its way to the Punjab.

Namdhari Movement.—The Namdhari, or more popularly called Kuka, movement was started by Baba Ram Singh of village Bhaini Sahib in District Ludhiana. An assembly of his followers was called at Bhaini Sahib on the Baisakhi day in 1857. The five Sikhs who were administered on the occasion included Bhai Sudh Singh of village Durgapur, Tahsil Nawashahr, District Jullundur. For a few years, the movement carried on its work quietly. For religious propagation and social uplift, bands of musicians (*ragi jathas*) were fitted at Bhaini Sahib and sent to different directions. Of these, the *ragi jatha* of Bhai Suba Singh operated in the Jullundur Doab. Besides, the twenty-four missionaries, called Subas, who were allotted separate theatres of operation, included Labh Singh and Lakha Singh who carried on their activities in District Jullundur in addition to the districts of Hoshiarpur and Ambala (Haryana). Baba Ram Singh was very keen in reaching out to the people to deliver his message personally to them. Thus, in 1861 he toured parts of District Jullundur. In 1863 again he passed through this district on his way to Firozpur⁸⁷.

⁸⁷Fauja Singh Bajwa, *Kuka Movement* (Delhi, 1965), pp. 19-20, 31-35

On the reports received from the authorities in the different districts in 1863, the British Government became alive to the political implications of the Namdhari movement. Of these, the report of Cap. Miller, Cantonment Magistrate, Jullundur, was of a sensational character. It was submitted to the Deputy Commissioner and the Superintendent of Police, Jullundur on June 11, 1863. Therefore, Baba Ram Singh was placed under internment at the native place in 1863³⁸.

For three years, 1863—1866, the Government seems to have had little to worry about the movement. It may be that the Kukas now functioned in a very carefully guarded manner or that under the impact of the restrictions imposed by the Government, the movement was soft-peddled for some time. However, gradually its activities revived, breaking the complacency of the Government. From 1866 onward, the Kukas were particularly active in their campaign against tombs, graves and cremation marks. The more ardent among them took the law into their hands and committed several acts of aggression³⁹. In course of time, the movement gained momentum, but it was ruthlessly suppressed by the British with the blowing of a large number of persons from guns at Malerkotla (Sangrur District) in January, 1872, arrest of influential members, and deportation of Baba Ram Singh to Rangoon and later on to Mergui, where he died in 1885.

Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress, 1900.—The dawn of the present century saw the Punjab taking long strides to catch up with the national movement in the rest of the country. The sixteenth session of the Indian National Congress was held at Lahore in December, 1900. Delegates from the Jullundur District as also from other parts of the Punjab attended the session.

After this no significant political event seems to have occurred in the Punjab till 1905 when the agitation that followed the partition of Bengal in that year stirred the people all over the Punjab in common with the rest of the country.

Unpopular policies of Government raise a political storm in the Punjab.—In the first quarter of the twentieth century, certain factors added to the political discontent among the people of the Punjab. The storm raised by the partition of Bengal (1905), the message of freedom and revolutionary ideas broadcast by the great leaders across the length and breadth of the country could not by-pass the Punjab. Economically also the period was

³⁸*Ibid.* pp. 44-51

³⁹*Ibid.* p. 54

of great crisis. The Punjab was visited by a series of unprecedented calamities like famine and plague. The epidemic of plague swept the Punjab and took a heavy toll of life.

Imported from China and having shown itself first in Bombay in 1896, plague broke out in epidemic form in the Punjab in the succeeding years. The first outbreak of plague occurred in October 1897, in village Khatkar Kalan, Tahsil Nawashahr, District Julundur, but infection had probably been imported from Hardwar in May 1896. For these years, the disease was almost entirely confined to the adjacent parts of Jullundur and Hoshiarpur districts but in November 1900, it also broke out in the neighbouring districts of Gurdaspur and Sialkot. Thereafter it spread to other parts of the Punjab⁴⁰.

The Government remained insensitive to the disasters and instead of remitting land revenue, it continued increasing it with each settlement and inflicted severe penalties on the defaulters. As a consequence, the sturdy peasants of the Punjab were mortgaging their lands, selling their cattle and implements and migrating abroad. The Punjab Land Alienation Act, 1900, saved agricultural land from passing to the money-lenders, but it did not solve the problem of rural indebtedness.

The immediate cause of unrest was the passage of the Punjab Canal Colonies Act and the Colonization of Government Lands (Punjab) Bill in February 1907. A distressed peasantry made the Punjab fertile soil for revolutionary seed. Urban politicians took the lead in organizing public meetings to protest against the unpopular measures. By March, 1907, the atmosphere had become tense. The authorities ultimately realized the mistake and the Governor-General (Lord Minto, 1905—1910) vetoed the bill. The land tax and the water rate were also reduced.

Ghadar Movement, 1913—15.—The Ghadar movement originated in the United States among the enthusiastic Punjabi immigrants who had settled on the Pacific Coast of the U.S.A. and Canada. The humiliating and discriminatory treatment meted out to them produced in them a strong urge to free the mother country. With headquarters at San Francisco, the Ghadar Party was formed in 1913 to liberate India by force. The revolutionaries sailed for India in batches to exhort their countrymen to overthrow the British Government.

To deal with the situation, the Government of India passed on 29 August, 1914, the Foreigners' Ordinance to prevent entry and control the

⁴⁰Bakhshish Singh Niljar, *Punjab Under the British Rule (1849-1947)*, Vol. I, 1849-1902, (Delhi, 1974), pp. 157—161

movements in India of undesirable aliens. On this basis, the Ingress Ordinance of 5th September, 1914, was passed to deal with the Indian emigrants coming back to India. From among the passengers which disembarked from the ship *Komagata Maru* (which arrived at Budge Budge on September 26, 1914), 32 belonged to District Jullundur. Of these, 14 were imprisoned and 3 killed in the police firing. Those killed were Inder Singh of village [Sidhu (?) Sidupur, (?)] Arjan Singh of village Dhada (Tahsil Jullundur) and Lachhman Singh (village not known). From among the passengers arrived by the ship *Tosa Maru* at Calcutta on October 19, 1914, and put under house arrest, Diwan Chand belonged to Nakodar. From among the passengers arrived by the ship *Sailun Maru*, those put under house arrest included Barkat Ali and Jalal Khan of village Apra (Tahsil Phillaur) and Rahmat Ali of Jullundur City. From among the passengers arrived by the ship *Edgware* on March 7, 1915, those put under house arrest three days later included Bhag Singh of village Chamiara (Tahsil Jullundur). Of the seven passengers who arrived by the ship *Austerley* on March 9, 1915, the six who were immediately arrested included five belonging to District Jullundur. These were Bhagwan Singh of village Phalpota (Tahsil Phillaur), Daleepa of village Jamsher (Tahsil Jullundur), Jagta of village Raipur, Labhu of village Barwa (Tahsil Nawan-shahr) and Miran Bakhsh of village Sharkpur Doaba (Tahsil Nakodar)⁴¹.

In spite of Government's precautions and internments, many of the Ghadarites were able to reach the Punjab. They exhorted the people to rise but not with much success. The Ghadarites were suppressed with a heavy hand. A large number of them were rounded up and were tried by special tribunals constituted under the Defence of India Act, 1915. The list of revolutionaries belonging to the Jullundur District, tried and convicted, is given in the Appendix on page 60.

Formation of the District Congress Committee, Jullundur.—With a view to stimulate political activity, District Congress Committees were set up in the Punjab in 1917. These were affiliated to the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee. The delegates of the District Congress Committee, Jullundur, attended the Provincial Political Conference held at Lahore in 1917.

Anti-Rowlatt Act Agitation, 1918-19.—The Punjab had extended maximum co-operation in men and money to the British Government during the World War I, 1914—18, in spite of ruthless suppression of all political activity by Sir Michael O'Dwyer, the then Lt. Governor of the

⁴¹Khushwant Singh and Satindra Singh, *Ghadar* 1915, (New Delhi, 1966), pp. 61, 64, 68-71

province. The consternation and indignation of the people became quite acute when, after the war, instead of withdrawing the hard extra-ordinary measures, O' Dwyer thought of imposing still more stringent measures to curb every type of political activity in the province. Behind the facade of Montford Reforms, the Government entrenched itself by a series of repressive legislation embodied in the Rowlatt Act, passed in March 1919. It empowered the executive to deport individuals, to set up special tribunals, to control the press and to adopt other repressive measures. Thus, the atmosphere in the Punjab was surcharged with feelings of resentment and anger at the attitude and intentions of the Punjab Government and a mood of defiance began to spread in the masses. Gandhiji appealed to the Viceroy to withhold his consent to these obnoxious measures. When his appeal was ignored, he started the passive resistance movement as a challenge to the Government. The people were called upon to disobey the new law by non-violent methods. As a mark of protest, Gandhiji announced a general hartal on March 30, which date was subsequently advanced to April 6. Gandhiji's call to Satyagraha met with a tremendous response. As all over the Punjab, protest meetings were held at Jullundur and other places in the district where resolutions were passed against the oppressive Act.

During this period, the annual session of the Punjab Provincial Conference was held at Jullundur on April 2, 1919, to spread the message of the Indian National Congress in every corner of the province so that "every citizen, town folk and villager, should be made to realise the intense necessity of doing his little bit towards the upliftment of his fellow countrymen." Delegates of all the District Congress Committees in the Punjab as also leaders of public opinion in the few districts in the province where no Congress Committees existed attended the conference. Among others, the conference was addressed by Dr. Saif-ud-Din Kitchlew and Dina Nath of Amritsar.⁴²

The Government prohibited Gandhiji's entry in the Punjab and, on his refusal to obey these orders, he was arrested at Palwal (Haryana) on April 9 and taken back to Bombay under police escort. This was a signal for disturbances all over the Punjab. Matters came to a crisis in the massacre of Jallianwala Bagh at Amritsar on April 13, 1919, where the people assembled in a prohibited meeting were ruthlessly fired upon by the troops under General Dyer.

⁴² *Punjab Disturbances, 1919-1920, Vol. II, British Perspective* (Reprinted : New Delhi, 1976), p. 238 ;

About this time, there were stirrings among the Muslims also in connection with the Khilafat movement which was started early in 1920 to bring pressure upon Britain to change her policy towards Turkey. Gandhiji extended sympathy and support to this movement.

Non-co-operation Movement, 1920-22.— Gandhiji had faith in the professed goodwill of the British Government when he joined the Indian politics. But the Rowlatt Act and the Jallianwala Bagh incident shattered that faith. Therefore, in 1920, in alliance with the Khilafat leaders, he started the non-co-operation movement in order to bring the British administration to a standstill. Its programme, among other items, included the renunciation of Government titles and boycott of legislatures, law courts, government schools and colleges and foreign goods. The constructive programme of the movement was the establishment of national schools and colleges for education of children, the use of private arbitration in place of government courts, the adoption of Swadashi and the revival of hand-spinning and hand weaving. The movement also aimed at removing untouchability.

The people enthusiastically responded to the call of Gandhiji and participated in the movement on mass scale. Lawyers suspended their practice, the students in large numbers left schools and colleges and bonfires were made of foreign cloth. From time to time, there were hartals, public meetings and processions. On Gandhiji's visit to Jullundur on March 8, 1921, a welcome address was presented to him in the Nehru Garden (then known as the Empress Garden) by the Municipal Committee, Jullundur. This action on the part of the Jullundur municipality in complete disregard of official frowns was a welcome departure from the traditional practice of the local bodies which were required to present addresses of welcome to all kinds of officials of certain grade, good, bad or indifferent, but it was not possible for them to do honour to those among their own people whom, in their heart of hearts, they respected and revered beyond all the officials put together.⁴³ Lala Lajpat Rai also visited Jullundur on August 17 and November 17, 1921, and in crowded meetings addressed by him exhorted the people to boycott foreign cloth. Under the auspices of the Khilafat Committee, Jullundur, also a meeting was held on September 18, 1921, wherein people were exhorted to carry on the non-co-operation movement vigorously.⁴⁴

⁴³ *The Tribune, Lahore*, March 11, 1921.

The movement in this direction began when, after the death of B.G. Tilak, municipality after municipality passed resolutions of sorrow at the passing away of one of the foremost Indians of modern times. The Jullundur municipality carried the movement a substantial step by presenting an address of welcome to the then greatest living Indian, Mahatma Gandhi. (*ibid.*)

⁴⁴ *The Tribune, Lahore*, April 17, August 20, September 21 and November 19, 1921.

The non-co-operation movement made headway in the Jullundur District. The people were urged to wear *khadar* (hand-spun and hand woven cloth). The tailors decided not to accept foreign cloth for sewing purposes. The people stopped *begar* (forced labour) and began to give up the habit of drinking. Some of the Lambardars renounced their *lambardarees*.⁴⁵

A conference, held at Jullundur on February 6, 1921, decided to set up a National University for Women at Jullundur. The working committee of the proposed university decided about the middle of March 1921 to start immediately at Jullundur a college for women, viz. the Kanya Maha Vidyalaya.⁴⁶

About the middle of March 1921, a *Tum-Tum* Association was formed at Jullundur with about 100 *Tum Tum* and ekka drivers as its members. It stopped the practice of payment of two paise to policeman at the time of leaving the ekka stand. The members of the association took a vow not to carry in their *tum-tum* or ekkas any policeman free of charge.⁴⁷

About the middle of April 1921, a charkha (spinning-wheel) club was formed at Jullundur with about 25 girls and women as members. The members of the club met every Sunday at the house of one of them and spun for about four or five hours. The thread prepared was sent to the Swaraj Ashram Lahore, for use of the freedom fighters.⁴⁸

The District Congress Committee, Jullundur, started the panchayat movement to settle private disputes among the people themselves instead of resorting to courts of law. This proved very useful in giving the people cheap, speedy and efficient justice and saving them from the ruinous consequences of litigation. One such panchayat was formed at Jullundur about the middle of March 1921. These panchayats were working well and their movement had taken to regular and methodical channels. This success of the panchayat system caused great annoyance to the authorities who decided to strike at the very root of the panchayat system. The Deputy Commissioner, Jullundur, issued a standing order declaring all such panchayats as illegal. Copies of this order were circulated to all the

⁴⁵*The Tribune, Lahore*, March 19, October 2 and 20 and November, 20, 1921

⁴⁶*The Tribune, Lahore*, March 19, 1921

⁴⁷*The Tribune, Lahore*, March 19, 1921

⁴⁸*The Tribune Lahore*, April 15, 1921.

municipalities, notified area committees and police stations and were also distributed amongst the Lambardars, Inamdars and Zaildars in the district. With a view to start a campaign against the panchayat movement on behalf of the District Board also, the Deputy Commissioner put a resolution on the subject before a meeting of the District Board but he had to withdraw it for want of support. However, the local officials served a notice on the leading members of the Rurka Kalan panchayat against holding any meeting without giving prior written notice on the subject to the District Magistrate, Jullundur.⁴⁹

About the same period, six Khalsa Dewans were held in or near the Jullundur District at Mahatpur (Tahsil Nakodar), Rurki and Muthada (Tahsil Phillaur), etc. In the very beginning, efforts were made by the officials to stop them but, when both persuasion and intimidation failed, the officials resorted to repressive measures. The Jullundur District was declared a 'Proclaimed Area' under the Seditious Meetings Act. This was done by Government without consulting the popular ministers appointed under the Government of India Act, 1919. Under the circumstances, Dewans could not be held in the district. But it seems that the people had taken a fancy to them and the Dewans began to be held in villages situated at a distance of about 2 or 3 km from the district.

The Seditious Meetings Act was applied to the Jullundur District soon after Col. C.H. Buck was appointed Deputy Commissioner, Jullundur, about February 1921. A resolution of protest against the application of the Act was passed by the Municipal Committee, Jullundur. As soon as the Deputy Commissioner came to know of it, he called a meeting of the Municipal Committee and tried his best to convince the members about the justification of the measure but all in vain.⁵⁰

The Government took severe measures to stop the non-co-operation movement but thousands of people, instead of being cowed, courted imprisonment. The jail lost its terror and became a place of pilgrimage for freedom fighters. The suggestion of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Lt.-Governor, Punjab, in his contribution to the press towards the middle of September 1920 that the Punjab Public generally approved of and supported the policy of his administration was flatly refuted at a meeting of the citizens of Jullundur who denounced the suggestion as a clear perversion of facts and regarded his policy as highly re-actionary, creating deep discontent among the masses.⁵¹

⁴⁹*The Tribune, Lahore*, March 19, 20 and 30, 1921

⁵⁰*The Tribune, Lahore*, March, 19 and 20, 1921

⁵¹*The Tribune, Lahore*, September 16 and 30, 1920

In a vain attempt to crush the movement in the district, Col. C.H. Buck, Deputy Commissioner, Jullundur, undertook a lecturing tour and visited Phillaur, Banga, Nawashahr, Nakodar, etc., but the movement rather gained strength as a result of his sayings and doings. He fined/arrested even young boys for shouting "Bande Matram" and "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai."⁵²

Gandhiji had enjoined strict non-violence on his followers. But in the train of his movement there followed incidents of violence which perturbed him. The incident of Chauri Chaura, in the Gorakhpur District of the Uttar Pradesh, particularly shocked him and he called off the movement in mid-February 1922. He was, however, soon after imprisoned.

Gurdwara Reform Movement, 1920-25.—The Sikh League, inaugurated in 1919 with the avowed object of safeguarding the political and religious interests of the Sikhs, turned its attention to the mismanagement of the Golden Temple at Amritsar. Under the influence of the prevailing spirit of non-co-operation, resolutions were passed at a Sikh Conference in 1920, demanding control by the Sikhs themselves of their religious and educational institutions without interference of any kind from the Government. As a result of their efforts, the Sikhs secured full control over the Golden Temple and the Khalsa College, Amritsar. Encouraged by this success, Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee was formed in November 1920, to undertake the management of all gurdwaras and other Sikh religious institutions. The Sikh shrines, many of which enjoyed considerable revenues, were hitherto under the Mahants who were generally of licentious character, and were accused of malversation and abuses of every kind. As a result of the agitation, some shrines voluntarily surrendered their control to the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, and a few were occupied by force, leading to fracas. It was now planned to take possession of Gurdwara Nankana Sahib (in Pakistan), the richest of the Sikh shrines, with an income of several lakhs of rupees. The holocaust at Nankana Sahib where, on February 20, 1921, 130 peaceful Akalis had been most mercilessly attacked, killed and burnt, stirred the whole country, and all the communities expressed their sympathies with those who had suffered. As elsewhere in the province, a big public meeting was held at Jullundur on February 23, under the auspices of the District Sikh League, where the atrocities at Nankana Sahib were condemned.⁵³

⁵²*The Tribune, Lahore*, August 20 and 26, 1921

⁵³*The Tribune, Lahore*, March 19, 1921.

Soon after occurred the clash between the Sikhs and the Government on the question of holding the keys of the treasury of the Golden Temple, Amritsar. The Government refused to accept the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee as a representative body of the Sikhs and took the keys in its own control. The Sikhs were agitated and protest meetings were held. Ultimately, the Government yielded and handed over the keys to the Shiromani Committee.

As the movement for reforms in the Sikh shrines developed, the Sikhs made many daring sacrifices to capture other gurdwaras.

Guru ka Bagh, a small shrine about 21 km from Amritsar, had been erected to commemorate the visit of Guru Arjan Dev. Adjacent to the shrine was a plot of land on which acacia trees were planted to provide firewood for the gurdwara kitchen. The Udasi Mahant accepted baptism and submitted himself to the authority of an elected committee. Then without any apparent cause, in the first week of August 1922, he lodged a complaint that Akalis were cutting timber from the gurdwara land. The police arrested the Akalis and charged them with criminal trespass. Akali leaders held a meeting at the Guru ka Bagh in contravention of the order under the Seditious Meetings Act. The police dispersed the meeting and arrested the leaders. The Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee took up the challenge.

Jathas (bands) of 100 Akalis each were formed. They first took an oath at the Akal Takht to remain non-violent, then proceeded towards Guru ka Bagh. The police stopped them at various points far removed from the land in dispute, ordered them to disperse, and, on their refusal to do so, beat them mercilessly with their lathis, jack-boots, and fists.

One such *jatha* of 102 Akalis, representing the Jullundur District, left the Golden Temple on September 6, 1922 after taking the pledge of non-violence. They were stopped at a distance of about 13 km from Amritsar. The police endeavoured to return the Akalis to Amritsar by motor ambulance cars. The latter, however, jumped out again and re-formed. The police then beaten of them and threw them into the ditches by the roadside. Seventy-five men were beaten in batches in this way, the remaining twenty-seven were beaten with lathis as one lot. After a few minutes 12 Sikhs got up and re-formed. They were re-beaten.⁵⁴

When C.F. Andrews visited the scene, he was deeply moved and appraised the Lt. Governor of the brutality of the police and persuaded him to

⁵⁴*The Tribune, Lahore, September 9, 1922*

see the things for himself. Sir Edward Maclagan arrived at Guru ka Bagh on September 13 and ordered the beatings to stop. Four days later, the police retired from the scene. By then 5,605 Akalis had been arrested, and 936 were hospitalized. The Akalis took possession of Guru ka Bagh along with the disputed land. After the Golden Temple keys affairs, this was the second decisive battle won.

Not all the Sikhs accepted the cult of non-violence which the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee had adopted. The behaviour of the police at Guru ka Bagh induced some to organize an underground terrorist movement, known as the Babbar Akali. Babbar violence was of a short but intense duration. For a few months they terrorized the Jullundur Doab and Hoshiarpur. Encounters with the police redounded to the credit of Babbars, most of whom displayed a contemptuous disregard for their lives. But by the summer of 1923 the wave of violence was spent and most of the Babbars had been apprehended.⁵⁵

Ultimately, in the face of the mounting agitation among the Sikhs, the Sikh Gurdwaras Act, 1925, placed all the important gurdwaras in the Punjab under the control of the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee.

Lahore Conspiracy Case and execution of Bhagat Singh, etc., 1928—1931.—In 1927, the British Government appointed the Simon Commission comprising 7 British members of Parliament including Sir John Simon, the Chairman, to inquire into the working of the reforms introduced by the Government of India Act, 1919. The exclusion of Indians from a body which was to prepare the future Constitution of India was naturally resented by all political parties in the country and it was decided to boycott the Commission. On February 3, 1928, the day of arrival of the Commission in Bombay, complete hartal was observed all over the country and demonstrators marched in procession waving black flags and carrying banners with the words, "Go back, Simon," inscribed on them. Public meetings of protest were also held on that day. Lala Lajpat Rai was severely struck by the police on October 30, 1928, while leading an anti-Simon demonstration at Lahore, and his death, shortly afterwards on November 17, was generally believed to be due to the blow he received. Saunders, Assistant Superintendent of Police, who was popularly believed to have assaulted Lala Lajpat Rai, was shot dead. The three youngmen, Bhagat Singh, Raj Guru and Sukh Dev, involved in the case, fled away unnoticed. Thereafter, Bhagat Singh and his another associate, Batukeshwar Datt, each threw a bomb in the Assembly Hall at Delhi on April 8, 1929, for which they were arrested. This was followed by the discovery of

⁵⁵Khushwant Singh, *A History of the Sikhs, Vol. II, 1839—1964*, (London, 1966), pp. 203—206

a huge bomb factory at Lahore. Bhagat Singh, who was sentenced in connection with the throwing of bombs in the Assembly Chamber at Delhi, was also (along with Raj Guru and Sukh Dev) accused in this case and brought to the Central Jail, Lahore.

Bhagat Singh, nephew of the revolutionary Ajit Singh, belonged to the village Khatkar Kalan, Tahsil Nawashahr, District Jullundur. He was leader of the youth movement in the Punjab, and the fearless and defiant attitude shown by him and his comrades during their trial made a deep impression on the public. Prisoners headed by Bhagat Singh resorted to hunger-strike as a protest against their treatment in prison. When their condition became serious, there was intense agitation throughout the country. Besides an intensive press campaign, meetings and demonstrations were held demanding human treatment of political prisoners. Ultimately, Bhagat Singh, and his two comrades Raj Guru and Sukh Dev, were convicted in the Lahore Conspiracy Case and hanged on March 23, 1931. The news filled the whole country with poignant grief. Their dead bodies were secretly cremated by the police near Hussainiwalla, a few kilometres from the Ferozpur City, on the right bank of the Satluj where the memorial of these martyrs was originally built in 1965.

Bhagat Singh became the most famous of all terrorists in the annals of Indian revolutionary history. Mahatma Gandhi wrote, "there has never been, within living memory, so much romance round any life as had surrounded that of Bhagat Singh."

First Civil Disobedience Movement, 1930-31.—After the declaration of complete independence as its goal by the Indian National Congress during its Lahore Session in December 1929, the events moved rapidly. Since the British Government paid no heed to the demand for complete independence and the offer of Gandhiji, the Congress launched in 1930 a mass movement called the civil disobedience movement. Gandhiji's historic march to Dandi on March 12, 1930, to break the Salt Laws was a signal for a nation-wide mass movement. The repercussion of the movement thus started took various shapes such as strikes, boycott of British goods and the like. The Government took repressive measures to put down the movement. The Congress was declared an illegal organization and Gandhiji and thousands of other persons were imprisoned. A good number of persons in the Jullundur District were also thrown into jails while the people outside were mercilessly beaten. On the release of Gandhiji and the conclusion of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact on March 5, 1931, the civil disobedience movement was called off. According to the terms of the pact, all the political prisoners were released.

Second Civil Disobedience Movement, 1932—34.—The civil disobedience movement was restarted on the re-arrest of Gandhiji on January 4, 1932, on his return from the Second Round Table Conference in London, and it continued till about the middle of 1934. This time the Government was prepared with all the necessary punitive measures. The movement was sought to be nipped in the bud by the wholesale arrest of Congressmen and other repressive measures of unexampled severity. Naturally, it subsided by the middle of A.D. 1934.

Individual Satyagrah, 1940.—On the outbreak of the World War II in A.D. 1939, the Congress refused co-operation in a war which was conducted on imperialistic lines and the Congress ministries in the different provinces resigned. This was followed by the Individual Satyagrah. Great enthusiasm prevailed among the people of the district and a good number of them courted imprisonment.

Quit India Movement, 1942.—The failure of the Cripps Mission (A. D. 1942) to resolve the deadlock led to the wide-spread disappointment and anger in the country. The situation could not be allowed to drift. Therefore, on July 14, 1942, the Congress Working Committee passed a resolution demanding immediate complete and unconditional withdrawal by the British from India. On August 9, 1942, Gandhiji and all the members of the Congress Working Committee were arrested. This set off a nationwide political explosion. People rose spontaneously for action. However, the movement gradually lost its momentum because of unprecedented repression let loose by the Government.

Independence and Partition of the country, 1947.—After the failure of the Quit India Movement, the political scene in the country remained generally quiet till 1945 because most of the leaders were in jails. In A.D. 1945—56, disaffection spread among the armed forces which dealt a serious blow to the British prestige. Thereafter, the events moved fast, and India became independent on August 15, 1947.

The achievement of independence was celebrated in the district, as in the rest of the country, with great enthusiasm which was, however, marred by the communal riots and exodus of minority communities from both sides of the border consequent upon the partition of the country. The local people collaborated with the Government to render all possible help to the uprooted people till they were finally rehabilitated.

APPENDIX

(Vide page 50)

Ghadar Rebellion of 1915¹

Revolutionaries belonging to the Jullundur District tried and convicted by
Special Tribunals

Name	Village	Tahsil	Penalty
Person awarded death sentence with forfeiture of property in the First Supplementary Lahore Conspiracy Case :			
Ranjha Singh	.. Khurdpur	Jullundur	—
Persons awarded death sentence with forfeiture of property in the Second Supplementary Lahore Conspiracy Case :			
Blawant Singh	Khurdpur	Jullundur	—
"Canadian"			
Rur Singh	.. Sangowal	..	—
Person awarded life imprisonment with forfeiture of property in the Second Supplementary Lahore Conspiracy Case :			
Munsha Singh	.. Jandiala	Phillaaur	...
Persons sentenced in the Alawalpur Case in District Jullundur :			
Dhayan Singh	.. Jandiala	Phillaaur	21 years' rigorous imprisonment
Gurditta	.. Jandiala	Phillaaur	7 years' rigorous imprisonment
Ishar Singh	.. Shivdaspur	Jullundur	7 years' rigorous imprisonment
Boota	.. Zaid (?)	...	7 years' rigorous imprisonment
Santu	.. Sangowal	...	7 years' rigorous imprisonment
Labhu	.. Sangowal	...	7 years' rigorous imprisonment
Persons sentenced to 14 years' rigorous imprisonment each in the Karnana Conspiracy case in Jullundur District :			
Uttam Singh	.. Herian	Nawashahr	14 years' rigorous imprisonment
Basant Singh	.. Karnana	Nawashahr	14 years' rigorous imprisonment

¹Khushwant Singh and Satindra Singh, *Ghadar* 1915, (New Delhi, 1966), pp. 54, 75, 78-79, 85-86.

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

(a) Population

(i) Total Population

According to the 1971 Census, the total population of the district was 14,54,501 (comprising 7,72,416 males and 6,82,085 females). Of these 10,17,337 (comprising 5,39,686 males and 4,77,651 females) were rural and 4,37,164 (comprising 2,32,730 males and 2,04,434 females) urban.

Growth of Population.—The population of the district increased from 9,16,675 in 1901 to 14,54,501 in 1971. The variation in population during this seventy years' period is shown in the following table :—

Decadal Variation in Population of Jullundur District, 1901—1971

Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
1901 ..	9,16,675			4,96,144	4,20,531
1911 ..	8,01,303	—1,15,372	—12·59	4,49,470	3,51,833
1921 ...	8,22,020	+20,717	+2·59	4,54,829	3,67,191
1931 ...	9,43,438	+1,21,418	+14·77	5,12,509	4,30,929
1941 ..	11,26,900	+1,83,462	+19·45	6,06,079	5,20,821
1951 ..	10,54,136	—72,764	—6·46	5,66,241	4,87,895
1961 ..	12,26,182	+1,72,046	+16·32	6,54,833	5,71,349
1971 ...	14,54,501	+2,28,319	+18·62	7,72,416	6,82,085

(Census of India, 1971, Series 17—Punjab, Part II-A, General Population Tables, P. 71)

The decade 1901—11 was marked by severe ravages of plague and malaria, which took a heavy toll of life. The percentage loss was greater in the district than in the State. During 1911—21, occurred the great influenza epidemic but the district appears to have suffered less than the State as a whole. The decade 1941—51 saw malaria breaking out in an epidemic form due to heavy rains and floods. This decade also bore the holocaust of unprecedented communal trouble and mass migration in the wake of the partition of the country (1947). Most of the Muslim population migrated to Pakistan and their place was taken up by a large number of non-Muslim immigrants uprooted from Pakistan. The years 1951—61 were free from disease and the health measures taken by the Government reduced the death rate while the birth rate went up. Extension in agriculture and industrialisation during the post-partition period under the Five-Year Plans have also contributed to the high rate of growth in population.

Emigration and Immigration.¹—According to the 1961 Census, out of 12,27,367 persons enumerated in the district, as many as 6,58,888 or 53.7 per cent were born at the place of enumeration. Among the rural population, this percentage works out to 59.91 and in urban areas to 38.08 denoting a higher degree of mobility in towns.

Another interesting feature is the difference between the two sexes in this respect. Among males as many as 62.60 per cent were born at the place of enumeration, as against 43.46 per cent in the case of females. The low figure for females springs from the extra factor of their leaving the ancestral place on marriage.

Another 17.6 per cent of the population was born at another place within the district. This percentage is 11.38 in the case of males and as high as 24.68 in the case of females due to the factor of marriage. Persons born in the Punjab districts other than Jullundur numbered 1,35,069 or 11.0 per cent of the population. Even in this group, the percentage of females (14.72) is higher than that of males (7.76).

The Punjab-born persons formed 82.3 per cent of the district population. The remaining 17.7 per cent hailed from areas shown below :

Place of birth	Number	Percentage to total population
Other States of India	.. 31,139	2.5
Pakistan	.. 1,83,108	14.9
Other countries	.. 3,174	0.3
Information not available	.. 242	..

¹(Census of India, 1961, Punjab District Census Handbook No. 10, Jullundur District, p. 30)

Persons born in other Indian States were mostly from Uttar Pradesh (13,046), Jammu and Kashmir (3,189), Delhi (3,207) and Rajasthan (2,949). A majority of persons hailing from Delhi were in urban areas and of those hailing from Rajasthan in rural areas. Those coming from Jammu and Kashmir were dispersed over both rural and urban areas with an emphasis on the latter.

The Pakistan-born persons were those who migrated in the wake of the partition of the country (1947). The persons reported to have been born in countries other than Pakistan were mostly the children of the Punjabis who in their youth went abroad and had now come back or had despatched their children home.

Density of Population.—The following table shows the density of population in the district from 1881 to 1971 :—

Year	Density of population per sq. km.
1881	231
1891	265
1901	266
1911	233
1921	243
1931	274
1941	327
1951	306
1961	353
1971	428

(Census of India, 1951, Vol. VIII, Punjab, Pepsu, Himachal Pradesh, Bilaspur and Delhi, Part I-A-Report, pp. 8-9, 14-15, 25;

Census of India, 1951, Punjab District Census Handbook, Vol. 1, Jullundur District, p. iv;

Census of India, 1961, Punjab District Census Handbook No. 10, Jullundur District, p. 25-26; and

Census of India, 1971, Series 17—Punjab, Part II-A, General Population Tables, pp. 22-23, 34—35)

According to the 1971 Census, the Punjab had on an average 269 (rural 208 and urban 4,650) persons to a square kilometre with the Jullundur District as the most thickly populated with 428 (rural 309 and urban 4,065) persons and Firozpur as the sparsest with 176 persons.²

The tahsilwise density of population of the Jullundur District, according to the 1971 Census, is given in the following table :—

Tahsil/District	Density of population per sq. km.		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Nawashahr Tahsil ..	362	320	3,494
Phillaur Tahsil ..	358	328	3,042
Nakodar Tahsil ..	253	233	5,746
Jullundur Tahsil ..	677	353	4,173
Jullundur District ..	428	309	4,065

(Census of India, 1971, Series 17—Punjab, Part II-A, General Population Tables, pp. 34-35)

The Jullundur District has remained the most densely populated area among the Punjab Districts all through since 1881. The accelerated growth of density is shared by all tahsils, but more so is the Jullundur Tahsil where the growth of industries has attracted people from outside. There is a bigger gap in density of human population as between rural and urban areas in the district than in Punjab as a whole. The human density in the Punjab is 269 persons per square kilometre: 208 in rural areas and 4,650 in urban areas. The corresponding figures for the Jullundur District are 428, 309 and 4,065 respectively. As between the tahsils, Jullundur records the highest rural density (353) and Nakodar the highest urban density (5,746).

Sex Ratio.—According to the 1971 Census, out of the total population of 14,54,501 of the district, 6,82,085 were females and 7,72,416 males, i.e. a ratio of 46.9 : 53.1.

In the Punjab, there were 865 females per 1,000 males which was lowest figure among the States in India, the corresponding figure for the Indian Union was 930. The Jullundur District had a female proportion of 883, which ranks fourth in the Punjab after Hoshiarpur (899), Gurdaspur (890) and Kapurthala (889).

²Statistical Hand Book, Punjab, 1974-75. p 17 (Issued by the Economic Advisory Government, Punjab)

During the last seventy years, there has been overall improvement in favour of females as the following figures show :—

Year	Females Per Thousand Males					
	Jullundur District			Punjab		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1901	848	848	845	832	836	804
1911	783	783	779	780	785	740
1921	807	811	785	799	808	735
1931	841	853	775	815	832	721
1941	859	887	743	836	855	750
1951	862	882	812	844	854	807
1961	873	897	813	854	865	817
1971	883	885	878	865	868	856

(Census of India, 1971, Series 17—Punjab, Part II-A, General Population Tables, p. 69)

The sex ratio for rural areas of the district in 1971 works out to 885 and for urban areas 878 : the corresponding figures in 1961 were 897 and 813 respectively.

Age Composition.—In the following table, the population of the district, according to the 1961 Census, is distributed into various age-groups. With a view to comprehending the comparative strength of these groups, the totals have uniformly been taken as 1,000 :—

Distribution of 1,000 Persons of Each Sex by Age Groups, according to 1961 Census, in the Jullundur District

Age-Group	Total Population			Rural		Urban	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—9	289.75	289.20	290.38	298.21	286.28	267.61	301.19
10—14	127.02	127.85	126.07	133.68	127.55	113.89	122.15
15—19	97.44	97.48	97.40	94.99	95.57	103.44	102.25

Age-Group	Total Population			Rural		Urban	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
20—24	82·53	79·98	85·44	69·45	81·63	105·22	95·52
25—29	72·89	69·95	76·26	63·88	73·75	84·51	82·89
30—34	59·54	57·74	61·62	52·31	60·56	70·74	64·40
35—39	49·21	47·44	51·23	44·59	51·46	54·26	50·63
40—44	46·24	46·30	46·18	43·77	46·94	52·35	44·19
45—49	37·14	36·23	38·18	36·13	39·57	36·46	34·48
50—54	36·80	38·52	34·84	40·11	35·71	34·70	32·56
55—59	22·25	22·46	22·00	23·49	23·50	19·99	18·05
60—64	29·35	32·22	26·06	35·39	27·83	24·65	21·38
65—69	14·73	16·10	13·27	18·33	14·71	10·78	9·44
70+	34·57	38·03	30·60	45·02	34·32	21·28	20·77
Age not stated	0·49	0·50	0·47	0·65	0·62	0·12	0·10

(Census of India, 1961, Punjab District Census Handbook No. 10, Jullundur District, p. 27)

Too much reliance cannot be placed on the inferences drawn from the figures given in the above table since a district is a small geographical area and the inflow and outflow of population as a disturbing factor cannot be ignored. With this reservation, some general remarks on the age-composition in the district are made below.

The age pyramid has a broad base and tapers rather obliquely: 290 persons per thousand are below the age of 10 years and 101 of the age 55 years and above. Roughly speaking, four out of every 10 persons are below the age of 15, 5 in the age-groups 15 years to below 55, and only one is passed the age of 55. Males below the age of 15 years are 417 per thousand males corresponding figure for females is 416. For ages between 15 and below 55 years, the males count 474 per thousand males and the females 491. In ages 55 years and above, the males are 109 and females 92.

It is a daily observation that a large number of persons shift from villages to towns for study and livelihood. The low paid among them leave their families in their village homes and live in the towns by themselves. When past the age of useful work, some among them return to

their villages. The effect of this type of movement is reflected in the statistics of rural and urban age composition. For age groups below 15, 15 to below 55, and 55 and above, the distribution among males is 432, 445 and 122 per thousand males in the rural areas, and 881, 542 and 77 in the urban areas. The corresponding figures for females are 414, 485 and 100 in villages and 423, 507 and 70 in towns.

Marital Status.—In the following tables persons in different age groups in the district, according to the 1961 Census, are further classified according to their marital status. To comprehend the significance of these figures, one thousand males and one thousand females, for the district, as a whole and for rural and urban areas, are distributed according to marital status :—

1,000 Males and Females, according to 1961 Census, in the Jullundur District, classified according to Marital Status

Marital Status	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Never Married	585.05	483.62	584.34	470.23	586.74	519.02
Married	366.18	446.40	360.94	459.37	378.73	412.11
Widowed	47.32	68.55	53.27	68.99	33.07	67.38
Divorced or Separated	0.88	0.74	0.96	0.73	0.70	0.75
Unspecified Status	0.57	0.69	0.41	0.63	0.76	0.74

(Census of India, 1961, Punjab District census Handbook No. 10, Jullundur District, pp. 27—28)

It will be seen that in the district as a whole, in 1961, some 58 per cent of males and 48 per cent of females were unmarried. The higher number of unmarried males was due to shortage of females. Correspondingly, there was higher proportion of the married among females than among males.

The proportion of married males was higher in towns than in villages but the proportion of married females was higher in villages than in towns.

The following table shows the tahsilwise distribution of population between rural and urban areas in the district according to the 1971 Census :—

District/Tahsil		Persons	Males	Females
Total District	..	14,54,501	7,72,416	6,82,085
Rural	..	10,17,337	5,39,686	4,77,651
Urban	..	4,37,164	2,32,730	2,04,434
Nawashahr Tahsil	..	2,80,249	1,48,902	1,31,347
Rural	..	2,44,230	1,29,760	1,14,470
Urban	..	36,019	19,142	16,877
Phillaur Tahsil	..	2,68,290	1,43,316	1,24,974
Rural	..	2,42,612	1,29,787	1,12,825
Urban	..	25,678	13,529	12,149
Nakodar Tahsil	..	2,23,326	1,18,166	1,05,160
Rural	..	2,05,170	1,08,765	96,405
Urban	..	18,156	9,401	8,755
Jullundur Tahsil	..	6,82,636	3,62,032	3,20,604
Rural	..	3,25,325	1,71,374	1,53,951
Urban	..	3,57,311	1,90,658	1,66,653

(Census of India, 1971, Series 17—Punjab. Part II-A. General Population Tables, pp. 34—35)

(iii) Displaced Persons

The partition of the country in 1947 was attended by unprecedented migration of the minority communities from either side of the border. The Muslim population from the Jullundur District migrated to Pakistan from where the Hindu and Sikh displaced persons settled also in this district.

According to the 1951 Census, amongst the 13 districts of the then Punjab, Jullundur ranked fourth (2,73,625) in accommodating the number of displaced persons from Pakistan, the other three districts being Firozpur (3,51,341), Amritsar (3,32,260) and Gurdaspur (2,97,581). The displaced persons in the Jullundur District were enumerated in 1957 as 2,73,625 comprising 1,58,106 in the Jullundur Tahsil, 36,634 in the

Nawashahr Tahsil, 33,766 in the Phillaur Tahsil, and 45,119 in the Nakodar Tahsil. of these 1,42,997 (52 per cent) persons settled in rural areas and 1,30,628 (48 per cent) in the urban areas of the district. These originally belonged mostly to the Lyallpur District (71,813), Montgomery District (35,419), Sialkot District (32,373), Lahore District (20,668), Sheikhpura District (17,239), Multan District (16,846), Gujranwala District (10,765), etc. of Pakistan.³

The table given in appendix I at pages 102-103 shows the details of the refugee population (according to the 1951 Census) by district of origin in Pakistan which settled in the Jullundur District.

(b) Languages

According to the 1961 Census, as many as 36 languages were reported as mother tongues, the relative importance of the more important is shown below :

Distribution of 1,000 Persons According to Mother Tongue



Punjabi	..	612
Hindi	..	382
Urdu	..	1
Malayalam	..	1
Tamil	..	1
Others	..	3

A dialect of the Eastern Punjabi is the language employed by a vast majority of the people of the Jullundur District for the daily use to communicate and interact. The dialect is popularly known as Doabi, which is derived from the word 'Doaba' ; land bounded by 'two waters'. The area falling in the district lies between the two rivers, the Beas and Satluj. Keeping in view the vastness of the area, it is but natural that some minor variations be found in the language spoken in different parts. Thus, one may find some striking differences in the language variety used around Nurmahal and Nakodar and that of Nawashahr and the areas surrounding.

This dialect, though used in both urban and rural areas of the district, was hardly ever used as a vehicle for literature. The only samples of antiquity, that are available, are found in the second part of the book entitled '*punjabi batchit*' by Pt. Shardha Ram Phillaur. In personal correspondence, however, this is the only language used by most of the

rural people. The urbanites sometimes resort to Hindi and/or literary Punjabi. After the independence (1947), two major aspects changing the basic nature of the society of this area must be taken note of. First, the large-scale migration to the West and the West Asian countries and, second, the tremendous expansion of small-scale industry and also an increased use of machines in the agricultural pursuits. Besides, the spread of education has also been remarkable. The number of schools and colleges, started in the rural areas, has simply been surprising. Naturally, the language is witnessing pressures, which may result in some basic changes in the overall structure of the language.

The language of the Jullundur District resembles a lot with that of the Hoshiarpur and Kapurthala districts. Minor variations are, however, there in each of the regions falling in these districts of the Doaba area. *Bhaji* (brothers) makes a Doabi speaker at once distinct from a Majhi speaker who would use *bhau* and from the Malwayoui speaker whose usage has *bai* for the same purpose. *Main* (I) *ton*; and *edan odan* are the two other speech indications characteristic of the Doabi speech.⁴

On April 13, 1968, under the Punjab Official Language Act, 1965, Punjabi in Gurmukhi script was introduced as the official language of the State. The Act provides that Punjabi shall be used for such official purposes of the State and from such dates as may be specified by notifications to be issued from time to time. For official work at the district level and below Punjabi has replaced English in almost all matters except accounts, technical, etc.

Uptil very recently it was generally believed that Guru Angad Dēv (A. D. 1539—1552) invented a new script called Gurmukhi (meaning literally 'proceeded from the Guru's mouth'). It has now been established that this script was known even in the time of Guru Nanak Dev (A.D. 1469—1539) as his *Patti* in the *Adi-Granth* contains all the alphabets of the new script. However, it was during the pontificate of Guru Angad Dev that the new script was popularised and, in a short time it replaced the *Landa* (literally 'clipped') alphabet hitherto commonly used in the Punjab.

(c) Religion and Caste

Principal Communities

The total population of the district according to the 1971 Census was 14 54 401. The percentage of the Hindus was 53.90 and that of the

Sikhs 44·90. Jullundur is the second important district in the State where the incidence of the Hindus in terms of total district population is overwhelming—Hoshiarpur District at the top accounts for 59·25 per cent and Jullundur District for 53·90 per cent Hindus. It is significant that in the Jullundur District the percentage growth rates of the Hindus and the Sikhs were almost identical in the decade 1961—71, Hindus 18·41 per cent and Sikhs 18·83 per cent although for the State as a whole the percentage points were 8·13 for the Hindus and 32·08 for the Sikhs.

The Christians form the third religious community, found mostly in the villages of the Jullundur Tahsil. Their number, according to the 1971 Census, was 10,705.

In 1941, there were 5,09,804 Muslims in the district (forming 45·2 per cent of the population), while in 1951 they were found to be 2,686 only. This vast difference is due to their mass migration to Pakistan in the wake of the partition of the country in 1947. In 1961, there were 3,184 Muslims in the district and, in 1971, their number rose to 3,362.

The religion-wise population of the district, according to the 1971 Census, was as under :

Religion	Percentage to the total population	Persons	Males	Females
Hindus	53·90	7,84,048	4,18,759	3,65,289
Sikhs	44·90	6,53,018	3,44,595	3,08,423
Christians	0·74	10,705	5,447	5,258
Muslims	0·23	3,362	1,841	1,521
Jains	0·18	2,660	1,354	1,306
Buddhists	0·02	238	115	123
Religion not stated	0·03	470	305	165
Total :	100	14,54,501	7,72,416	6,82,085

(Census of India, 1971 Series 1—India, Paper 2 of 1972, Religion, pp., 60-61, 103)

Hindus.—The number of Hindus in the district, according to the 1971 Census, was 7,84,048 (4,18,759 males and 3,65,289 females) which formed 53·90 per cent of the total population.

Hinduism is a term generally employed to comprehend the social institutions, past and present, of the great majority of the people of India as well as their religious beliefs. It is a modern phase of Indian social and religious institutions from the earlier centuries of the Christian era down to our own days. Its main doctrines are: belief in the transmigration and reincarnation of souls (*samsara*); and belief in an inexorable law of cause and effect which operates upon and determines the direction of successive reincarnations (*karma*). Through most of Hindu ideology, *samsara*⁶, *karma*, and caste have been three facets of a single world view.

The old beliefs and superstitions, which have had been prevalent among the masses in the district, are fast dying out with the spread of education and enlightenment.

The different religious bodies functioning in the district include Arya Samaj, Sanatan Dharm Sabha, Radhasoami Satsang, Nirankari Darbar, Guru Ravi Das Sabha, etc. The great Arya Samaj leader and freedom fighter, Lala Munshi Ram who later on came to be known as Swami Shraddhanand and became martyr, in 1926, belonged to the village Talwan in Tahsil Phillaur.

Caste is a distinctive feature of the Hindus. The castes and sub-castes found in the district are: Brahmans, Khatri, Aroras, Suds, Banias, Scheduled Castes, etc. The Brahmans in the district are mostly of the Saraswat sub-caste. The Khatri and Aroras are both Hindus and Sikhs. The principal sub-castes among the Khatri in the district are: Malhotra, Kapur, Katial, Chopra, Sehgal, Mehta, Dhawan, Vig, Behl, Bindra, Uppal, Talwar, etc. These sub-castes are found amongst the non-agriculturist Hindus and Sikhs. They own considerable areas of land but derive major part of their income from business and government service. The Aroras are by far largest amongst the urbanite refugees from Pakistan who have settled in the district. They are engaged in banking, shop-keeping, trade, government service, agriculture, etc. The important sub-castes among the Aroras in the district are: Batra, Chawla, Dhillon, Soni, Gulati, Gambhir, Babbar, Narang, Sachdev, Chhabra, Dua, Khurana, Taneja, Saluja, Satiya, etc.

The Scheduled Castes are also both Hindus and Sikhs. Their number in the district, according to the 1971 Census, was 4,77,853 (2,56,412 males and 2,21,441 females) which formed 32.85 per cent of the total population. Of these, 3,79,451 were rural and 98,402 urban. Significantly, this district

⁶ Encyclopaedia Britannica (London, 1956), Vol. II, p. 577; and Cowles Volume Library, (New York, 1968), pp. 1623-24

claims the highest percentage of the Scheduled Caste population to the total population (32.85 per cent) among all the districts against the State figures of 24.71 per cent, which again is the highest for any State in the country. There is no Scheduled Tribe in the Punjab.

Out of the 37 Scheduled Castes in the Punjab, 25 are found in the district. Their names are : Ad Dharmi; Barar, Barar or Berar, Batwal,—Bauria or Bawaria; Bazigar, Balmiki, Chura or Bhangi, Bhanjra, Chamar, Jatia Chamar, Rehgar, Raigar; Ramdasi or Ravidasi; Dhanak; Dumna; Mahasha or Doom; Gagra; Gandhila or Gandil Gondola; Kabirpanthi or Julaha; Khatik; Kori or Koli; Marija or Marecha, Mazhabi; Megh; Nat; Pasi; Sanhal; Sansi; Bhedkut or Manesh; Sarera; Sikligar; and Sirkiband. The more numerous amongst these castes in the district are: Ad Dharmi, Balmiki, Ramdasi, Megh, Mazhabi, Bazigar and Sansi.⁷

Sikhs.—According to the 1971 Census, the number of Sikhs in the district was 6,53,018 (3,44,595 males and 3,08,423 females) which formed 44.90 per cent of the total population.

Founded by Guru Nanak Dev (1469-1539 A.D.), Sikhism is a thoroughly modern and progressive religion. Its main principle is the worship of one invisible God. The main tenets of the religion are universal toleration, acts of benevolence, self-denial and equal social and political fights for all⁸.

The Sikhs venerate the ten Gurus and their holy book is the *Granth Sahib*. They have an initiatory ceremony called *khande da pahul*. A Sikh is supposed to wear the five k's, namely, *kes* (unshorn hair), *kachh* (short drawers), *kangha* (a comb), *kara* (an iron bangle), and *kirpan* (a sword).

There are also a good many Namdhari (popularly known as Kukas) Sikhs in the Jullundur District, mostly in the Phillaur Tahsil. This sect was founded at Hazro (District Attock, Pakistan) by Bhagat Jawahar Mal and his disciple Baba Balak Singh (1799—1861), but brought into prominence by Baba Ram Singh (1815—1885), a resident of Bhaini Sahib in the Ludhiana District. It aimed at purification of the Sikh religion and removal of unhealthy social customs.

The Sikhs comprise Jats, Kambohs, Sainis, Khattris, Aroras, etc., as mentioned below:

⁷ Census of India, 1961 Punjab District Census Handbook No. 10, Jullundur District, pp 30, 277—285.

⁸ World University Encyclopedia Vol. 13, (New York, 1968), p, 4618

Jats

The principal tribes of this district are Hindu and Sikh jats, found everywhere. They are by far the most important section of the population in every way. In agriculture they are unsurpassed and equalled by few. In fact, here, as in other places, a man of this tribe does not call himself a Jat, but a *zamindar*, or agriculturist, if he does not give the name of his clan. Many of the Jat clans lay claim to a Rajput origin, while others have no tradition of any period when they were other than Jats. A few only of the older clans have no traditions of their first settlement in the Jullundur Doab. Some came from the neighbourhood of the Ganga or Delhi, others from the Rechna or Bari Doab, and a few say that they came from Garh Ghazni, which they believe to be the city and fort of that name in Afghanistan, though the name may really be a reminiscence of the Gajni or Gajnipur, the site pointed out by Major-General Cunningham near Rawalpindi. The Jats are sub-divided into an enormous number of clans or *gots*, but very often the name of an *al*, or subdivision of a *got*, is taken for the name of a clan. Large tracts of country, each occupied by villages of one *got*, are not found here.

The important Jat clans in the district are: Anjla, Aulakh, Badaicha, Bagri, Bains, Bajwa, Bal, Basra, Bassi, Bhullar, Biring, Birk, Bopara, Chahil, Chhokar, Chima, Dadhri, Deo, Dhadda, Dhesi, Dhaliwal, Dhillon, Dhindsa, Dosanj, Dule, Garcha, Garhiwal, Goraya, Gosal, Gil, Her, Ithwal, Jandher, Janhal, Jhaja, Jhangar, Kang, Kaler, Kalera, Kalon, Kailu, Kandhaura, Khangura, Khathkar, Khaira, Khela, Khosa, Kular, Kunar, Lalli, Lidhar, Mahal, Malhi, Man, Mander, Mathon, Mulana, Nahal, Nagre, Nijjar, Nipal, Pahar, Punian, Rai, Ranu, Randhawa, Reru, Sara, Samra, Sangera, Sahota, Sidhu, Sindhu, Sontar, Sunar, Singha, Sode, Sohal, Thandi, Upal, Utal and Varaich.

Besides the above, the other Jat clans in the district are: Atkar, Arakh, Bade, Bahi, Bal, Bareh, Baryal, Bachhre, Bachhu, Bath, Bhagwai, Bhangu, Bharola, Bhedi, Bhogan, Bhut, Bilagan, Bisla, Bowal, Buddhan, Bule, Butar, Chohar, Dahar, Dhah, Dhandal, Dhandu, Dhanoi, Dhandwar, Dhod, Dhotar, Dhug, Dial, Duhrah, Gadri, Garola, Gelan, Ghugh, Goreh, Guron, Gut, Habra, Hindal, Hoti, Hundal, Jalli, Jassar, Jatu, Jawanda, Kajla, Kala Singha, Kama, Kandhila, Kakke, Khak, Kharwar, Khasa, Khotar, Khunkhan, Kunjar, Lage, Lese, Landhre, Lodhar, Mandi, Mandahir, Mangat, Mannan, Mannu, Manu, Mehat, Mokhe, Mokhe, Muna, Mundi, Nare, Nathi, Nihang, Nirwan, Pander, Pansota, Pathar, Potah, Punaich, Puriwal, Rasanda, Sadhana, Sadhre, Sahi, Sainsi, Sherian, Sin, Sindhar, Sumal, Surani, Teji Takkhar, Tamani, Thattiala, Tind, Tindwar, Totan, Tut, Tung and Urapuri.

Besides the Jats, mention may also be made of the Kambohs and Sainis who are also both Hindus and Sikhs:

Kambohs

The derivation of their name has not yet been ascertained. According to their account, the Kambohs originally lived about Mathura, and were Kshatriyas. When Parshu Ram was slaughtering the Kshatriyas, he found their ancestor Rup Rai armed and girt up for the fray. He, therefore, proposed slaying him; and on Rup Rai's saying he was not a Kshatriya, Parshu Ram replied that he was armed and redolent of the Kshatriya (*Kaim bu hai, y' ane teri bu Chhatriyan wali hai*). Rup Rai at once objected that he was not *Kaimbu* at all, and so got off. He afterwards was known as *Kaimbu*, which gradually got changed into *Kamboh*. This ridiculous story is merely quoted on account of the bearing it may have on the tradition of some of the Bijnor Kambohs, that they were of the same stock as Khatriis.⁹

The tradition as to their arrival in the Jullundur District is that, in 1654 A.D., the Punjab was devastated by disastrous floods. To restore prosperity, Emperor Jahangir sent Sher Shah, a Suba, who took with him from the city of Sunam (possibly a mistake for Sohna in Gurgaon, a former strong-hold of this tribe), Rattu and Acchhra, the ancestors of the Kambohs. The latter he located near Chunian, in the Lahore District (Pakistan). The former settled in the neighbourhood of Tibba, near Sultanpur in the Kapurthala District, and with his relations founded twelve villages, which are still known as Bara.¹⁰ In Sikh times, the Kambohs came from the Kapurthala District into the Jullundur District.

The Phillaur Kambohs have a history of their own. They say they were Surajbansi Rajputs, and came from Kamrup, on the River Brahmaputra, to Delhi in the reign of Humayun (A.D. 1530—1556). Thence one ancestor, Bodh Rai, migrated to Lahore (Pakistan), and another, Dalu Rai, to the Jullundur District. This tradition may have its origin in the achievements of Akbar's Kamboh General Shahbaz Khan, who had 9,000 horse; under his command when operating on the Brahmaputra.¹¹

Sainis

According to their own account, the Sainis were originally Malis, and lived principally in the Mathura District (Uttar Pradesh). When Mahmud of Ghazni invaded India, and the Hindus gathered for the defence of the country, the ancestors of the Sainis came into these parts, and, finding the

⁹The Races of the North-Western Provinces of India, Vol. I, P. 304

¹⁰Another derivation is from *Wara*, an enclosure.

¹¹Ain-i-Akbari, Vol. I, pp. 399—402, Blochmann's Edition.

land suitable for agriculture, they settled down here, and never went back to their homes. The explanation of the name Saini is that they were such good agriculturists, and did such wonders with their land, that the natives called them the *rasaini* tribe (from *rasai*, cleverness, skill) ; and in course of time the first syllable was lost, and the present name Saini left.

Khatris, Aroras, etc.

The Khatris and Aroras among the Sikhs have the same sub-castes and follow the same professions as the Hindus.

Christians.—According to the 1971 Census, the number of Christians in the district was 10,705 (5,447 males and 5,258 females) which formed 0.74 per cent of the total population.

Christianity is the religion which sees in Jesus Christ the revealer of God and the saviour of men and finds in his life the inspiration to a pure and unselfish life. Jesus left no written teachings. The light of life which he led on this earth forms his teachings which were recorded subsequently by his disciples Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. These writings of the apostles form what is known as the New Testament. The earlier description of the events, sayings and psalms of the prophets and kings of Israel form the holy scriptures of the Jews and Christian version of the same forms the Old Testament, which together with the New Testament constitute the Holy Bible of the Christian faith.

The Jullundur Mission was one of the stations belonging to the American Presbyterian Board of foreign missions in India. It was one of the oldest missions of this body, having been established in 1847, shortly after the annexation of the Jullundur Doab by the British, by the Bengali Christian Rev. Golak Nath under the auspices of Rev. Messrs. Porter, Janvier and John Newton, D.D. The site chosen lies behind the District Jail, Jullundur. A chapel was erected there in 1898, which later on came to be called Golak Nath Church.

The different missions working in the district are : Church of North India, Catholic Church, Seventh-Day Adventists, and Penticostal Church including Church of God, Ceylon Penticostal Mission, Penticostal Believers and Church of Jullundur.

Muslims.—According to the 1971 Census, the number of Muslims in the district was 3,362 (1,841 males and 1,521 females) which formed 0.23 per cent of the total population.

Islam is the Arabic proper name of the Muhammadan religion. It means surrender to God's will and includes acceptance of the articles of

faith, commands and ordinances, revealed through the Prophet Muhammad. The essential aspects of Islam are a vivid belief in the Last Judgement, along with the requirements of prayer (*namaz*) five times daily, attendance at religious services in a mosque, giving alms for care of the poor, fasting during daytime in the holy month of Ramzan, and, if possible, making a pilgrimage to Mecca sometime during one's lifetime.

(d) Social Life

Slowly and steadily, the social life is undergoing a change. The members of the different castes and communities freely associate in day-to-day life. With the spread of education and enlightenment and the steps taken by Government, an all-round improvement is noticeable in the life of the hitherto backward and neglected sections of the society. They are emerging from their centuries of seclusion and suppression and are learning to move with the mainstream of national life.

The caste feeling and dominance of *bradari* (caste-fellows) over the individual is lessening day by day. This is particularly the case with the urban people. With the expansion of the means of transport and communication and the construction of village link roads and, at the same time, the steps taken by Government to improve the village life, the gap between the rural and urban life is on the decrease.

The condition of women is also improving and they are equally competing with men in different walks of life. With almost all the avenues of life open to them, their economic dependence is decreasing.

(i) Property and Inheritance

Before the passage of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, sons used to inherit property after the death of the father, and, if there was no son, the widow of the deceased inherited it. The widow had, however, only life interest in the property and was not legally entitled to dispose it of as she liked except as *stridhan*. A woman was not supposed to be the last owner of the property, nor could a married daughter claim a share in her father's property.

Now, under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, amongst the Hindus, Sikhs, Jains and Buddhists, the property of the deceased is distributed equally amongst sons, daughters, widow, mother, etc. However, during his lifetime, one may dispose of by will or other testamentary disposition any property, which is capable of being so disposed of by him in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Succession Act, 1925, or any other law for the time being in force and applicable to the Hindus. In case a person

dies intestate, his sons, daughters, widow, mother, etc. inherit the property equally. The adoption of children and maintenance allowance to the wife is governed by the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956.

Amongst the Muslims, the property of the deceased is inherited in equal shares by the sons, daughters and wife, under the Shariat Act, 1937. Wife is the sole owner of *mehr* given to her at the time of marriage.

Inheritance amongst the Christians is governed by the Indian Succession Act, 1925.

(ii) Marriage and Morals

Marriage.—With the exception of the Muslims, monogamy has become the rule among all sections of the people. In this respect, the Hindus, etc. are governed by the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. Generally, arranged marriages are performed. The parents of the boy or girl look for suitable match generally from amongst the families of their relatives, friends, acquaintances or those with whom they come in contact in different walks of life or some time through advertisement in the newspapers. Among the educated people, it has become a general practice for the boy and the girl to see each other before their formal engagement. The consent of the boy and the girl in the matter, particularly of the former, carries much weight in the finalization of the negotiations. On the occasion of the engagement (*mangni* or *sagai*), the parents and near relations of the girl visit the boy's house and, after a brief religious ceremony, offer presents to the boy's parents and relations.

The date of marriage is fixed sometime after the engagement according to the convenience of the parents of the boy and the girl. The time gap between the engagement and the marriage is lessening day by day. On the day of the marriage, after the ceremony of *sehra bandhi*, the marriage party reaches the bride's house where reception (*milni* ceremony) is held. In the urban areas, the wedding ceremony among the Hindus generally takes place at night while that among the Sikhs it is performed in the morning. However, in the rural areas, it has now become a general practice among all sections of the people to hold the wedding ceremony during daytime. The marriage party comes to the bride's house in the morning and departs in the afternoon. The wedding ceremony among the Christians is generally performed in a Church. Under the Dowry Prohibition (Punjab Amendment) Act, 1976, the number of members of a marriage party has been limited up to twenty-five exclusive of minors and the members of the band.

The cases of civil marriage under the Special Marriage Act, 1954, are few and far between. Civil marriage takes place only in exceptional cases

when either the parents of the boy or of the girl or of both may be unwilling to the proposal or in case of marriage within a subcaste or between persons belonging to two different communities. Since the achievement of independence in 1947 up to 1975, only 74 civil marriages took place in the district.

People generally prefer to marry within their own caste if they can find suitable match, but there is no bar to inter-caste marriage.

Under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, the marital age is 18 years in case of a boy and 15 years in case of a girl.

Widow Remarriage

Remarriage of widows has become quite popular, especially if the widow is of a comparatively young age and is without any child. If a suitable match is found and circumstances otherwise permit, a widow is generally remarried.

Among the villagers, the first husband's brother takes the widow to wife according to the customary law—*chadar andazi*.

Dowry System.—Unchecked by the society or government, the giving of dowry at the marriage of a girl has plagued the Indian social life all through the past. It has not only made the marriage of girls a very difficult affair for a person of ordinary means, but has also brought ruination to girls in quite a large number of cases even after their marriage. The Government has now taken steps to eradicate this evil through legal measures and propaganda. The maximum amount of expenditure that can be incurred on marriage has also been fixed by Government.

Morals.—The moral standards observed all over this region prevail in the district. The customary conjugal relations are generally observed. Marriage is universal with the exception of physically or mentally handicapped persons.

Monogamy is the general practice. Except under exceptional circumstances, the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, does not allow polygamy in case of Hindus, Sikhs, Jains and Buddhists. The Christians also cannot have more than one living wife. Although Islam recognizes polygamy up to the number of four wives, yet the modern social and economic conditions hardly permit keeping of more than one wife.

Though not quite unknown in the past, divorce has been a rare occurrence in the Hindu society and that also in quite exceptional

circumstances. Now, under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, divorce may be allowed by the court in exceptional circumstances. The Muhammadans are governed by the Muhammadan Law which allows divorce.

Before the partition of the country in 1947, there existed organized brothels in the Jullundur City and about 2,000 persons were dependent on prostitution as a means of livelihood. Since most of these prostitutes were Muslims, they migrated to Pakistan in 1947. The prostitution has been stopped with the passage of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956. Gandhi Vanita Ashram, Jullundur, and Vidhwa Ashram, Jullundur, are the social organizations working for the rehabilitation of fallen and destitute women. In addition, a Rescue Home has also been provided for this purpose at Jullundur.

Although licenced prostitution has been abolished, yet the growing disregard for the traditional restraints and moral values among the new generations is resulting in a good deal of moral laxity.

Birth and Death Ceremonies

Birth Ceremonies.—The customs connected with the birth of a child, which used to be observed among the Hindus, etc. are going out of vogue. Mention may, however, be made of the *reet* ceremony, performed in case of first pregnancy, and the *bid* (name collectively given to flour, rice, *mash*, clothes, almonds, kernel of coconut, raisins etc.) sent to the girl by her parents in the eighth month of pregnancy. There are no recognized ceremonies amongst the Sikhs connected with the birth of a child.

A few among the Hindus may formally observe the naming ceremony (*namkaran sanskar*), but it is well established among the Sikhs. The ceremony of shaving the head of the child (*mundan*) is invariably observed among the Hindus generally in the first, third or fifth year of the birth of the child.

The thread ceremony (*yagiopavit*) among the Hindus is now rarely observed. Among the Sikhs, when boys and girls attain puberty and are old enough to understand the obligations of their faith, they are baptized according to the ceremony of *pahul*.

Death Ceremonies.—The death ceremony (*anteshti sanskar*) is the last of the 16 ceremonies (*sanskars*) observed by the Hindus from birth till death. Only a few old funeral rites are now observed.

After being washed and wrapped in shroud, the dead body is taken to the cremation ground on a bier, carried by four persons. When

about halfway, the bier is placed on the ground and the *adhmarg* (half-way) rite is performed. Thereafter, the funeral procession reaches the cremation ground (*shamshan ghat*). The dead body is placed on the pyre and burnt with ghee and other disinfectants and odoriferous articles. The eldest son (in case of more than one sons) or in his absence the nearest male relation lights the pyre. The *kapal kriya* (rite of breaking the skull) is performed when body is nearly consumed. Then, after washing their hands and face/bath, the party performs the rite of *tinka torna* (breaking of straw) and disperses.

On the *chautha* (fourth day), the charred bones and ashes of the deceased are gathered. The charred bones are picked up and washed with milk mixed with water and placed in a small bag of red cloth, the remaining ashes being immersed into some nearby stream or river. The Hindus immerse the charred bones in the River Ganga at Hardwar (Uttar Pradesh) while the Sikhs generally immerse these in the River Satluj at Kiratpur (District Rupnagar). The last *kriya karm* rite is generally performed on the thirteenth day but the period differs among different sections of the people. The Sikhs perform the *kriya* on the tenth day.

The Christians and Muslims bury their dead in their respective graveyards in accordance with their own rites.

(iii) Home Life

Dwellings.—The dwellings in the urban areas are all pucca and are generally double-storeyed. The recently built houses are mostly of modern designs. The use of cement and steel in the construction of houses, etc. has increased.

The well-to-do people in the rural areas have all pucca houses. The old houses of some weaker sections of people may be *kachcha* but whenever new construction is undertaken, almost all try to have pucca houses. With minor variations, the old type of houses of Jats are practically of the same plan. A door gives admittance from the lane and leads into a shed (*deorhi*) opening on the yard (*berah*). This may be either of some size or only a small space not roofed in. At one side of the yard is a room (*dalan*), in which the people live and sleep; and off the *dalan* are one or more closets (*kothri*) in which clothes, household utensils, grain and straw are stored. In the hot weather people sleep on the roof, and in the cold weather in the *dalan* and closets, and sometimes in the porch. If cattle are not stalled in a separate building, they are kept in the yard, porch or *dalan* and sometimes in one of the closets, and wherever they stand troughs are made

for them. The fire-place (*chula*, *chula-chauka* or *rasoi*) at which food is prepared is usually in the yard, sometimes in the *dalan*. The newly constructed houses are, however, of a different type, somewhat similar to those in the urban areas.

The tahsil-wise number of dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings in rural and urban areas of the district, according to the 1961 Census, is given in the following table :—

Number of Dwellings, Shop-cum-Dwellings and Workshop-cum-Dwellings in the Jullundur District, 1961

District/Tahsil	Number of Dwellings	Number of Shop- cum- Dwellings	Number of Work- shop-cum- Dwellings
Jullundur District			
Total	2,09,537	1,654	595
Rural	1,50,039	906	202
Urban	59,498	748	393
Nakodar Tahsil			
Total	30,635	275	92
Rural	28,192	229	33
Urban	2,443	46	59
Jullundur Tahsil			
Total	96,119	764	230
Rural	47,836	207	40
Urban	48,283	557	190
Jullundur City (Municipal Committee)			
Urban	38,033	444	143

(contd.)

Nawashahr Tahsil

Total	43,183	309	138
Rural	37,646	228	73
Urban	5,537	81	65

Phillaur Tahsil

Total	39,600	306	135
Rural	36,365	242	56
Urban	3,235	64	79

(Census of India, 1961, Punjab District Census Handbook, No. 10, Jullundur District, pp. 260-261)

According to the 1971 Census, the number of occupied residential houses in the district was 2,41,919.

Furniture and Decoration.—In urban areas, the items of furniture are practically the same among all classes of people, but their quality and variety differ with the people of different means. Since furniture and decorations have become status symbols, people vie with one another in having as much costlier and better types of things as their pocket can afford. The different items of furniture generally kept are : beds and cots, dressing table, sofa-set, dining table and chairs, electric fans, floor carpet or rug especially for the drawing room, steel almirahs, etc. Radio or transistor is found in almost every home, rich or poor. Television is also becoming popular with the affluent people.

The well-to-do people in the rural areas have practically all the items of furniture as those in the urban areas. The economically weaker sections of the people also try to have a chair and a small table besides old type of furniture like cots, *pihri*, *muhra*, etc.

“Gone are the days when houses in rural areas used to be decorated with crudely drawn pictures of birds and animals. Now every *baithak* (drawing room) or sleeping room is decorated with flashy wall

calendars and pictures and photographs. The people in villages also decorate their houses with utensils, artistically arranged against the wall on mantel piece. Rough *durries* (carpets) and *kheses* (coarse thick bed sheets) have been replaced by bed sheets depicting fine needle work."

In rural areas, people use bronze and brass utensils like *thalis*, *karahis*, glasses, *lotas*, kettles, etc. China clay cups, saucers, plates, etc. and glass products are also being increasingly used. In urban areas, upper classes have started the use of utensils of stainless steel. Modern cutlery is also in big demand and rich people take pleasure in entertaining guests in dinner sets of fine type of China wares.

Dresses and Ornaments.—The ordinary dress of a farmer consists of a turban, a shirt and a *tahmat* or *chadar* of long cloth. In the cold season, the shoulders are covered with a home-spun *khes* (thick cloth woven with double threads. The use of woollen pullovers coats and sweaters has also become common. The educated villagers wear usually *pyjamas* (trousers) and the more progressive among them have started using Western type of clothes like pants and coats. Women wear a shirt of plain or patterned cloth extending up to the knees and a *salwar*. They cover their heads with *dupattas* which are coloured in the case of married women and plain in the case of old ladies and widows. In winter, women wear *khesis*, woollen shawls and pullovers. The educated girls have started use of bell-bottoms while others prefer *salwars*. *Sari*, however, seems not to have caught their fancy and is sported with a certain amount of reservation by women who live in towns and visit the villages occasionally. The reason why *sari* is not popular is that it is not a working dress.

The trading community put on shirt, *pyjama*, jacket and turban. In winter, they also use pullover, coat and muffler. The educated people in urban as well as rural areas have mostly taken to the Western dress including pant, shirt, bushirt, coat, pullover, etc. The use of *pyjama* and *kurta* is confined to home. The Sikhs put on turban, but among others it is confined to the old people. The younger people generally do without any headgear.

Women in the urban areas put on shirt, *salwar* and *dupatta*, but among the younger generation *sari* is becoming popular. The school going girls generally put on *salwar* and shirt but among the college going girls use of bell-bottom is on the increase.

Heavy ornaments of gold and silver which used to be worn by women in the past are being generally discarded in favour of more sophist-

icated ones. Newly married women display a good deal of jewellery, the commonest among which are: *sangar patti* on the forehead, *chaunk* on the head top, ear-rings and *jhumkian* in the ears and a large nose-ring called *nath*. The *nath* is used only at the time of one's marriage and is replaced by *tili* or *dandi*. The women also wear bangles and a variety of finger rings. They also wear *mattar-mala*, a kind of golden necklace. The newly wedded brides also wear *chura* of ivory.

Men do not wear much jewellery except on festival occasions when gold necklaces, called *kanthas* are often seen. Finger rings are, however, commonly worn. Muhammadan men wear no jewellery.

Food.—The morning meal of an average villager consists of wheat bread (*roti*), *dahi*, (curd) and *lassi* (butter-milk) or tea. At noon, wheat bread (*roti*) with onion and mango pickle in addition to some vegetable or pulse, is taken. Parched gram or maize is eaten by many in the afternoon of the hot and cold weather respectively. There are public ovens in almost every village, at which the gram and maize used in the afternoon are parched. The attendant, usually a woman of the Jhinwar tribe, is paid with some of the grain. The evening meal consists of wheat bread (*roti*), with some pulse/vegetable. The favourite food during winter is maize *chapatis* with *sarson sag* (cooked mustard leaves). Milk and milk products are consumed in abundance. The use of meat and eggs is also prevalent. The use of rice is on the increase, especially on occasions of marriage and festivity. Tea has become very popular and is taken at least twice a day, in the morning and in the afternoon. It is replacing *lassi* (butter-milk) to a great extent. In the post-partition period, on account of the rise in price of *desi* ghee, the use of vegetable oils, as a cooking medium, has increased much. The settling of the refugees from Pakistan in the district after the partition of the country in 1947 has affected the food habits of the local people. By and by, vegetarianism is giving place to non-vegetarianism. The people of the Doaba have, however, special liking for sweetmeats.

(iv) Communal Life

Fairs and Festivals.—The fairs and festivals celebrated in the district are many but those celebrated with enthusiasm are: Lohri, Basant, Shivratri, Holi, Hola, Baisakhi, Rakhri, Dussehra and Dewali. The Baisakhi fair at Kartarpur and the Sodal fair and Hariballabh fair in Jullundur deserve special mention. The Kartarpur Baisakhi attracts about a lakh of people from far and wide. Homage is paid to the *Adi Granth*, written in his own hand by Guru Arjan Dev, which is now in the possession of the local Sodhi family. The Baba Sodal fair of

Jullundur is also attended by about a lakh of people. It is held in the honour of a saint whose *samadh* exists here and who is worshipped as a child deity. The belief is that Baba Sodal has the power of blessing issueless women with children. It is said that the child, Sodal accompanied his mother when she went to the pond to wash clothes. In spite of her repeated warnings, the child went into deep water and got drowned. When the mother raised hue and cry, the child appeared in the form of a snake and again disappeared. The people raised his tomb on the spot and started worship. The Hariballabh fair of Jullundur is a cultural festival. It is held about the beginning of January each year in honour of Hariballabh Swami, who touched great heights in classical music. A hundred years ago, in 1876, the first sitting was held by the noted Yogi musician, Baba Hariballabh, on the stairs of the Devi Talab in Jullundur. It was then a small gathering of sadhus. Later, it assumed an all-India importance and eminent musicians began to participate in it. Baba Hariballabh hailed from the village of Bajwara (District Hoshiarpur). The Shahidi Mela of Sardar Bhagat Singh at the village Khatkar Kalan in Tahsil Nawashahr attracts a large gathering on the 23rd March every year. The martyr belonged to this village and on this day he along with his compatriots Sukhdev and Rajguru was executed by the Britishers in the Central Jail, Lahore (Pakistan). The Sarvodaya Mela at Phillaur is held on February 12 on the bank of the Satluj to commemorate the immersion ceremony of Mahatma Gandhi's ashes.

Among the Muslims, the important festivals are Id-al-Fitr and Id-al-Azha. The Christians celebrate the festivals of New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter and Christmas.

Gurpurbs are celebrated with great solemnity by the Sikhs. Big *diwans* are held on the birthdays of Guru Nanak Dev and Guru Govind Singh and the martyrdom days of Guru Arjan Dev and Guru Tegh Bahadur.

The *gurpurb* of Guru Ravi Das is celebrated in the month of February with great enthusiasm.

Pilgrim Centres.—Among the places visited by a large number of people, those important are mentioned hereunder. On the occasion of Baisakhi in April, people visit Kartarpur (founded by Arjan Dev) in Tahsil Jullundur and Dhesian Sang (held sacred in the memory of Baba Sang, a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev) in Tahsil Phillaur. In June, people visit Mau (held sacred as the marriage of Guru Arjan Dev, with Mata Ganga took place here) and, in July, they visit Bilga (held sacred as Guru Arjan Dev stayed here for one night on his way to Mau on the occasion of his marriage). Both of these places are in Tahsil Phillaur.

A large number of Muslims visit the tomb of Imam Nasir-ud-Din in Jullundur in the month of June, and the Roza (tomb) of Pir Abdulla Shah at Mandhali (Tahsil Nawashahr) about the beginning of June.

Games, Sports and Recreations.—Almost all sorts of modern games and sports are played in schools and colleges, the more important among these being hockey, football, volleyball, cricket, basket-ball, etc. Now a days, girls are taking as much interest in games and sports as boys. Among the indigenous games, mention may be made of wrestling and *kabaddi*. Playing cards, chess, *chaupai*, kite-flying, etc. are the common pastimes. Dramas, cultural shows including *bhangra* and dance, cinema, etc. form the usual sources of entertainment.

Folk Songs and Cultural Life.—The folk songs express the ideas and sentiments of the people. These are sung on different occasions. Brief extracts from some of the folk songs common in this region are given below.

1. ਸਾਡੇ ਪਿੰਡ ਦੇ ਮੁੰਡੇ

ਸਾਡੇ ਪਿੰਡ ਦੇ ਮੁੰਡੇ ਵੇਖ ਲਓ
ਜਿਉਂ ਟਾਹਲੀ ਦੇ ਪਾਵੇ,
ਕੰਨੀਦਾਰ ਇਹ ਬੰਨਦੇ ਚਾਦਰੇ,
ਪਿੰਜਲੀ ਨਾਲ ਸੁਹਾਵੇ,

ਦੁੱਧਾ ਕਾਸ਼ਨੀ ਬੰਨਦੇ ਪੱਗਾਂ,

ਜਿਉਂ ਬੀਬਾ ਕਬੂਤਰ ਜਾਵੇ,

ਮਲਮਲ ਦੇ ਕੁੜਤੇ ਸੋਭਦੇ, ਸਾਧਮੇਰ ਜਪਦੇ

ਜਿਉਂ ਬਗਲਾ ਤਲਾ ਵਿਚ ਨਹਾਵੇ,

ਗਿੱਧਾ ਪਾਉਂਦੇ ਮੁੰਡਿਆਂ ਦੀ,

ਸਿਫਤ ਕੀਤੀ ਨਾ ਜਾਵੇ, ਗਿੱਧਾ ਪਾਉਂਦੇ ਮੁੰਡਿਆਂ ਦੀ.....

1. Sade Pind De Munde

Sade pind de munde vekh lao,

Jeon tahli de paawe,

Kannidaar eh bandhe chaadre,

Pinjini naal suhaave.

Dudhaa kaashani bandhe paggaan,

Jeon beeba kabootar jave,

Malmal de kurte sobhade,

Jeon baglaa talaa vich nahaave.

Giddha paonde mundian di,

Siffat keetee na Jaave,

Gidaha paonde mundian de.....

1. Our Village Boys

Look at our village boys,
 They are like cot's legs made of *shisham* wood,
 They wear bordered under waist cloth,
 Which adds charm to the calf.

They wear white and scarlet turbans,
 As the *beebaa* pigeon flies,
 Shirts of *malmal* cloth look well,
 As the heron bathes in the tank.

Of folk dance playing boys,
 Admiration is beyond words,
 Of folk dance playing boys.....

2. ਕੁੜੀਏ ਦੁਆਬੇ ਦੀਏ

ਜੇਠ ਮਹੀਨੇ ਚਲਣ ਲੋਆਂ,
 ਪੋਹ ਵਿਚ ਪੈਦਾ ਪਾਲਾ,
 ਫਗਣ ਮਹੀਨੇ ਫੁੱਲ ਖਿੜਦੇ,
 ਸਾਵਣ ਮੀਂਹ ਘਟਾਲਾ,
 ਨੀ ਕੁੜੀਏ ਦੁਆਬੇ ਦੀਏ,
 ਮੁੰਡਾ ਮੋਹ ਲਿਆ ਸ਼ਮਲੇ ਵਾਲਾ, ਨੀ ਕੁੜੀਏ ਦੁਆਬੇ ਦੀਏ.....

2. Kuriye Doaabe Diye

Jeth maheene chalan loan,
Poh vich paendaa paalaa,
Phagan maheene phul khirde,
Sawan meenh ghataalaa,
Ni kuriye Doaabe diye,
Mundaa moh leyaa shamle waalaa,
Ni kuriye Doaabe diye.....

2. Girl of Doaba

In Jeth month hot waves blow,
 In Poh it is cold,
 In Phagan month flowers blossom,
 In Sawan there are rains and clouds,
 O girl of Doaba,
 You have captivated the boy wearing (turban with) *shamla*,
 O girl of Doaba.....

3. ਵਿਸਾਖੀ ਦਾ ਮੇਲਾ

ਆਉ ਚੌਬਾਰੋ ਪਾਈਏ ਭੰਗੜਾ,
 ਦਰਿਆ ਸਤਲੁਜ ਦੇ ਕੰਢੇ,
 ਵਿਸਾਖੀ ਦਾ ਅੱਜ ਆਇਆ ਮੇਲਾ,
 ਨਵੀਆਂ ਸੁਗਾਤਾਂ ਵੰਡੇ,
 ਲੱਕ ਖਤਰਾਣੀ ਦਾ, ਹਵਾ ਦੇ ਪਾਸੇ ਭੰਨੇ, ਲੱਕ ਖਤਰਾਣੀ ਦਾ

3. Wisaakhi Da Mela

*Aao chaubaare paaiye bhangraa,
 Daryaa Satluj de kanddhe,
 Wisaakhi da aj aayaa melaa,
 Navian sugaataan vande,
 Lak khatrani da, havaa de pase bhanne,
 Lak khatrani da*

3. Baisakhi Fair

Let us play folk dance in the *chaubara* (top room of house),
 On the bank of the River Satluj,
 It is Baisakhi fair today,
 Distributing new gifts,
 The waist of a Khatri woman beats the wind,
 The waist of a Khatri woman.....

4. ਰਾਹੋ ਰਾਹੋ ਜਾਣ ਵਾਲੀਏ

ਇਸ਼ਕ ਤੇਰੇ ਦਾ ਚੜਿਆ ਤੇਈਆ,
 ਕੰਭ ਕੰਭ ਚੜਿਆ ਤਾਪ,
 ਰਾਹੋ ਦੇ ਸਭ ਵੇਦ ਹਾਰ ਗਏ,
 ਮੰਤਰ ਟੁਟੇ ਜਾਪ,
 ਲੱਖ ਦਵਾਈਆ ਖਾ ਖਾ ਰੱਜਿਆ,
 ਢਿੱਢ ਦਾ ਵਧਿਆ ਨਾਪ,
 ਨੀ ਰਾਹੋ ਰਾਹੋ ਜਾਣ ਵਾਲੀਏ,
 ਦੇਜਾ ਦਵਾਈ ਆਪ, ਨੀ ਰਾਹੋ ਰਾਹੋ ਜਾਣ ਵਾਲੀਏ.....

4. Raah Raah Jaan Waaliye

*Ishk tere da charyaa taiyaa,
 Kamb kamb chariyaa taap,
 Rahon de sabh vaid haar gaye
 Mantar, toone, jaap,
 Lakh davaatyaan khaa khaa rajjhyaa,
 Dhid da wadhyaa naap,
 Ni raah raah jaan waaliye,
 De jaa davaaie aap,
 Ni raah raah jaan waaliye.....*

4. Passing-By Girl

Intermittent fever of your love I have got,
 With continuous shivering I got temperature,
 All the Vaid's of Rahon have failed (to cure),
 As all witchery, sorcery and *jaap* (continuous remembering of God),
 I am fed up with the taking of innumerable medicines,
 The size of stomach has enlarged,
 O, passing-by girl,
 Come and administer medicine yourself,
 O, passing-by girl.....

5. ਰਾਹੋਂ ਨਗਰਾਂ ਦਾ ਰਾਜਾ

ਰਾਹੋਂ ਜੇਡ ਨਗਰ ਨਾ ਕੋਈ, ਰਾਹੂ ਜੇਡ ਨਾ ਰਾਜਾ,
 ਐਂਗੜ ਜੇਡ ਸੰਤ ਨਾ ਕੋਈ, ਮੁਰਕੀ ਜੇਡ ਨਾ ਖਵਾਜਾ,
 ਰਾਜੇ ਜੇਡ ਸ਼ਖੀ ਨਾ ਕੋਈ, ਸ਼ਾਹ ਨਿਵਾਜ਼ ਜੇਡ ਨਾ ਰਾਜਾ,
 ਰਾਮ ਰਤਨ ਜੇਡ ਸਿੱਧ ਨਾ ਕੋਈ, ਕਣਕ ਜੇਡ ਨਾ ਖਾਜਾ,
 ਐਵੇਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਮਾਣ ਕਰਦੇ, ਰਾਹੋਂ ਨਗਰਾਂ ਦਾ ਰਾਜਾ, ਐਵੇਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਮਾਣ ਕਰਦੇ.....

5. Rahon Nagraan Da Raja

Rahon jed nagar na koi
Raghu jed na raja,
Augar jed sant na koi,
Murki jed na Khwaja,
Rajo jed sakhi na koi,
Shah Niwas jed na raja,
Ram Rattan jed sidh na koi,
Kanak jed na Khaja,
Ainven nahin maan karde,
Rahon nagraan da raja,
Ainven nahin maan karde.....

5. Rahon, Best of the Towns

No other town like Rahon,
 No King like Raghu,
 No other saint like Augar,
 No Khwaja like Murki,
 No other girl-friend like Rajo,
 No king like Shah Niwaz,
 No other perfect saint like Ram Rattan,

No eatable like wheat,
 It is not for nothing that (people) feel proud of (the fact)
 That Rahon is the best of the towns,
 It is not for nothing that (people) feel proud of

6. ਵੇ ਨਾ ਦੇਈ ਝੜਕਾ

ਜਰਾ ਹੱਸ ਕੇ ਬੁਲਾ, ਦਿਲ ਫੁਲਾ ਦਾ ਬਣਾ.
 ਵੇ ਨਾ ਦੇਈ ਝੜਕਾ, ਦਿਲ ਜਾਵੇ ਨਾ ਕੁਮਲਾ, ਵੇ ਨਾ ਦੇਈ ਝੜਕਾ.....
 ਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਵਿਹੜੇ ਜਾਨਾ ਏ, ਟੁੱਟੀ ਮੰਜੀ ਸੌਨਾ ਏ,

ਸਾਡੇ ਵਿਹੜੇ ਆ ਵੇ, ਦੇਵਾਂ ਪਲੰਘ ਵਿਛਾ ਵੇ, ਵੇ ਨਾ ਦੇਈ ਝੜਕਾ.....
 ਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਵਿਹੜੇ ਜਾਨਾ ਏ, ਤੇ ਪਾਏ ਕਪੜੇ ਪਾਨਾ ਏ,
 ਸਾਡੇ ਵਿਹੜੇ ਆ ਦੇਵਾਂ ਨਵਾਂ ਸੂਟ ਸਵਾਂ, ਵੇ ਨਾ ਦੇਈ ਝੜਕਾ.....

ਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਵਿਹੜੇ ਜਾਨਾ ਏ ਤੇ ਟੁੱਟੀ ਜੁੱਤੀ ਪਾਨਾ ਏ,
 ਸਾਡੇ ਵਿਹੜੇ ਆ ਦੇਵਾਂ ਤਿੱਲੇ ਵਾਲੀ ਬਣਾ, ਵੇ ਨਾ ਦੇਈ ਝੜਕਾ.....

6. Ve Na Dein Jhirkaan

*Jara hass ke bulaa, dill phulaan da banaa,
 Ve na dein jhirkoan, dill jaave na kumlaa,
 Ve na dein jhirkoan.....*

*Maan de behre jaanaa ein, tutti manji saona ein,
 Saade behre aa ve, devaan palang bichhaa ve,
 Ve na dein jhirkoan.....*

*Maan de behre jaanaan ein, te paate kapre paanaan ein,
 Saade behre aa, devaan nawan soot sanvaa,
 Ve na dein jhirkoan.....*

*Mann de behre jaanaan ein, te tutti jutti paanaan ein,
 Saade behre aa, devaan tille waali banaa,
 Ve na dein jhirkaan.....*

*Asseen maamein bhanevian chaar, chaare laadlian,
 Saadi maami ne dittra daaj, ghore paalkian,
 Asseen chalian udaari maar, khamb suaar,
 Parbat paar, saade aahlne.....*

6. Don't Give Rebuffs

O, call me smilingly, make heart of flowers,
 O, don't give rebuffs, lest heart may sink,
 O, don't give rebuffs.....

You go to the mother's courtyard and sleep on broken cot,
Come to our courtyard, I will provide you with a *pulang*,
O, don't give rebuffs.....

You go to the mother's courtyard, and wear torn clothes,
Come to our courtyard, I will provide you with a new suit,
O, don't give rebuffs.....

You go to the mother's courtyard, and wear broken shoes,
Come to our courtyard, I will provide you with *tilla* studded shoes,
O, don't give rebuffs.....

7. ਪਰਬਤ ਪਾਰ ਸਾਡੇ ਆਲ੍ਹਣੇ

ਅਸੀਂ ਬਾਬਲ ਧੀਆਂ ਚਾਰ, ਚਾਰੇ ਲਾਡਲੀਆਂ,
ਸਾਡੀ ਮਾਤਾ ਨੇ ਦਿੱਤੜਾ ਦਾਜ, ਘੋੜੇ ਪਾਲਕੀਆਂ,
ਅਸੀਂ ਚਲੀਆਂ ਉਡਾਰੀ ਮਾਰ, ਖੰਭ ਸਵਾਰ,
ਪਰਬਤ ਪਾਰ ਸਾਡੇ ਆਲ੍ਹਣੇ.....

ਅਸੀਂ ਚਾਰੇ ਭਤੀਜੀਆਂ ਚਾਰ, ਚਾਰੇ ਲਾਡਲੀਆਂ,
ਸਾਡੀ ਚਾਚੀ ਨੇ ਦਿੱਤੜਾ ਦਾਜ, ਘੋੜੇ ਪਾਲਕੀਆਂ,
ਅਸੀਂ ਚਲੀਆਂ ਉਡਾਰੀ ਮਾਰ, ਖੰਭ ਸਵਾਰ,
ਪਰਬਤ ਪਾਰ ਸਾਡੇ ਆਲ੍ਹਣੇ.....

ਅਸੀਂ ਵੀਰੇ ਭੈਣਾਂ ਚਾਰ, ਚਾਰੇ ਲਾਡਲੀਆਂ,
ਸਾਡੀ ਭਾਬੀ ਨੇ ਦਿੱਤੜਾ ਦਾਜ, ਘੋੜੇ ਪਾਲਕੀਆਂ,
ਅਸੀਂ ਚਲੀਆਂ ਉਡਾਰੀ ਮਾਰ, ਖੰਭ ਸਵਾਰ,
ਪਰਬਤ ਪਾਰ ਸਾਡੇ ਆਲ੍ਹਣੇ.....

ਅਸੀਂ ਮਾਮੇ ਭਣੇਵੀਆਂ ਚਾਰ, ਚਾਰੇ ਲਾਡਲੀਆਂ,
ਸਾਡੀ ਮਾਮੀ ਨੇ ਦਿੱਤੜਾ ਦਾਜ, ਘੋੜੇ ਪਾਲਕੀਆਂ,
ਅਸੀਂ ਚਲੀਆਂ ਉਡਾਰੀ ਮਾਰ, ਖੰਭ ਸਵਾਰ,
ਪਰਬਤ ਪਾਰ ਸਾਡੇ ਆਲ੍ਹਣੇ.....

7. Parbat Paar Saade Aahln

Asseen baabal dian chaar, chaare laadlian,
Saddi maataa ne dittraa daaj, ghore paalkian,
Asseen chalian udaari maar, khamb suaar,
Parbat paar, saade aahln.....

Asseen chaache bhotijian chaar, chaare laadlian,
Saudi chaachi ne dittraa daaj, ghore paalkian,
Asseen chalian udaari marr, khamb suaar,
Parbat paar, saade aahln.....

*Asseen veere bhainaan chaar, chaare loudlian,
Saadi bhabhi ne bittra daaj, ghore paalkian,
Asseen chalian udaari maar, khamb suaar,
Parbat paar, saade aahne*

7. Our Homes are Across the Mountain

We, the four (daughters) of our father, all the four (his) beloved ones,
Our mother has given in dowry, horses and palanquins,
We are going to depart, having prepared for,
Across the mountain, our homes are

We, the nieces of our uncle (father's younger brother), all the
four (his) beloved ones,
Our uncle's wife has given in dowry, horses and palanquins,
We are going to depart, having prepared for,
Across the mountain, our homes are

We, the four sisters of our brother, all the four (his) beloved ones,
Our sister-in-law has given in dowry, horses and palanquins,
We are going to depart, having prepared for,
Across the mountain, our homes are

We, the four nieces of our maternal uncle, all the four (his) beloved ones,
Our maternal uncle's wife has given in dowry, horses and palanquins,
We are going to depart, having prepared for,
Across the mountain, our homes are

8. ਭੈਣਾਂ ਨੇ ਵੀਰ ਸਿੰਗਾਰਿਆ ਈ

ਜੇ ਵੀਰ ਆਇਆ ਨੀ ਮਾਏ ਛੱਪੜ ਕੰਢੇ ਨੀ,
ਬਾਬਲ ਵੀਰੇ ਦਾ ਥਰ ਥਰ ਕੰਢੇ ਨੀ,
ਭੈਣਾ ਨੇ ਵੀਰ ਸਿੰਗਾਰਿਆ ਮਾਏ ਨੀ,
ਭਾਬੀਆ ਦੇਵਰ ਘੋੜੀ ਚਾੜਿਆ ਮਾਏ ਨੀ,
ਸਤਿਗੁਰਾਂ ਕਾਜ ਸਵਾਰਿਆ ਏ,
ਜੇ ਵੀਰ ਆਇਆ ਨੀ ਮਾਏ ਲੰਮੇ ਲੰਮੇ ਬਾਹੀਂ ਨੀ,
ਘੋੜਾ ਤੇ ਬੱਗਾ ਵੀਰ ਦਾ ਹੇਠ ਫਲਾਹੀ ਨੀ,
ਭੈਣਾ ਨੇ ਵੀਰ ਸਿੰਗਾਰਿਆ ਮਾਏ ਨੀ,
ਜੇ ਵੀਰ ਆਇਆ ਨੀ ਮਾਏ ਸੁਹਰੇ ਦੀਆਂ ਗਲੀਆਂ ਨੀ,
ਸਸੂ ਤੇ ਵੀਰ ਦੀ ਮਲਦੀ ਏ ਤਲੀਆਂ ਨੀ,
ਭੈਣਾਂ ਨੇ ਵੀਰ ਸਿੰਗਾਰਿਆ ਏ,
ਜੇ ਵੀਰ ਆਇਆ ਨੀ ਮਾਏ ਸੁਹਰੇ ਦਰਵਾਜ਼ੇ ਨੀ,
ਨਚਣਗੀਆਂ ਕੰਜਰੀਆਂ ਵਜਣਗੇ ਵਾਜੇ ਨੀ,
ਭੈਣਾ ਨੇ ਵੀਰ ਸਿੰਗਾਰਿਆ ਏ,

ਜੇ ਵੀਰ ਆਇਆ ਨੀ ਮਾਏ ਸਹਰਿਆਂ ਵਿਹੜੇ ਨੀ,
 ਸਸੂ ਤੇ ਵੀਰ ਦੀ ਵੰਡਦੀ ਦੇ ਪੌੜੇ ਨੀ,
 ਭੇਣਾ ਨੇ ਵੀਰ ਸੰਗਾਰਿਆ ਏ,
 ਭਾਬੀਆ ਚੇਵਰ ਘੋੜੀ ਚਾੜਿਆ ਏ,
 ਭਾਬੀਆ ਚੇਵਰ ਘੋੜੀ ਚਾੜਿਆ ਨੀ ਮਾਏ,
 ਸਤਿਗੁਰ ਕਾਜ ਸਵਾਰਿਆ ਨੀ ਮਾਏ ।

8. Bhainaan Ne Veer Sangaaria Ei

*Je veer aayaa ni maaye chappar kanddhe ni,
 Baabal veere daas thar thar kambe ni,
 Bhainaan ne veer sangaaria maaye ni,
 Bhaabian devar ghorī chaariya maaye ni,
 Satguraan kaaj sawaariya ei.*

*Je veer aayaa ni maaye lamme lamme raahin ni,
 Ghora te bagga veer da heth falaahi ni,
 Bhainaan ne veer sangqariya maaye ni.*

*Je veer aayaa ni mayee sauhrey dian galian ni,
 Sassu te veer dian maldi ei talian ni,
 Bhainaan ne veer sangaaria ei.*

*Je veer aayaa ni maaye sauhrey darwaaje ni,
 Nachan gian kanjriyaan vaajan ge vaaje ni,
 Bhainaan ne veer sangaaria ei.*

*Je veer aaya ni maaye sauhrian behre ni,
 Sassu te veer di wand di ei pere ni,
 Bhainaan ne veer sangaaria ei,
 Bhaabian devar ghorī chaariya ei,
 Bhaabian devar ghorī chaariya ni maaye,
 Satguraan kaaj sawaariya ni maaye.*

8. Sisters Have Decorated The Brother

As brother comes, O mother, on the pond's bank,
 Father of the brother trembles,
 Sisters have decorated the brother, O mother,
 Sisters-in-law have helped the brother-in-law to ride the mare,
 God has blessed the ceremony with success.

As the brother comes, O mother, all through the long distance,
 Horse and the carriage of the brother are under the *phulahi* (tree),

Sisters have decorated the brother, O mother.

As the brother comes, O mother, in the father-in-law's street,
 Mother-in-law rubs the palms of the brother,
 Sisters have decorated the brother.

As brother comes, O mother at father-in-law's door,
 Dancing girls will dance, band will play,
 Sisters have decorated the brother.

As brother comes, O mother, in the in-law's courtyard,
 Mother-in-law of the brother distributes milk-cakes,
 Sisters have decorated the brother,
 Sisters-in-law have helped the brother-in-law to ride the mare,
 Sisters-in-law have helped the brother-in-law to ride the mare, O mother,
 God has blessed the ceremony with success.

9. ਸਿਠਣੀ

ਲਾੜਾ ਗਿਆ ਸੀ ਗੰਗਾ ਨਹਾਉਣ, ਹਰ ਗੰਗਾ ਜੀ,
 ਪਹਿਲੀ ਚੁਭੀ ਗਿਆ ਹਰ ਪਾਤਾਲ, ਹਰ ਗੰਗਾ ਜੀ,
 ਮੱਛੀ ਨੇ ਫੜ ਲਿਆ ਮੁਛ ਦਾ ਬਾਲ, ਹਰ ਗੰਗਾ ਜੀ,
 ਨੀ ਛਛ ਦੇ ਨਾ ਨੀ ਛਛ ਦੇ ਨੀ,
 ਮਛੀਏ ਮੁਛ ਦਾ ਬਾਲ, ਹਰ ਗੰਗਾ ਜੀ,
 ਫੇਰ ਨਾ ਆਉਗਾ ਤੇਰੇ ਦਰਬਾਰ, ਹਰ ਗੰਗਾ ਜੀ,
 ਮਾਂ ਚੜਾਉਗਾ ਤੇਰੇ ਦਰਬਾਰ, ਹਰ ਗੰਗਾ ਜੀ,
 ਭੈਣਾ ਚੜਾਉਗਾ ਤੇਰੇ ਦਰਬਾਰ, ਹਰ ਗੰਗਾ ਜੀ।

9. Sithni

*Laaraa gya si Ganga nahaun, har Ganga ji,
 Pehli Chubbee gya pataal, har Ganga ji,
 Machhi ne phar liya muchh da baal, har Ganga ji,
 Ni chhad de na ni chhad de ni,
 Machhiye muchh da baal, har Ganga ji,
 Pher na aaugaa tere darbaar, har Ganga ji,
 Maan charhaugaa tere darbaar, har Ganga ji,
 Bhaiinaan charhaugaa tere darbaar, her Ganga ji.*

9. Sithni

The bridegroom had gone to take bath in the Ganga, O holy Ganga,
 With the very first dive, he plunged into deep waters, O holy Ganga,
 The fish caught hold of a hair of (his) moustache, O holy Ganga,
 O (fish) leave, leave O (fish),
 O fish, the hair of the moustache, O holy Ganga,
 He will never come in your presence again, O holy Ganga,
 He will send mother in your presence, O holy Ganga,
 He will send sisters in your presence, O holy Ganga.

10. ਸਿਠਣੀ

ਲਾੜੇ ਦੀ ਅੰਮਾਂ ਚੜ ਗਈ ਡੇਕ,
 ਟੁੱਟ ਗਿਆ ਡਾਹਣਾ ਆ ਗਈ ਹੇਠ,
 ਬੋਚੋ ਬੋਚੋ ਵੇ ਮੂੰਡਿਓ,
 ਸ਼ਗਨ ਮਨਾਵੇ ਵੇ ਛੜਿਓ ।

ਲਾੜੇ ਦੀ ਭੈਣ ਚੜ ਗਈ ਡੇਕ,
 ਟੁੱਟ ਗਿਆ ਡਾਹਣਾ ਆ ਗਈ ਹੇਠ,
 ਬੋਚੋ ਬੋਚੋ ਵੇ ਮੂੰਡਿਓ,
 ਸ਼ਗਨ ਮਨਾਵੇ ਵੇ ਛੜਿਓ ।

10. Sithni

*Laare di ammaan char gayi dek,
 Tutt gya dahna aa gayi heth
 Bocho bocho ve mundeao,
 Shagan manaavo ve chhareo,*

*Laare di bhain char gayi dek,
 Tutt gaya dahna aa gayi heth
 bocho bocho ve mundeao,
 Shagan manaavo ve chhareo.*

10. Sithni

Bridegroom's mother climbed up the drek tree,
 (Its) branch broke and she fell under it,
 Catch hold, catch hold (of her), O boys,
 Merry-go-round, O bachelors,

Bridegroom's sister climbed up the drek tree,
 (Its) branch broke and she fell under it,
 Catch hold, catch hold (of her), O boys,
 Merry-go-round, O bachelors.

(e) Rehabilitation

On the partition of the country in 1947, the mass migration of the minority communities from either side of the border raised an unprecedented problem of the rehabilitation of the Hindu and Sikh refugees from Pakistan in India. As per 1951 Census, the refugees who settled in the Jullundur District numbered 2, 73, 625 (1,47,517 males and 1,26,108 females). To begin with, they were housed in camps, established for the purpose, and provided with food, clothing, bedding, medical aid, etc. Side by side, steps were taken to rehabilitate them in rural (1,42,997 persons) and urban (1,30,628 persons) areas of the district. In the rural areas, the displaced persons settled in the Muslim evacuees, villages according to their allotments. In the urban areas, they mostly settled in the Jullundur City, the various *bastis* in its outskirts, and in the areas like Bhargava Camp, etc. The other towns in the district also have a fairly good number of these settlers.

Rural Rehabilitations

Temporary Allotment of Agricultural Land.—All those who were either landowners or cultivators or had been at any time cultivating land in Pakistan were eligible for allotment of agricultural land left by the Muslim evacuees. They were first allotted land on temporary basis.

Quasi-permanent Allotment of Agricultural Land.—The temporary allotment of agricultural land, made prior to April 1948, was replaced by the Quasi—permanent allotment with a view to giving the allottees a sense of permanence. Thus, (according to the Jullundur District Census Handbook, 1951, p. xi), 2,82,453 acres of evacuee agricultural land in the district was distributed to the displaced persons on quasi-permanent basis. The allotment was made against the claims filed by the displaced persons in respect of the agricultural land left by them in Pakistan. The land left by the Muslim evacuees in the East Punjab was barely 62 per cent of the area left by the non-Muslim migrants in Pakistan. Therefore, a formula of graded cuts on the area of land due for allotment was evolved where by the small landowners were less affected while the bigger landlords were subjects to drastic cut. The work of conferring proprietary rights to the quasi-permanent allottees of agricultural land was taken up in September 1955 and it was nearly completed by 1963-64.

Advance of Agricultural Loans.—Loans were advanced to the allottees of agricultural land for the purchase of bullocks, repair of wells, purchase of agricultural implements, installation of tubewells, purchase of tractors, purchase of seeds, repair of houses, etc. The loans thus advanced amounted to Rs 13,02,106.

Garden Colonies.—The garden colonies scheme was introduced by the Government to add more area to that already under gardens. Allotment in the garden colonies was made in lieu of the area allotable under the quasi-permanent allotment scheme. Each allottee was given either a unit of 20 acres or half a unit of 10 acres.

Rural Housing.—Each allottee of agricultural land was permitted to have one house and one site free of cost. Some of the houses in the rural areas had become dilapidated due to the incessant rains in 1947 while in a large number of other cases houses had been deliberately demolished by indiscreet people to make money out of the sale of the timber taken out therefrom. Loans were, therefore, advanced for repair of houses. Each family of the Scheduled Castes, who wanted to settle in villages, was given a house/site free of cost. They were also given small grants to undertake repairs of the houses allotted to them.

Urban Rehabilitation

The rehabilitation of the urban displaced persons proved to be more difficult than that of the rural. The urban rehabilitation programme comprised the allotment of evacuee houses, shops and industrial concerns left by the Muslims and launching of schemes for the construction of new ones. To begin with, the urban refugees were accommodated in big camps. Later on, evacuee houses were allotted to them and loans were advanced to them for construction of houses in the newly constituted refugees' colonies.

Allotment of Urban Immovable Property.—The houses, shops, industrial establishments and other urban immovable properties left by the Muslim evacuees were first allotted to the displaced persons on temporary basis. Their allotment and disposal on permanent basis was taken up in 1953-54. The properties of the value of less than Rs 10,000 (Rs 50,000 in the case of industrial establishments) were allotable whereas those above Rs 10,000 were to be disposed of by auction.

Urban Housing.—The houses, shops, etc. left behind by the Muslim evacuees were far short of the number required to rehabilitate the immigrant urban displaced persons. Therefore, under the following

schemes, new colonies were set up for accommodating the urban displaced persons :—

	No. of houses	No. of shops	No. of plots
(1) New Township Scheme			
Model Town, Jullundur	303	27	714
Shops on the G.T. road at Jullundur	—	59	—
(2) Eight Marla Housing Colony			
Bhargava Camp, Jullundur	358	—	—
(3) Four Marla (Cheap) Tenements			
Sodal Road, Jullundur	597	—	—
Bhargava Camp (Model House), Jullundur	470	—	—

In all the above mentioned colonies, all sorts of arrangements regarding drainage, water supply and electricity were made, and provision existed for amenities, such as school buildings, public parks, hospitals and clubs. All the plots were sold on reserve prices, on the condition that the plots sold would be utilized for the purpose for which these were earmarked. Shopping centres were also provided in these colonies.

(4) Mud Huts Colonies

Besides the above mentioned eight *marla* and four *marla* housing colonies, the following mud huts colonies were also constructed for providing accommodation to the residue population in the refugee camps:—

	No. of mud huts
Bhargava Camp, Jullundur	2,000
Gandhi Nagar, Jullundur	496
Total	2,496

These mud huts were constructed on the respective sites of the refugee camps in Jullundur. These were offered to those occupants of the refugee camps who belonged to the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes and to persons who were resourceless and landless. Later on, these mud huts properties were transferred to the inmates of these huts. The claimant occupants were required to pay the cost of land and superstructure and non-claimant occupants were to be charged only the cost of land, and the cost of superstructure was to be treated as grant. The cost of land was to be recovered in three annual instalments.

House Building Loans.—These loans were advanced to the purchasers of plots sold out by the State Government in model towns and other new colonies set up after the partition of the country in 1947. The loans were advanced to displaced persons on easy terms to build their own houses. These were repayable in thirty equated instalments and could also be adjusted against the verified claims in respect of the property left in Pakistan. Thus, an amount of Rs 21,74,061 was advanced to 532 displaced persons in the district during 1949-50 to 1955-56.

Construction of Shopping Centres.—As the majority of the displaced persons who settled in the urban areas of the district were shopkeepers, Government constructed shopping centres for them. The refugee sports manufacturers from the Sialkot District (Pakistan) have settled in this district and are happily engaged in the flourishing sports industry. The leather industry has also provided employment to a large number of Harijan refugees. The Government allotted factories, manufacturing iron and steel goods, belonging to the Muslim evacuees, to the displaced persons. These factories also provided work to a good number of refugees.

Grant of Compensation.—Under the Displaced Persons Claims Act, 1950, the displaced persons were required to file claims for payment of compensation in respect of urban immovable properties left by them in Pakistan. After the verification of claims, under the Displaced Persons (Verification of Claims) Act, 1950, payment of compensation to certain high priority categories of displaced persons was started in 1954, under the Interim Compensation Scheme, sanctioned in 1953. Later on, the Interim Compensation Scheme was replaced by the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954. The scale for payment of compensation, approved in 1955, was so devised as to pay proportionately more to the smaller claimants and less to the bigger claimants.

In 1955, applications were invited from all the remaining claimants who had not been paid compensation on priority basis under the Interim Compensation Scheme in 1954. The payment of compensation started in 1957 and, by 1964, most of the cases had been settled.

Small Urban Loans.—A scheme for advancing loans and grants was introduced to help the poor middle class displaced persons to restart their business, trade or other professions. The loans were advanced at the rate of 3 per cent, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent interest and the recovery of loans started after two years of their disbursement. The loans together with all interest were repayable in equal instalments spread over a period of six years. Thus, an amount of Rs 28,11,305 was advanced to 3,646 displaced persons in the district

during 1947-48 to 1956-57.

Educational Grants and Loans

On the partition of the country in 1947, the educational institutions in the Punjab had to be closed for housing the displaced persons in their buildings. A large number of school and college students were deputed for social service in the refugee camps. In recognition thereof, they were awarded matriculation certificates and higher degrees. Those who preferred to appear in the examination were granted exemption from appearing in one of their papers, if they so desired.

The schools and colleges reopened in March 1948. No fees were charged. Regular grants were given to the students. The refugee college students were advanced loans to enable them to prosecute their studies. The students admitted to the professional and technical institutions badly needed such loans. The loans were to be repaid in easy instalments after the completion of the courses of studies.

Rehabilitation of Unattached Women and Children

The unattached women and children represented the most helpless victims of the tragedy of the partition of the country. They needed urgent and immediate relief. A majority of them were illiterate and did not possess any hereditary skills with which they could earn their living. Their rehabilitation was essentially an urban phenomenon.

The responsibility for the maintenance of the women whose husbands, sons and bread-winners were killed during the riots, was taken entirely by the Government. In case of the women who, though unattached, had still some relatives alive, the Government maintained them only up to the time till their relatives became self-supporting. Those women who were not prepared to lead a regimented life were given an allowance to maintain themselves.

Immediate attention was also needed for the maintenance and education of the destitute children. For this purpose, arrangements were made with certain private institutions in the State, for which these were given necessary grants.¹²

Two special homes, viz. Gandhi Vanita Ashram and Sewa Sadan Camp, were opened at Jullundur to accommodate these helpless women and children. According to the 1951 Census, 1,461 unattached women and children resided in the Gandhi Vanita Ashram and 194 in the Sewa Sadan Camp. A Vocational Training Centre was opened by the Industrial Training Department in the Gandhi Vanita Ashram, where in 1951, sewing, embroidery and toy making were taught to 146 displaced women¹³

¹²Satya M. Rai, *Partition of the Punjab* (Bombay, 1965), pp. 142-44

¹³Census of India, 1951, *Punjab District Census Handbook, Vol. I, Jullundur District*, p. xi

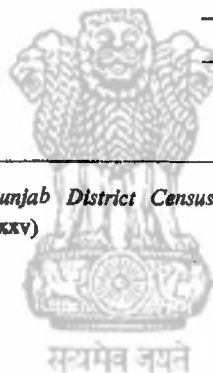
(Vide page 69)

**Displaced Persons from Pakistan, etc. who Settled in the Jullundur District on the
Partition of the Country in 1947**

District of Origin (Pakistan, etc.)	Persons	Males	Females
Lahore	20,668	12,295	8,373
Sialkot	32,373	19,021	13,352
Gujranwala	10,765	6,089	4,676
Sheikhupura	17,239	9,774	7,465
Gujrat	5,659	2,467	3,192
Shahpur	5,951	3,217	2,734
Jhelum	3,548	1,567	1,981
Rawalpindi	6,386	3,570	2,816
Attock	2,388	1,380	1,008
Mianwali	3,150	1,155	1,995
Montgomery	35,419	18,773	16,646
Lyallpur	71,813	38,368	33,445
Jhang	8,203	4,123	4,080
Multan	16,846	8,828	8,018
Muzaffargarh	2,651	821	1,830
Dera Ghazi Khan	1,195	810	385
Baluch Frontier Tract	233	52	181
Gurdaspur (Shakargarh Tahsil transferred to Pakistan in 1947)	2,001	686	1,315
Hyderabad	107	40	67
Karachi	560	234	326
Upper Sind Frontier Tract	3,104	1,129	1,975
Sukher	321	239	82
Sanghar	1	1	—
Hazara	541	143	398
Tharparker	35	10	25
Mardan	174	89	85
Nawab Shah	103	80	23

District of Origin (Pakistan. etc.)	Persons	Males	Females
Peshawar	870	584	286
Kohat	133	85	48
Bannu	204	106	98
Dera Ismail Khan	719	701	18
Quetta	1,038	796	242
Bulan	5	—	5
Bahawalpur	8,036	3,782	4,254
Khairpur	4	4	—
East Bengal (Bangladesh)	3	3	—
Total	2,62,446	1,41,022	1,21,424
Burnt Slips	11,179	6,495	4,684
Grand Total	2,73,625	1,47,517	1,26,108

(Census of India, 1951, Punjab District Census Handbook, Vol. I, Jullundur District, Table No. D-V. p. xxxv)



JULLUNDUR

CHAPTER IV

Agriculture and Irrigation

As in other districts of the State, agriculture is an important means of subsistence for the majority of the people of this district. It is not only the most important occupation of the people but also a way of life for them. The economy of the district depends primarily upon agriculture. About 80 per cent of the population of the district depends upon agriculture as its main source of livelihood.

Land in the district is fertile and irrigation facilities are on the increase. The holdings are small and the farmers try to make the best use of them by raising at least two crops in a year.

(a) Land Reclamation and Utilization

(i) Land Utilization.—Land is a scarce resource. The utilization of land resource is, therefore, central to any programme of economic planning in the agricultural economy of the State.

The following table gives the classification of area by land use in the Jullundur District, during 1964-65 to 1973-74. :—



AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

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Classification of area by land use in the Jalandhar District, during 1964-65 to 1973-74

	(thousand hectares)									
Particulars	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1. Total area according to village papers	348	348	348	348	348	341	341	341	341	341
2. Area under forests	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4
3. Land not available for cultivation	57	57	54	49	48	45	42	41	41	41
4. Other uncultivated land excluding fallow land	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	—	(a)	(a)	(a)	—
5. Fallow land	17	20	37	16	14	13	12	12	7	6
6 Net area sown	271	268	254	280	283	280	284	284	289	290
7. Area sown more than once	94	81	104	97	96	103	110	132	135	144
8. Total cropped area (6+7)	365	349	358	377	379	383	394	416	424	434

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1972 to 1974)

(a) Means below 500 hectares

Area, according to village papers is based on returns of area prepared by village staff for revenue purposes in the district. Area under forests includes actually forested areas on the lands, classed or administered as forest under any legal enactment dealing with forests whether State owned or private except in areas not cadastrally surveyed.

The total area under forests in the Jullundur District in 1973-74 was only 4 thousand hectares.

Land not available for cultivation includes absolutely barren and unculturable land like mountains, deserts, etc. which cannot be brought under plough except at exorbitant cost, or land covered by buildings, roads and railways and water or otherwise appropriated for non-agricultural purposes. The total area of land not available for cultivation in the district in 1973-74 was 41 thousand hectares.

Other uncultivated land, excluding fallow land denotes land available for cultivation, either not taken up for cultivation or abandoned later on for one reason or the other and includes culturable waste, permanent pastures and other grazing lands and lands under miscellaneous tree crops and groves.

Fallow lands are of two types : lands which have remained out of cultivation for a period not less than one year but not more than four years are called 'old fallows' and lands which are left fallow up to one year only are called 'current fallows'. The area under fallow lands in the Jullundur District in 1973-74 was only 6 thousand hectares. It has gone down due to the installation of tube-wells, extension of other irrigation facilities, reclamation and better management of land.

Net area sown is the area on which sowing is actually done during the course of a year. Area sown more than once is that portion of the net sown area which was sown more than once in a year. Such area in the Jullundur District, during 1973-74, was 434 thousand hectares. The cultivable area and the net area sown per agricultural worker in the district, during 1973-74, was 1.35 hectare and 1.32 hectare respectively. The percentage of the area sown more than once to the net area sown in the district, during 1973-74, was 49.66.

(ii) Cultivable Waste.—This category includes land available for cultivation, whether actually cultivated or not, for one reason or the other, or once taken up for cultivation but not cultivated again for more than 5 years in succession. Such land may be fallow or covered with bushes or

jungle which may not be put to any use. Lands under hatching grass, bamboo, bushes, miscellaneous tree crops, etc., which are not included under forests have been considered as cultivable waste. All grazing lands which are permanent pastures, meadows, village common lands and grazing lands within the forests have also been covered under this classification.

Most of the cultivable waste is the village common land in the possession of the village panchayats. The panchayats are gradually making efforts to bring such land under cultivation and, for this purpose, they are being advanced loans to enable them to purchase tractors and implements and sink wells and tube-wells for irrigation. Since the available irrigation facilities are adequate, only a small area is left fallow.

(iii) Reclamation of Waterlogged Areas, Swamps, etc.—With the advent and development of extensive canal irrigation in the district, and excessive rains since 1955, waterlogging began to appear as soon as the subsoil water-table rose within a range of capillary action in the soil crust followed by 'thur' and 'sem'. In fact, waterlogging is a recent problem in the district as previously all soils of this district were considered to be well drained. The natural soil and surface drainage was blocked due to the development of roads and canals which obstructed the natural flow of water with the result that there has been an appreciable rise in the water-table. The Government took serious notice of the menace of waterlogging and suitable drains to drain off the rain as well as accumulated *sem* water were planned. The Drainage Division of the Irrigation Department with headquarters at Jullundur, is working in this district. There is no appreciable area under swamps in the district.

The area under *thur* and *sem* in the district, during 1969-70 to 1973-74, is shown below :

(hectares)			
Year	<i>Thur</i>	<i>Sem</i>	Total
1969-70	1,927	1,936	3,863
1970-71	1,831	1,833	3,664
1971-72	1,705	1,836	3,541
1972-73	1,699	1,836	3,535
1973-74	1,699	1,827	3,526

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1970 to 1974 and Financial Commissioner, Revenue, Punjab)

(b) Irrigation

(i) **Rainfall.**—The average annual amount of rainfall in the district during the five years from 1970 to 1974 is 63.76 centimetres. About 75 to 90 per cent of the total rainfall is during the months of June, July, August and September, the rest comes during the winter season. The number of rainy days corresponds to the amount of rainfall. About one-third of the total rainy days are during the month of August alone. July, June and September come next.

With the extension of irrigation facilities after the independence (1947), the failure of crops for want of rains has become a thing of the past in the district. This fact is well borne out by the following statement :—

Rainfall in the Jullundur District, 1970 to 1974

Year	Annual Rainfall (cm)	Rainfall during months of					Area under crops failed for want of rains (hectares)
		June (cm)	July (cm)	August (cm)	September (cm)	October (cm)	
1970	77.14	16.84	8.25	31.36	11.21	1.54	—
1971	65.36	13.08	21.49	13.87	5.95	—	—
1972	51.38	1.66	21.93	15.57	2.71	—	—
1973	88.13	15.49	15.15	32.63	1.17	0.36	—
1974	36.79	8.67	10.25	10.17	3.52	—	—

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1971 to 1975)

(ii) **Irrigation Facilities.**—The main sources of irrigation in the district are wells (including tube-wells and pumping-sets) and canals. The net area irrigated by different sources in 1973-74 was 235 thousand hectares as compared to 229 thousand hectares in 1971-72. There was an increase of 2.6 per cent in the net area irrigated. The percentage of the net area irrigated to the net area sown, during 1973-74, was 81. The gross area irrigated during 1973-74 was 371 thousand hectares as compared to 348 thousand hectares in 1971-72. There was an increase of 7.2 per cent in the gross area irrigated. The percentage of the gross area irrigated to the total cropped area, during 1973-74, was 85.5.

The Irrigation and Power Research Institute, Amritsar, continued the compilation and analysis of ground-water table data with a view to studying the latest conditions and recent trends in ground-water levels

in different canal irrigated tracts in the State. The work of salinity and alkalinity surveys was continued and has been completed in respect of Jullundur District.

The following table shows the area irrigated through different sources of irrigation in the district, during 1969-70 to 1973-74 :—

Net area under irrigation in the Jullundur District, 1969-70 to 1973-74
(thousand hectares)

Source	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Government Canals	24.2	14.8	16.3	17.9	17.9
Private Canals	—	—	—	—	—
Wells	196.1	212.0	212.8	215.9	217.2
Other sources	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	220.5	227.0	229.2	233.9	235.2

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1970 to 1974)

Note : -Wells include tube-wells, pumping-sets and other wells

Canals

As a source of irrigation in the district, canals are next in importance to wells (including tube-wells, pumping-sets and other wells). The Bist Doab Canal serving the district takes off from the right bank of the River Satluj from the Rupnagar Headworks. The construction work was taken up during 1951-52 and was completed during 1954-55. Besides Jullundur, it also irrigates the Hoshiarpur and Kapurthala districts. In the Jullundur District, it has a length of 688.8 kilometres including its distributories and minors.

The following statement shows the area irrigated by the different branches of the Bist Doab Canal in the district, during 1969-70 to 1973-74 :—

Year	Area irrigated (hectares)
1969-70	45,637
1970-71	41,118
1971-72	40,027
1972-73	41,791
1973-74	39,739

(Source : Executive Engineer, Bist Doab Division, Jullundur)

The Bist Doab Division of the Bist Doab Canal, established in 1952, is a permanent running canal division. It is under the charge of the Executive Engineer, Bist Doab Division, Jullundur, who functions under the control of the Superintending Engineer, Sirhind Canal Circle, Ludhiana. The Executive Engineer is assisted by 4 Sub Divisional Engineers, 15 Sectional Officers, 1 Head Draftsman, 1 Draftsman, 1 Tracer, 1 Head Clerk, besides other ministerial/technical Class III and miscellaneous Class IV staff. A Deputy Collector and nine Ziladars also assist the Executive Engineer.

The main functions of this division are the maintenance and running of the Bist Doab Canal system.

Wells (including Tube-Wells and Pumping-sets)

Well irrigation is the most important form of irrigation in the district. In the past, both *kachcha* and *pucca* types of wells were common in the district. *Kachcha* wells were mostly located in the *bet* areas, i.e. the tract lying along the River Satluj, especially in Nakodar and Nawashahr tahsils, but these have now been replaced by *pucca* ones.

Tube-wells and pumping-sets have been introduced after the independence (1947). Pumping-set is a mechanical device for lifting water from the well. To start with, a flexible pipe is used. The water is sucked through it from the well by means of a pumping-set which is worked with oil engine or electricity.

Tube-well is a device similar to a pumping-set, but in this case, the subsoil water is lifted directly through an iron pipe, bored directly in earth without installation of a well. It is also run both by oil engine and electricity. This appliance has become very popular in the district. The number of wells (percolation) and tube-wells and pumping-sets installed in the district, during 1969-70 to 1973-74, is given hereunder:

Wells and tube-wells and pumping-sets in the Jullundur District, 1969-70 to 1973-74

Item	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Wells (percolation)	32,135	32,116	32,122	32,013	31,916
Tube-wells and pumping-sets	7,779	9,308	9,521	9,750	10,126

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1970 to 1974)

The amount of loans granted by the Government for minor irrigation works in the district, during 1969-70 to 1973-74, is given below :

**Loans advanced for minor irrigation works in the Jullundur District,
1969-70 to 1973-74**

Item	1969-70 (Rs)	1970-71 (Rs)	1971-72 (Rs)	1972-73 (Rs)	1973-74 (Rs)
Wells (percolation)	32,600	—	—	—	—
Tube-wells and pumping-sets	5,09,500	1,24,000	—	53,70,000	—

(Source : Director, Agriculture, Punjab, Chandigarh)

(c) Agriculture including Horticulture

(i) Set-up and Activities of the Agriculture Department

The department is represented in the district by the Chief Agricultural Officer, Jullundur, who is under the control of Director of Agriculture, Punjab, Chandigarh. The Chief Agricultural Officer is overall in charge of the entire agricultural operations in the district. He is wholly responsible for the preparation and execution of district agricultural plans and is assisted by 1 Agricultural Officer, 1 Agricultural Information Officer, 1 Horticultural Development Officer, 1 District Training Officer, 1 Seed Development Officer, 1 Statistical Officer, 44 Agricultural Inspectors, 86 Agricultural Sub-Inspectors, 12 Compost Inspectors, besides ministerial and Class IV staff. Moreover, 1 Assistant Agricultural Engineer (Implements), 1 Subject Matter Specialist (Agronomy), 1 Subject Matter Specialist (Horticulture), 1 Training Officer (Male), 1 Training Officer (Female), 1 Radio Contact Officer and 1 Assistant Project Officer, all posted at Jullundur, also assist the Chief Agricultural Officer.

To look after plant protection, an Assistant Plant Protection Officer is posted at Jullundur under the direct control of the Deputy Director (Locust Control and Plant Protection), Chandigarh. He is assisted by 7 Plant Protection Inspectors posted at Jullundur, Nakodar, Kartarpur, Banga, Nawashahr, Bhogpur and Phillaur.

The Divisional Soil Conservation Officer, Jullundur, is assisted by 3 Assistant Soil Conservation Officers, 1 Sectional Officer, 2 Soil Conservation Inspectors and 11 Agricultural Inspectors.

The Agriculture Department guides the farmers in the layout of gardens, in the extension of new orchards, in solving problems relating to the maintenance and establishment of gardens and nurseries, in controlling various pests and diseases affecting agricultural crops and gardens, in the management and procurement of fertilizers and good seeds, and in laying out demonstration plots to bring home to the cultivators the superiority of varieties recommended for cultivation in the district. It also helps the fruit-growers in getting enhanced supply of canal water for establishing and developing new orchards.

The Government takes keen interest in increasing agricultural production by popularizing improved agricultural practices and implements. Loans are advanced to the cultivators for repairing old wells and constructing new ones and installing tube-wells and pumping-sets under the development of irrigation programmes. Besides, *taccavi* loans are advanced for the development of horticulture. Loans for the reclamation of land and also for grape cultivation are advanced to the cultivators.

(ii) Soils, Climate and Crops

Soils.—The soil of the district is quite alluvial and fertile. One soil sample is a sandy loam and the other a silt loam. In the silt loam the nitrogen content appears to be high.¹

The important soils, as known to the people, are as follows :—

Clay Soils

This type of soil requires much rain or irrigation water to produce good crops. When irrigated, these soils crack into broad fissures. *Kali* predominates in the Phillaur, *rohi* in the Jullundur and the others in the Nawashahr Tahsil. *Dakar* type of soils is found in the Nakodar bet.

Ordinary Loams

Dorachhi and *doraggi* are good loams and are soft in texture, easily worked in ploughing and hoeing, etc. These types of soils are brownish in colour and are of the best type. *Doraggi* is found in the Nawashahr Tahsil and to a less degree in the Phillaur Tahsil. The other two tahsils have only *dorachhi* which is also plentiful in the Phillaur Tahsil. *Maira* is a very light loam and is found mostly in the Nawashahr Tahsil.

¹M.S. Randhawa, etc. *Farmers of India*, Vol. I (New Delhi, 1959), p. 35

Alluvial Loams

The distinction between ordinary and alluvial loams must not be taken to mean that the former are not also of alluvial origin. All it implies is that they are so old that the unlearned people cannot say when they came, while the origin of those of the second class is so recent that it has been preserved, by tradition, where their formation is not still going on. *Gasra* is found almost entirely in the Nakodar bet. *Chhal* is found only in the *Sirwal*. It is a soft, grey silt brought down by the hill streams.

Sandy Soils

More than half the *tibba* is found in the Jullundur, nearly one-third in the Nakodar and about one-tenth in the Phillaur Tahsil. *Rorri* is a hard sandy soil of a marked red colour. It is found in the Jullundur Tahsil.

Miscellaneous Soils

Of the miscellaneous soils, *kalrathi* is the most important. About half of it is found in the Nawashahr and one-third in the Nakodar Tahsil. *Kalrathi* soil is usually hard, requires much water and always contains *kallar*, from which it derives its name.

Major and Subsidiary Crops.—Farming has undergone rapid changes after the independence (1947). It is increasingly getting commercialized. People take it more in the sense of business concern rather than a way of life as it used to be. Farmers now think in terms of profit or loss per acre and consciously or unconsciously carry on the business on farm management principles and practices.

The crops grown in the district are divided into two main categories viz. *rabi* (*hari*) and *kharif* (*sawani*). The major *rabi* crops are wheat, potatoes and gram, while minor ones or subsidiary crops are barley, oil-seeds (rape and mustard, sesame, linseed), and winter vegetables such as cauliflower, peas, cabbage, turnip, radish, carrot, tomato, etc. The major *kharif* crops are maize, paddy, groundnut, sugarcane and cotton while minor ones are pulses such as *mash*, *massar moong*, and vegetables such as chillies, lady finger and brinjal.

The *rabi* crops are sown in October-November and harvested from mid-March to mid-May. The *kharif* crops are sown in June-August and are reaped from early September to late December. Sugarcane and cotton are sown a little earlier. Some crops come in between these

two harvests. For example, *toria* matures late in December and is classed as *zaid* (extra) *kharif*. Similarly, tobacco and melons are harvested late in June and are classed as *zaid* (extra) *rabi*.

The detailed particulars regarding the area under different crops and their total production in the district from 1969-70 to 1973-74 are given in Appendices I and II at the end of this chapter at pages 145 and 146. A brief description of the important crops is given below:

Wheat

Wheat is the most important cereal crop in the district covering the largest area under food crops. It is a *rabi* crop grown all over the district. It is the staple diet of the people and its cultivation is keeping pace with the growing demand. Its sowing usually starts after the Dussehra festival in October-November and is harvested between April and May.

Maize

Maize is an important cereal crop and forms the staple diet of the people, especially in winter months when it is available in sufficient quantities. Besides, maize is also grown as a fodder crop. It is sown in June-August and harvested in October-November. The various varieties of maize grown are indigenous 'Ganga' and 'Vijay'. The first is the local non-high-yielding, the second 'hybrid' and the last one the composite variety. Of these, 'Vijay' is the latest recommended variety. There is no sizable difference between the per acre yield of grain of high-yielding and *desi* varieties of maize. Maize has not proved a profitable crop both in case of high-yielding and *desi* varieties.

Paddy

Paddy which also occupies an important place among cereals is a *kharif* crop grown all over the district. A few years back, rice was not an important crop in the Punjab because it did not constitute the main food of the people. People took it only as an additional dish on ceremonial occasions. Its importance has been increasing due to change in agronomic conditions and increasing demand from the other States in the country. Its nursery is sown in May and June and the transplantation is done in the end of June and July and harvesting is done during October-November.

Bajra

It is a minor *kharif* cereal crop, sown in the beginning of the summer rains early in July and harvested in October-November.

Jowar

It is also a minor *kharif* cereal crop. It is suitable for low rainfall area, and can withstand drought to a considerable extent.

Barley

It is a minor *rabi* cereal crop, sown from October to early January and harvested in early April. It requires less water as compared to wheat.

Pulses

The pulses grown in the district are *mash*, gram, *massar* and *moong*. The most important of these in these days is *mash*. It is generally raised with maize on stiff loamy soils. Gram is a *rabi* crop, grown mostly in the *barani* areas. It is sown in September-October and harvested in March-April.

Berseem

It is a *rabi* fodder crop, sown between the last week of September and the first week of October. It provides high yield of very nutritious palatable fodder in repeated cuttings throughout the winter and early summer, i.e. from November to May.

Sugarcane

It is grown mostly under irrigated conditions. Though it is sown all over the district, the area under the crop is concentrated in the Jullundur, Nawashahr and Phillaur tahsils. It is planted from the end of February to the middle of April and harvested between November and April.

Cotton

Cotton is also a major *kharif* cash crop of the district. It is sown between April and May after the first showers. Picking begins at the end of September and lasts for two months.

Oil-seeds

The important oil-seeds grown in the district are groundnut, rape and mustard, sesame and linseed. Groundnut is the major cash crop of the district. It is mostly sown *barani*, chiefly in the Jullundur and Nakodar tahsils. It is sown in June-July and harvested in October-November. Rape and mustard, sesame and linseed are grown all over the district.

Vegetables.—In the Punjab, the Jullundur District is the most important as regards the production of vegetable crops especially potatoes. Chillies also being a good commercial crop of the district, are grown all over but mostly in the Nakodar Tahsil.

The total area under vegetables including potatoes in the district, during 1973-74, was 12,193 hectares. The following vegetables are sown in the district :—

Summer Vegetables Chilli (*mirch*), lady finger (*bhindi*), bottle-gourd (*ghia kaddu*), ash-gourd (*petha*), pumpkin (*halwa kaddu*), brinjal round and long (*baingan*), tomato (*tamatar*), musk-melon (*sarda kharbuza*), long-melon (*tar*), squash-melon (*tinda*), water-melon (*tarbuz*), bitter-gourd (*karela*), sponge-gourd (*ghia*), cucumber (*khira*), arum (*arvi*), and sweet potato (*shakar kandi*).

Winter Vegetables Potato (*alu*), cauliflower (*phul gobhi*), cabbage (*band gobhi*), knolkhol (*gandh gobhi*), carrot (*gajar*), radish (*muli*), turnip (*shalgam*), spinach (*palak*), fenugreek (*methi*), onion (*piaz*), garlic (*lassan*), peas (*mattar*) and capsicum (*simla mirch*).

Fruit Crops and Gardens.—Fruits are the chief sources of vitamins without which the human body cannot maintain proper health and resistance to diseases. Fruits like citrus, grape, guava, loquat, litchi, plum, *anar* and *papita* are grown in the district. The area under fruits in the district, during 1973-74, was 906 hectares.

Loans up to Rs 3,000 per acre are advanced to the cultivators to encourage grape cultivation. The amount of loans advanced in the district, from 1969-70 to 1973-74, is given below :

Year	Amount of loans advanced for grape cultivation (Rs)
1969-70	44,000
1970-71	36,000
1971-72	35,000
1972-73	15,000
1973-74	40,000

(Source : Deputy Commissioner, Jullundur)

(iii) Improved Agricultural Practices

Improved agricultural practices such as Japanese method of rice cultivation, crop rotation, better use of fertilizers and manures, deep ploughing, sowing of crops according to *pora* method, trench-sowing of sugarcane, use of improved furnaces for *gur* making, etc. and installation of tube-wells and pumping-sets play a vital role to augment production.

Another important innovation in the agricultural sector for achieving a rise in agricultural production is the introduction of high yielding varieties of various crops. It formed an important part of the programmes of the Fourth Five-Year Plan (1969—74) and was the pivot round which the new strategy of agricultural development revolved. The programme was launched in the Punjab State during 1966 in certain development blocks on a modest scale. High-yielding varieties of wheat, maize and paddy, regarded as the greatest feats of biological engineering, have vast production potentialities vis--a-vis indigenous varieties. The response from the farming community is encouraging because of higher yield expectations of these varieties. The high-yielding varieties of different crops sown in the district are given below:

Name of crop	Variety
Paddy	I.R.-8, Jaya, Palman-579, R.P. 53
Wheat	Kalyan Sona—227, Sona Lika—308, P.V.—18, U.P.-310, R.R. 21, W.G. 377, W.G. 357, H.D. 1553
Maize	Ganga 5, Composit Vijay, Maize Safed—2
Sugarcane	Co. J.64, Co. J. 58, Co. 975, Co. 1158, Co. J. 67, Co. J. 46, Co. 1148
Potato	Chandra Mukhi

The area under high-yielding varieties of wheat, rice and maize in the district, during 1973-74, was 194, 27 and 3* thousand hectares respectively.

The percentage of area under high-yielding varieties to total cropped area in the district for wheat, rice and maize, during 1971-72 to 1973-74, is given below:

Name of crop	Percentage of area under high-yielding varieties to total cropped area in the Jullundur District		
	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Wheat	89.69	100.00	96.52
Rice	66.67	96.55	100.00
Maize	5.33	5.06	3.75

(Statistical Hand Books, Punjab, 1972-73 and 1974-75)

*This figure is Provisional

(iv) Farmers' Training Camps

The programme of farmers' training and education was introduced in the district in 1971-72 as a centrally sponsored scheme. The main object of the scheme is to increase agricultural production and also to popularise multiple cropping by involving a large number of farmers in the High-Yielding Varieties Programme and other agricultural activities. The farmers are imparted training in the knowledge and skill necessary for package practices. Farmers' training camps are arranged at district, block and village levels before the commencement of each *kharij* and *rabi* season. In addition to this, a continuous training programme is carried out for the farmers and farm-women throughout the year under this scheme.

(v) Marginal Farmers' and Agricultural Labourers' Agency Development Scheme

It was introduced in the Jullundur District on November 3, 1971, when a Marginal Farmers' and Agricultural Labourers' Agency was set up at Jullundur. This scheme was devised by the Union Department of Agriculture in consultation with the Planning Commission, to assist the marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers in making maximum productive use of their small holdings by undertaking horticulture, animal keeping and dairying, etc.

(vi) Agricultural Co-operatives

The co-operative movement has played a commendable part in stimulating agricultural and industrial production and in safeguarding consumers interests. Its great virtue is that it fosters the attitude of self-help and of not relying unduly on Government. Co-operation, in its simplest form, is a method of organization in which persons associate voluntarily and form themselves into a body for satisfying specific economic needs. In a co-operative organization, people unite on terms of equality which finds expression in the adoption of the principle 'one man one vote' in the constitution and working of a co-operative institution irrespective of the amount of capital invested by each member.

In 1901, Lord Curzon appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Sir Edward Law to study the question of starting co-operative societies in India. The committee recommended that co-operative credit societies on the Raiffeison model should be founded by the Government. The Famine Committee of 1901 also recommended the organization of Mutual Credit Associations. It was in pursuance of these recommendations that the Co-operative Credit Societies Act, 1904, was passed by the Government of India. The Act provided only for the formation of agri-

cultural credit societies in rural areas. It was found insufficient to cope with the rapid growth of co-operative movement in India and the Co-operative Societies Act of 1912 was, therefore, passed which recognized three kinds of central societies in addition to the primary societies recognized by the 1904 Act. The Act also recognized co-operation in fields other than credit.

(1) Primary Agricultural Credit/Service Societies.—In a primary co-operative credit society, individuals living in a village or close by and cognizant of each other's circumstances and character join as members of the society. The society raises funds on the basis of the collective security of all its members, which implies that each member is fully responsible, to the extent of his total assets, for all the liabilities of the society. Such pooling of security enables every member to obtain through the society requisite loans on reasonable terms which would, otherwise, be impossible for him to obtain in the open market on the security of his meagre property and with his limited bargaining power. These societies play an important role in the villages in revolutionizing agriculture by providing short-term cheap credit to the farmers in the shape of fertilizers, seeds, agricultural implements, etc. These societies also provide medium-term credit for the installation of tube-wells, pumping-sets, diesel engines, etc.

The following table shows the loans advanced by the Primary Agricultural Credit/Service Societies alongwith recovery in the Jullundur District, during 1969-70 to 1973-74:—

(Rupees in thousands)

Year	Amount advanced	Recovery
1969-70	66,714	64,976
1970-71	75,276	77,956
1971-72	87,424	86,938
1972-73	98,111	93,068
1973-74	1,16,832	1,19,538

(Source : Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Jullundur)

The first Agricultural Co-operative Credit Society in the Jullundur District was registered in 1906 in the village Shankar (Tahsil Nakodar). On June 30, 1974, there were 1,106 agricultural co-operative credit societies in the district, with a membership of 2,11,567. The loans advanced during the same year amounted to Rs 930.74 lakhs and the deposits to Rs 806.95 lakhs.

(2) Primary Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks.—The Punjab State Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd., was registered as a co-operative society on 26th February 1958. The Bank had initiated its operations through 27 Central Co-operative Banks by appointing them as its agents. The agency system was abolished in the year 1962, when 14 primary co-operative land mortgage banks were registered mainly at district headquarters. In order to take the institution nearer to the farmers, primary co-operative land mortgage banks have been registered at all tahsil headquarters in the State except Anandpur Sahib.

The membership of the Bank is confined to primary co-operative land mortgage banks only. The State Land Mortgage Bank advances loans to the primary co-operative land mortgage banks only within their borrowing limits. For raising loans from the land mortgage banks, the borrowers have to become members of the primary land mortgage bank of their respective area. The primary co-operative land mortgage bank advances long term loans to the individuals and societies for installation of tube-wells, purchase of tractors and agricultural machinery, purchase of land, redemption of mortgaged on land and other development purposes.

The following table shows the loans advanced by the Primary Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks along with recovery in the Jullundur District, during 1969-70 to 1973-74:—

(Rupees in thousands)

Year	Amount advanced	Recovery
1969-70	16,241	3,515
1970-71	16,939	4,437
1971-72	14,211	9,430
1972-73	15,580	8,568
1973-74	9,488	11,523

(Source : Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Jullundur)

(3) **Central Co-operative Banks.**—There are two central co-operative banks functioning in the district, one each at Jullundur and Nawashahr. The following figures show the deposits held by these central co-operative banks outstanding at the end of years, 1969-70 to 1973-74 :—

Year	Deposits
	(Rupees in thousands)
1969-70	.. 67,139
1970-71	.. 97,380
1971-72	.. 1,14,723
1972-73	.. 1,20,085
1973-74	.. 1,30,645

(Source : Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Jullundur)

The reason for the massive deposits by the Jullundur people in these banks may be attributed to two main factors, viz. the surplus money sent by the relatives from abroad and saving from the agriculture.

(4) **Agricultural Non-Credit Societies.**—Agriculture can make any progress in country of peasant proprietors only if its operations are organized on a co-operative basis and the middleman is dispensed with so that all profits may go to the cultivators. The agricultural non-credit societies encourage a spirit of mutual help, fellowship and co-operation among their participants and also serve the non-credit needs of the rural community.

The principal forms of agricultural non-credit societies are: co-operative marketing societies, sugarcane societies, cold stores societies, co-operative farming societies, better farming societies, poultry societies dairy societies, garden colony societies, irrigation societies, fisheries societies, piggeries societies and miscellaneous agricultural societies.

The number of agricultural non-credit societies in the district was 343 in 1973-74. Some important among these may be described as under:

Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Societies

Under the system of co-operative marketing, the whole responsibility of marketing of agricultural produce is undertaken by the

farmers themselves organized on a co-operative basis. Co-operative marketing constitutes a significant part of agricultural co-operation. To a farmer, who is conscious of his economic interests, a marketing co-operative is as important as a co-operative providing agricultural production credit.

In 1973-74, there were 12 agricultural co-operative marketing societies in the district, with a total membership of 7,413.

There is the Punjab State Co-operative Supply and Marketing Federation (MARKFED) the State level, whole-sale societies at the district level and marketing societies at the market level. Bulk of the supplies of chemical fertilizers required by the farmers, which is a major input for agricultural production, is handled by the MARKFED. To implement the agricultural development programme, this institution not only sells fertilizers through the village co-operative service societies to the farmers but also acts as a buffer stockist for the fertilizers in the State. This apex institution has set up its branches at each regulated *mandi* so that the village societies and the primary co-operative marketing societies can be supplied fertilizers for sale to the farmers on credit as well as cash. More or less, all block headquarters in the State are covered under this facility. All types of fertilizers like nitrogenous, phosphatic, potashic and zinc sulphate are procured by this institution and further sold to the farmers through a net-work of village co-operative agricultural service societies.

Another unique feature in the distribution of fertilizers in the State is the direct procurement of fertilizers from the indigenous manufactures like Indian Farmers Fertilizers Co-operative (IFFCO), National Fertilizer Corporation of India and also from the central pool, through the Food Corporation of India by the village agricultural co-operative societies, set up at focal points. According to this new pattern of fertilizer supplies, all stages of handling from the apex level to the village level have been eliminated and these focal point co-operative societies are thus procuring fertilizers directly and selling to the farmers. This system has helped in the proper and timely availability of fertilizers in standard weights.

Co-operative Farming Societies

A co-operative farming society is a voluntary organisation based on the ideals of self-help and mutual aid. It is primarily intended to benefit the small farmers and landless cultivators. The members pool their lands and cultivate them jointly. They also pool their manpower and other resources. This facilitates a more rational use of resources, and adoption of scientific methods of production.

Co-operative farming necessarily implies pooling of land and its joint management. Land can be pooled in two ways, viz. (i) the ownership may be retained by the individuals, or (ii) the ownership may belong or be transferred to the societies. The societies, in the first category are known as 'Joint Farming Societies' while those in the second category are called 'Collective Farming Societies'. In 1973-74, there were 68 co-operative farming societies in the district.

Other Societies

Besides the above, there are a number of other co-operative societies in the agricultural and allied fields. Their number in the district in 1973-74 was as under :

Serial No.	Type of Societies	Number (1973-74)
1.	Co-operative Dairy and Milk Supply Societies	219
2.	Co-operative Poultry Societies	11
3.	Co-operative Irrigation Societies	8
4.	Co-operative Sugarcane Societies	4
5.	Co-operative Cold Stores Societies	4
6.	Co-operative Garden Colonies Societies	2
7.	Co-operative Piggery, Fishery, Better Farming, Tenant Farming, Veterinary First-Aid, Consolidation of Holdings, Cattle Breeding Societies	10

(vii) Progress of Scientific Agriculture

After the independence (1947), systematic attempts have been made for the improvement of agriculture. The Chief Agricultural Officer, Jullundur, looks after the implementation of scheme relating to the development of agriculture in the district. The progress in scientific agriculture achieved in the various spheres, including improved implements, seeds, crop rotation, fallow cultivation, fertilizers and manures and research, is described below :

Agricultural Implements.—In the past, agricultural implements used in the district were made of wood by the village carpenters and thus, they were cheap and easy to repair. The modern implements are being

gradually adopted by the farmers in accordance with their utility and scope for use. The land holdings in the district are mostly small, limiting the scope of mechanized farming, but due to scarcity of labour and high wages, spread of education among the cultivators and their improved economic condition, because of high prices of agricultural commodities, well-to-do farmers are taking to improved agricultural implements like tractors, disc-harrows, seed-drills, seed-cum-fertilizer drills, bund-farmers, potato-planters, combine harvesters for wheat and paddy, maize and wheat thrashers, maize shellers, puddlers, disc-plough, bar-harrow, tillers, cultivators, levellers and hoes. A large number of diesel engines have also been installed. The wooden plough has been completely replaced by the iron plough, the pneumatic tyre cart has taken the place of wooden wheel.

Tractors constitute a tremendous source of farm power ; they reduce the quantum of labour and time span normally involved in various agricultural operations. As a power unit, tractor has progressed from its original primary use as a substitute for the bullocks to the present position designed for multiple use. It is used both for agricultural operations and for transporting agricultural produce. There has been a great spurt in the demand for tractors during the last decade or so. The number of tractors in the Jullundur District in 1972 was 5, 017. The tractor is rapidly replacing the age-old conventional motive power, the bullocks. However, draught animals like bullocks are kept in addition to tractor for doing some particular jobs.

The old types of agricultural implements still in common use are *hal* (desi plough), *jula* (yoke), *sohaga* (flank clod crusher), *dranti* (sickle), *gandassi* (long handed chopper used for cutting sugarcane, cotton sticks and bushes), *kulhari* (hatchet), *kassi* (spade), *khurpa* or *ramba* (hoe), *jindra* (drag-rake dragged by men for levelling of high land), *karaha* (drag-rake dragged by bullocks), *kasola* (large mattock for weeding cane), *kasoli* or *khudali* (smaller mattock for weeding cane), *gadda* (cart), *tangli* (six or more pronged fork), *salang* (two pronged fork), *chhaj* (winnowing basket), *kohlu* (sugarcane crusher), *buguri* (used for hoeing of sugarcane and cotton), *pore* (seed drill), *jandra* (used for making wat) (small ridges in irrigated areas), *toka* (fodder cutter), *halat* (persian wheel).

The main agricultural implements produced in the district are chaff cutter, wheat-thrasher, maize-thrasher, disc-harrows, seed-cum-fertilizer drills and ploughs of various kinds.

Seeds.—In order to improve the yields, the district agricultural authorities try to popularise improved types of seeds for various crops. The private agencies and the National Seeds Corporation are also assisting the farmers in the supply and distribution of various kinds of seeds.

The Punjab Improved Seeds and Seedlings Act, 1950, provides for the use of pure seeds and seedlings recommended by the Department of Agriculture and makes it incumbent on cultivators, in any notified area, to use only improved varieties of seeds stored by authorized agents.

In 1973-74, there were five seed farms in the district at Lesariwala in Tahsil Jullundur ; Bir Phillaur, Thala and Uppal Jagir in Tahsil Phillaur, and Mahatpur in Tahsil Nakodar.

Crop Rotation.—The fertility of the soil diminishes after each cultivation. Consequently, it results in the decrease of production year after year. The tendency towards diminishing return can be checked to a certain extent by the application of manures and introduction of the rotation of crops.

The following rotation of crops are generally popular among the farmers in this district : maize-wheat, paddy-wheat, groundnut-fallow, maize-*senji*-sugarcane, cotton-wheat, cotton-chillies, *toria*-sugarcane, *toria*-chillies, green manuring-potato-potato, green manuring-potato-wheat.

Fallow Cultivation.—The land from which crop has been harvested and is left to rest until the next sowing is called fallow land. It is of two kinds, viz. 'old fallows' and 'current fallows'. Fallow cultivation, therefore, means the cultivation of land which has thus rested. It is important for replenishing soil fertility reduced by the previous crop.

With the extension of irrigation facilities and the pressure on land, not much area is left fallow. However, the extent of current fallows depends on rains. If rains are timely, maximum area is sown and very little is left fallow.

Fertilizers and Manures.—Soil owes its fertility to certain chemicals like nitrates and ammonia. In course of time, a soil which had been originally rich in nitrogenous matter and other ingredients necessary for the growth of plants becomes deficient in those ingredients. Then, it is necessary to improve its condition by the addition of manures and fertilizers which supply the deficiencies.

Chemical Fertilizers

These are inorganic materials of a concentrated nature, applied mainly to increase the supply of one or more of the essential nutrients such as nitrogen, phosphorus, potash, etc. Fertilizers contain these elements in the form of soluble or readily available chemical compounds. This distinction is, however, not very rigid. In common parlance, the fertilizers are sometimes called 'chemical', 'artificial' or 'inorganic' manures.

The use of chemical fertilizers in the district is increasing year by year as is clear from the following figures :—

Year	Fertilizer used (in nutrient tonnes)			
	Nitrogenous	Phosphatic	Potassic	Total
1969—70	72,944	15,563	1,398	89,905
1970—71	92,354	21,310	2,375	1,16,039
1971—72	1,21,974	34,878	4,154	1,61,006
1972—73	1,16,497	42,866	5,967	1,65,330
1973—74	1,22,115	42,623	5,412	1,70,150

(Source: Chief Agricultural Officer, Jullundur)

Local Manurial Resources

Rural Compost and Cattle-Dung Manure.—Good quality farmyard manure is perhaps the most valuable organic matter applied to a soil. It is the oldest manure used by man ever since he took to agriculture and is still the most popular of all manures. It consists mainly of vegetable substances mixed with animal dung and wine. The East Punjab Conservation of Manures Act, 1949 (Amended in 1950), provides for the setting up of Manure Conservation Committees and empowers the State Government to notify particular areas for the purpose of conserving manure and makes it incumbent on cultivators to take such measures as may be necessary for the purpose. The Rural Compost Scheme was made permanent in the State in October 1966.

In 1973-74, 91,529 metric tonnes of rural compost was prepared in the district.

Green Manuring.—This is the cheapest and the best practice for building up soil fertility. It supplies organic matter and nitrogen to the soils besides improvement of the physical properties of the soil and conservation of moisture. The popular green manure crops are *guara* or cluster bean, *dhaincha*, *saun-* hemp, *senji* and *berseem*.

The scheme for the extension of green manuring in the State was initiated in April 1961. The area under green manuring in the Jullundur District, in 1973-74, was 27,074 hectares.

Town Compost and Sullage Utilization

Town Compost.—The town compost scheme was introduced in the State in 1944. Under this method, all town wastes are collected

and allowed to decomposed in trenches. It yields organic manure of high quality. In 1973-74, the municipalities in the district prepared 2,923 metric tonnes of urban compost.

Sullage Utilization.—The water as well as the plant nutrients and organic matter supplied by sewage or sullage is highly useful for almost all crops. It is easily available for fields in the vicinity of towns.

(viii) Agricultural Insect-pests and Diseases and Obnoxious Weeds

Insect-pests and Diseases.—Protection of crops from pests and diseases assumes special significance in the wake of increased consumption of fertilizers and improved seeds. The high-yielding cereals grown largely with indigenous varieties are comparatively more susceptible to pests and diseases. Plant protection measures contribute significantly towards enhancing agricultural production.

The scheme of plant protection was launched in the district in 1966. Under the scheme, Plant Protection Inspectors, Agricultural Inspectors, *beldars* and mechanics are employed to guide the cultivators as to how to escape from these diseases which mitigate agricultural productivity.

The following are the major pests and diseases which damage crops, vegetables and fruits in the district :—

Crop pests and diseases Wheat termites, wheat army-worms, maize borer, rice surface grass hoppers, rice leaf folder, sugarcane borers, sugarcane black bug, sugarcane pyrilla, sugarcane termites, cotton jassid, whitefly, thrips, pink boll worms, aphid, hairy, caterpillar, leaf miner, etc.

Vegetable pests Potato aphid, jassid, whitefly, cutworm, cauliflower/cabbage butterfly, diamond neckmoth, aphid, jassid, brinjals/ *bhindi*/tomatoes jassid, aphid, hadela, etc.

Fruit pests and diseases Mango mealybug, mango hopper, mango shoot borer, stem borer, grapej assid, grape thrips, citrus leaf miner, citrus psylla, citrus whitefly, etc.

Store grain pests Rice weevil, lesser grain borer, *dhora*, *khapra*, etc.

Miscellaneous pests Rats, sparrows, etc.

Obnoxious Weeds.—In nature, certain plants — the seeds of which are not sown by man — come up at all times and under all conditions of soil, water and climate. These are weeds which are plants, growing

where they are not wanted, particularly when man is attempting to grow something else. Weeds, through their harmful effects in growing crops and their interference in many ways with land uses, rank among the most important enemies of agricultural production. They reduce crop yields on account of their competition with crops for water, soil-nutrients and light. They increase the cost of labour and equipment, render harvesting difficult, reduce the quality and marketability of agricultural commodities, harbour insect, fungal, virus and bacterial organisms, and some are poisonous to human beings and livestock. The weeds which grow during summer are called *kharif* weeds, as *motha* or *dila*, bark grass, *dabh* or *kussar* grass, *itset*, *bhakhra*, and the weeds which grow during winter are called *rabi* weeds, as *plazi bathu*, *pohli*, *maina*, etc.

The Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1941, of the Government of India provides for the protection of crops, seeds, seedlings, etc. from destructive insect-pests and fungal diseases. The East Punjab Agricultural Pests and Diseases and Obnoxious Weeds Act, 1949, provides for punishment of offenders on conviction by a Magistrate.

(ix) **Research Stations.**—There are a main Sugarcane Research Station and Sub-Station for research on cotton of the Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, located on Garha Road, Jullundur. At these stations, high-yielding varieties of sugarcane and cotton are evolved. The varieties are further tested at these research stations for yield data, N.P.K. (nitrogenous, phosphatic and potashic) responses, diseases resistance and pest control. The promising varieties are distributed amongst the farmers.

There is also a Central Potato Research Institute in village Badshahpur (Tahsil Jullundur) on the Jullundur-Nakodar Road. New high-yielding varieties are also tested here for N.P.K. (nitrogenous, phosphatic and potashic) responses, disease resistance and pest control, use of chemical methods, of dormancy breaking and method of seed potato treatment against seed borne diseases. The varieties evolved at this station are given to the State Department of Agriculture for multiplication at their seed farms.

(d) **Animal Husbandry, Poultry and Fisheries**

Cattle constitute a very important element in the prosperity and well-being of a country. Where the cattle are properly cared for, civilization advances, land grows richer, children grow healthier and debts grow fewer. This is most of a primarily agricultural State like Punjab.

The following table shows the number of livestock in the district from 1920 to 1972 :—

Livestock and Poultry in the Jullundur District, 1920 to 1972

(hundreds)

Particulars	1920	1940	1961	1966	1972
Livestock	5,508	6,035	5,661	6,104	6,957
Cattle (cows)	3,070	2,585	2,729	2,653	2,590
Buffaloes	1,334	2,130	2,369	2,753	3,485
Horses and Ponies	70	45	21	21	39
Donkeys	124	110	45	35	33
Mules	3	5	6	4	6
Sheep	244	439	30	66	45
Goats	650	691	445	553	736
Camels	13	29	9	13	7
Pigs	..	1	7	6	16
2. Poultry	..	492	1,015	1,798	2,861

(Census of India, 1961, Punjab District Census Handbook, No. 10, Jullundur District, p. 71 ; Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1971 and 1975)

At the district level, there is a District Animal Husbandry Officer at Jullundur who is under the administrative control of the Project Officer, Intensive Cattle Development Project, Jullundur.

(i) Animal Health Wing and Animal Breeding Wing

At the district level, the Animal Husbandry Department comprises two wings, viz. Animal Health Wing, under the charge of the District Animal Husbandry Officer, Jullundur, and Animal Breeding Wing, under the charge of the Project Officer, Intensive Cattle Development Project, Jullundur.

Animal Health Wing.—It is under the charge of the District Animal Husbandry Officer, Jullundur, who is assisted by 29 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, 49 Veterinary Compounders, 1 Accountant, 2 Clerks and 93 miscellaneous Class IV employees.

The main activities of this wing are: treatment of sick animals; control and prevention of contagious diseases amongst animals ; castration of useless male stock for the improvement of breeds ; supply of bulls

of improved breeds ; maintenance of stallions for horse and mule breeding in the district and holding of cattle shows and awarding of medals, prizes and certificates to top quality animals for the encouragement of improved breeding. These activities are carried out through 30 veterinary hospitals and 20 permanent outlying veterinary dispensaries.

Animal Breeding Wing.—The breeding work in the Jullundur District is looked after by the Project Officer, Intensive Cattle Development Project, Jullundur. He is assisted by 4 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, 2 Assistant Extension Officers, 50 Stock Assistants, 2 Laboratory Assistants, 1 Head Clerk, 1 Steno-typist, 5 Clerks and 66 miscellaneous Class IV employees. In order to improve the indigenous cattle in their milk production and quality, the breeding operations are carried out by obtaining fresh semen from artificial insemination centres where tested bulls are kept. As a matter of strategy, it was decided to take up a large scale Cross Breeding Programme of cattle with genetically superior germ plasm. Holstein Friesian breed was earmarked for Jullundur District and a few other places.

The main activities of this wing are : provision of fresh semen of exotic jersey bulls and local breeds of cattle from the Jullundur, Banga, Nawashahr, Phillaur and Nakodar Artificial Insemination Centres ; establishment of Key Village Blocks with a number of Key Village Units for the improvement of cow-breeds through artificial insemination, supply of seeds to the *bona fide* breeders at subsidized rates for the improvement of fodder crops, and provision of funds for organizing calf rallies for giving incentive to the breeders to look after their young calves. These activities are carried through 5 Key Village Blocks, under the charge of trained Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, and 32 Key Village Units under the charge of trained Stock Assistants. Top quality bulls are maintained at the Key Village Blocks and Key Village Units for natural service. The particulars of these institutions for artificial insemination in the district are given hereunder:

Key Village Block/ Artificial Insemina- tion Centre	Date of opening	Key Units	Village attached	Villages covered
Jullundur (Urban)	1957		—	—
Banga	1962	1. Bisla 2. Jaso Mazara 3. Jhikka 4. Kangraur		40

Key Village Block/ Artificial Insemina- tion Centre	Date of opening	Key Village Units attached	Villages covered
		5. Kariha	
		6. Katt	
		7. Lakhpur	
		8. Naura	
		9. Raipur	
		10. Sund	
Nawashahr	1955	1. Bharta	24
		2. Daultpur	
		3. Heala	
		4. Jadla	
		5. Langroya	
		6. Sahlon	
Phillaur	1956	1. Apra	20
		2. Ata	
		3. Landara	
		4. Mothada	
		5. Nagar	
		6. Partabpura	
Nakodar	1971	1. Chak Kalan	36
		2. Chitti	
		3. Dherian	
		4. Fazilwan	
		5. Kangna	
		6. Kang Sahibu	
		7. Mahatpur	
		8. Malsian	
		9. Maheru	
		10. Sidhwan	

Development of Gaushalas

This scheme was introduced in the Punjab during 1956-57 under the Second Five-Year Plan (1956-61). There is a Gaushala Pinjrapole (Regd.) at Jullundur. It has 14 milching cows, 2 working bullocks and 184 old uneconomic, sick and useless cattle. There is one veterinary dispensary in the Gaushala premises.

Cattle Fairs and Shows

The cattle fairs and shows serve a very useful purpose by bringing the breeders and buyers in direct touch, besides bringing handsome income to the authorities. In each district, a Cattle Fair Officer with necessary supporting staff has been provided to organize cattle fairs in the district. In the Jullundur District, cattle fairs and shows are held at Nakodar and Jullundur. Of these, the Nakodar cattle fair is the most important.

Castration

Where other channels of eliminating inferior animals are not available, castration is perhaps the only means of checking their indiscriminative breeding. During 1973-74, 3,560 cattle were castrated in the district.

Control of Menace of Wild and Stray Cattle.—The problem which defeats our efforts to increase food and fodder production is of wild and stray animals. Such animals are responsible for a lot of damage to our standing crops each year. In order to control the menace of wild and stray cattle, the State Government launched the Wild and Stray Cattle Catching Scheme in 1962-63. Under the scheme, cattle-catching parties have been organized to round up wild and stray cattle.

Gosadans

The best course to meet the menace of useless cattle is to trap them and send them to *gosadans*. There is no *gosadan* in the district.

(ii) Area under Fodder Crops

Jowar (chari), maize, *guara*, *bajra* are the main *kharif* fodder crops and *berseem*, *senji*, *oats (javi)*, turnips and *metha* are the main *rabi* fodder crops. The following table shows the area under fodder crops in the district from 1969-70 to 1973-74 :—

Area under Fodder Crops in the Jullundur District, 1969-70 to 1973-74

Fodder Crops	(Area in hectares)				
	Year				
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Kharif Crops					
<i>Jowar (chari)</i>	7,443	8,376	10,017	13,665	12,646
<i>Guara</i>	1,951	1,107	3,681	2,325	2,136
Other fodders	—	—	1,481	—	11,530
Total	9,394	9,483	15,179	15,990	26,312

(contd.)

Rabi Crops

<i>Berseem</i>	11,085	12,542	11,470	13,411	10,593
<i>Senji</i>	5,718	1,869	2,180	—	—
<i>Oats (javi)</i>	—	—	—	—	186
Other fodders (turnips)	31,630	32,898	28,070	28,345	19,835
<hr/>					
Total	48,433	47,309	41,720	41,756	30,614
Grand Total	57,827	56,792	56,899	57,746	56,926
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(Source : Deputy Commissioner, Jullundur ; and *Season and Crop Reports of the Punjab State for the years 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72*)

(iii) Dairy Farming

The present daily per capita availability of milk in the State is estimated to be 300 gms as against the recommended requirement of 284 gms. The per capita availability of milk at the national level is of 112 gms only. The main source for the supply of milk are buffalo and cow and of these buffalo is the principal milch animal. The milk yield of sheep and goat is small and of little commercial importance. In 1972, the number of cattle (cows) and buffaloes in the district was about 2,59,000 and 3,48,500 respectively.

Improvement of buffaloes has come through the use of progeny tested bulls. Improvement through breeding alone has its own limitations and this needs to be accompanied by improvement in feeding as well as management practices to increase milk production. With milch cattle of good quality, dairy farming can be quite remunerative occupation. With the setting up of a milk plant at Jullundur and a chilling centre at village Khatkar Kalan (Tahsil Nawashahr), dairy farming is getting more and more popular.

There is no regular dairy farm in the district, but a large number of people in villages and towns maintain small dairies for supply of milk to the townfolk.

(iv) Sheep Breeding

There is no sheep breeding farm in the district, but a number of people in the villages keep sheep and goats. During 1972, the number of sheep and goats in the district was about 4,500 and 73,600 respectively.

(v) Poultry Farming

The poultry has got well established as an organized industry. There has been a big increase in the number of poultry farms in the private sector which has resulted in increased demand for day-old pullets. Consequently, hatching capacity of the Government Poultry Farm, Jullundur (established in 1952), was expanded during the Fourth Five-year Plan period (1969—74) to meet this demand. During 1975-76, 1,21,972 chickens were produced, out of which 18,848 kids (1—8 weeks-old) were supplied to the various blocks under the applied nutrition programme.

(vi) Piggery

Being prolific and quick grower, pig is the animal of choice for meeting the growing demand of meat and meat-products. Consequently, a Government Pig Breeding Farm, with exotic breeds, was set up at Jullundur on July 8, 1967. It has since been expanded to meet the increased demand for pigs. During 1973-74, this pig farm supplied 128 piglets to the different applied nutritional programme blocks, 12 to the Marginal Farmers' and Agricultural Labourers' Agencies Gurdaspur and Rupnagar, and 60 to private pig breeders.

During 1972, the number of pigs in the district was about 1,600.

(vii) Fisheries

Fish is an easily digestible and highly nutritious food, which is rich in proteins. It is also a source of calcium phosphorus minerals and B-Vitamin, etc. Fish must play a vital role in fighting protein deficiency in our daily diet.

The District Fisheries Officer, Jullundur, is in charge of the fisheries in the district. He is under the administrative control of the Assistant Director of Fisheries, Jullundur Circle, Jullundur. The District Fisheries Officer, Jullundur, is assisted by 2 Fisheries Officers (one each posted at Nurmahal and Nawashahr).

The main sources of fish in the Jullundur District are the River Satluj and the Sufeid Bein up to the Gidderpindi rail and road bridge. There is a vast scope of pisciculture in the district because an area of 275.80 hectares is available for the purpose.

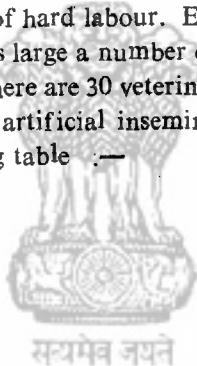
In 1973-74, the area stocked with fish in the district was 30.35 hectares and the income from fisheries was Rs 51,139.

(viii) Animal Diseases and Veterinary Hospitals

Animal Diseases.—Animals are subject to numerous diseases such as *gal ghotu* (haemorrhagic septicaemia), *phar sujan* (black-quarter) *rora* or *muh-khur* (foot-and-mouth disease), *mogh wah* (rinderpest),

etc. **Haemorrhagic septicaemia** is a very deadly and most serious infectious disease, scarcely any animal attached escaping. The characteristic symptom is a swelling in the throat. The disease is mostly prevalent in low-lying lands subject to periodical inundation. **Black-quarter** is an acute, infectious and highly fatal disease of cattle. It generally appears during monsoon season. **Foot-and-mouth disease** is a highly contagious disease of cattle and buffaloes, and breaks out in the threshing seasons of the crops. It spreads very commonly by direct contact or indirectly, through infected water, manure, hay and pastures. **Rinderpest** is also the most destructive virus disease of cloven-footed animals, such as cows and buffaloes, sheep, goats, pigs, etc. The disease is usually spread by contaminated feed and water.

Veterinary Hospitals.—Disease control is a vital link of the cattle improvement programme and cannot be ignored as a single outbreak of a disease wipes out years of hard labour. Every effort is being made to provide veterinary aid to as large a number of animals as possible. For the treatment of animals, there are 30 veterinary hospitals, 20 permanent outlying dispensaries and 5 artificial insemination centres in the district, as detailed in the following table :—



Veterinary Hospitals, Permanent Outlying Dispensaries and Artificial Insemination Centres in the Jullundur District, as on March 31, 1974

Zila Parishad	Veterinary Hospitals		Permanent Outlying Dispensaries		Artificial Insemination Centres
	Municipal Committee	Government	Panchayat Samiti/Municipal Committee	Government	
			Tahsil Jullundur		
1. Adampur	—	—	1. Basti Sheikh	—	—
2. Bhogpur	—	—	2. —	Nangal Fida	1. Jullundur (Urban)
3. Beaspind	—	—	3. —	Nussi	—
4. Jansher Khas	—	—	4. Raipur	—	—
5. —	Jullundur	—			
6. Kartarpur	—	—			
7. Lambra	—	—			
8. Patara	—	—			
9. Raipur Rasulpur	—	—			
			Tahsil Nawashahr		
10. Banga	—	—	5. —	Kahma	2. Banga
11. Garh Bhadana	—	—	6. —	Laroya	3. Nawashahr
12. Gobindpur	—	—	7. —	Mehli	—
13. Jadia	—	—	8. —	Pali Uchhi	—

14. Mukandpur	—	9.	—	Rahon	—
15. Nawashahr	—	10.	—	Surapur	—
16. Urapur	—				
17. Bilga	—				
18. Bundala	—				
19. Dosanj Kalan	—				
20. Goraya	—				
21. Nurmahal	—				
22. —	—				
23. Phillaur	—				
24. Khima	—				
25. Lohian Khas	—				
26. Mahatpur	—				
27. Nakodar	—				
28. Rupewali	—				
29. Shabkot	—				
30. Shankar	—				

Tahsil Phillaur

11. Dhuleta

12. —

13. Lasara

14. —

15. Rurka Kalan

16. Talwan

Tahsil Nakodar

17. Chanian

18. —

19. Parjain

20. —

5. Nakodar

Kang Khurd

Panian

(Source: District Animal Husbandry Officer, Jullundur)

(e) Forestry

The Jullundur District falls under the jurisdiction of the Divisional Forest Officer, Jullundur Forest Division, with headquarters at Phillaur, which was established on March 31, 1974. This Division comprises two districts, viz. Jullundur and Kapurthala. The Divisional Forest Officer, Jullundur, is assisted by 1 Attached Officer, 4 Forest Rangers, 1 Deputy Ranger, 12 Foresters, and 51 Forest Guards, besides ministerial Class III and miscellaneous Class IV staff.

The Forest Department maintains and develops forests for the requirements of agriculture and industries, furniture, constructional timber, industrial raw material and fire-wood, as well as protection against soil erosion. Plants are raised along with rail, road and canal strips. Plants are also supplied to the public at subsidized rates and technical assistance is given to carry out the plantation work.

(i) **Importance of Forestry in the Economy of the District.**—As in the case of the Punjab State as a whole, there is a big gap between the supply and demand of forest products in the Jullundur District also. Apart from timber and fire-wood requirements, forests are needed for supply of raw material for paper making, furniture and other purposes such as making of packing cases, legs of bed oots (*pawas*), sports goods, bread-rollers (*chakla-belna*), tonga/rickshaw, canopy-sticks, bus/truck body building, cotton/wood carding machines, combs, shuttles/bobbins for textile mills, school *takhtis*, sewing machine cases, electric boards, bullock-carts, cattle fodder tubs, toys, tool handles, etc. With the spread of education and development of industries, requirements for paper, ply-wood, card-board, timber for house construction, poles for electric and telephone installations, etc. are increasing rapidly and they are likely to become manifold in years to come, but the forest resources are too small to meet even a small percentage of the demand.

In order to cope with the rising demand of wood and its products, the existing limited forest areas are being developed to produce the maximum through intensive management and side by side raising the tree growth on privately owned lands through Farm-Forestry Schemes.

Since most of the forest areas exist in the rail, road and canal strips spread over the whole of the district, such plantations in addition to meeting the wood requirements and grass for cattle even though to a limited extent, also serve as shelter belts and wind-breaks. Such shelter-belts play a very important part in protecting the agricultural crops from hot and desiccating winds during summer and cold winds during winter. They also help in preventing erosion of soil by wind. Similarly, the plantations that

are being raised along the bunds help in stabilizing these bunds and the plantations that will be raised in the *bet* areas along the River Satluj will prevent damage from floods in the river during monsoons to the agricultural and habitation areas living behind them, which otherwise get greatly damaged in the years of peak floods.

(ii) **Area under Forests.**—There are no big blocks of forest areas in the district and whatever forests exist are also not uniformly distributed. The forest areas are situated either in the *bet* along the River Satluj or in the road, rail and canal strips including drains and bunds, etc.

At the time of the preparation of the previous Jullundur District Gazetteer of 1904, the forest area of the district consisted of 219.7 acres Reserved Forests of Phillaur and 1,137 acres of some *birs* of Phagwara. The area of the reserved forest of Phillaur remains unchanged as 89.03 hectares. The *birs* of Phagwara now fall in the Kapurthala District. The forest plantation of Phillaur was declared as Reserved Forest under the Indian Forest Act and the plantation work in it was commenced in 1867-68. In addition, the lands along with railway strips in the district belonging to the Northern Railway was transferred to the Forest Department for management and was declared as Protected Forests in 1952 under the Indian Forest Act. Moreover, the strips of land belonging to the Public Works Department along the Grand Trunk Road passing through the district were transferred to the Forest Department in 1952 for afforestation. In 1956, other Public Works Department road strips and canal strips, bunds, etc. were also transferred to the Forest Department for afforestation and management. All these strips have been declared as Protected Forests under the Indian Forest Act. As time passes, the area of such strips under the control of the Forest Department keeps on increasing with the construction of more roads, drains, canals, bunds, etc. Apart from the above, the Rehabilitation Department of the Punjab Government also transferred in 1971 an area of 1,240 hectares of evacuee land lying in the Nawashahr, Phillaur and Nakodar tahsils to the Forest Department for raising forest plantations.

The forests in the district are classified, according to the legal status, into Reserved, Protected and Unclassed, which are mentioned below :

Reserved Forests

There is only one reserved forest in the district, situated at Phillaur, having an area of 89.03 hectares. This is meant mainly to supply fuel-wood and raw material for paper-pulp and small timber required locally. It has been felled gradually during the past few years and has been replanted with valuable species like *shisham*, eucalyptus and *kikar*, etc.

Whereas *shisham* and *kikar* are to meet some requirements of timber and fuel-wood, eucalyptus is to supply electric poles, fire-wood and raw material for paper-pulp.

Protected Forests

These forests include all road, rail and canal strips declared as Protected Forests by the State Government. Therein valuable species of *shisham* and *kikar* are raised for supply of timber and fire-wood. Good quality of *shisham* timber is available from these areas. *Kikar* in addition to providing good fire-wood and some timber, also supplies the much needed bark for the tanning industry. Some eucalyptus and a few miscellaneous species have also been raised in these areas according to suitability of soil.

Unclassed Forests

These are newly acquired areas, transferred to the Forest Department by the Rehabilitation Department during 1971-72. These are fairly scattered and are mostly situated along the River Satluj in the *bet* area in the Nawashahr, Phillaur and Nakodar tahsils. Species of economic importance for industrial and commercial uses like *shisham* and *kikar* are raised in these areas which, in addition to meeting some requirements of the local people for such types of woods, also afford protection to the countryside from damage by floods in the river during the monsoons.

The area under forest in the district, as on March 31, 1975, was as under :

Particulars	(Area in hectares)
(i) Reserved Forests	89.03
(ii) Protected Forests	2,553.14
Rail strips	871.39
Road strips	1,213.41
Canal strips	468.34
(iii) Unclassed Forests	1,322.80
Total	3,964.97

(iii) **Forest Produce.**—The principal produce is timber which is auctioned annually by sale of standing trees. The annual income from

the sale of forest produce in the district, from 1970-71 to 1973-74 was as under :

Year	Major Produce 16.4	Minor Produce 16.4
1970-71	4,27,654	28,591
1971-72	4,41,548	25,470
1972-73	3,48,899	38,100
1973-74	6,12,105	14,733

(Source : Divisional Forest Officer, Jullundur Forest Division, Phillaur)

(f) Floods

Until recently, floods had become almost an annual feature in the Punjab though their intensity varied from year to year and place to place. In the Jullundur District, the floods of 1966, 1969, 1970, 1971 and 1973 caused extensive damage to property and crops.

In accordance with the magnitude of the calamity, the Government affords relief to the flood-stricken people generally in the shape of gratuitous grants and *taccavi* loans; remission of land revenue/*abiana* and electricity charges to the tube-well owners; and postponement of recoveries of previous *taccavi* loans, etc. Besides the Drainage Department executes various flood control and drainage schemes under the master plan on flood control.

The following table shows the damage caused by floods and heavy rains in the district, during 1965 to 1974 :—

Damage caused to private property and area under crops, produce and its value due to floods during rainy season in the Jullundur District, 1965 to 1974

Year	Number of villages/towns affected	Area affected (sq. km.)	Human lives lost (Number)	Cattle heads lost (Number)	Houses damaged (Number)	Damage to crops		
						Area affected (hectares)	Produce damaged ('000 16.4)	Value ('000 16.4)
1965	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1966	37	52	—	—	136	845	134	1,276
1967	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1968	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1969	5	9	—	—	24	142	5	106
1970	61	42	—	—	1,674	4,163	104	600
1971	30	33	—	—	363	1,851	82	442
1972	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1973	132	138	1	25	2,525	8,568	—	14,096
1974	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1967 to 1975)

(g) Famine

Scarcities and famines have been a usual feature in the country from times immemorial. Out of the experience of famines, a famine relief policy was evolved for the country by Government in 1880. The administration is now fully equipped to deal with famines and to provide relief to the famine-stricken people, whenever and wherever the contingency arises.

The Jullundur District has not suffered severely from famine within the memory of man, and is not likely ever to suffer much. The greater part of the soil of the district requires little rain to yield some return, and this little is tolerably secure, thanks to the proximity of the hills. A partial failure of the rains is prevented from doing serious injury by the great extent of irrigation. With the modern means of irrigation like tube-wells, pumping-sets and canals, now available, famines have become a thing of the past in this region.

What really was dreaded in the past was a fodder famine. As long as there was food for the cattle, the grain crops would not fail entirely, and if they did, the district was rich enough and sufficiently provided with means of communication with the outer world to supply its wants. A total failure of the rains meant, however, a fodder famine, and the death of most of the agricultural cattle; and it is easy to see that such a calamity would be far more lasting in a tract of country where cultivation is so high and irrigation is so developed, than in other places where, owing to the crops being entirely dependent on rain, agriculture is of a simple kind and a single ploughing is enough to secure a harvest. Of course there was a considerable portion of the population living from hand to mouth on daily wages or small dues received at each harvest, the poorer residents in towns and village menials, who were seriously affected by a rise in prices to which their scanty income had not been adjusted. These suffered much in seasons of scarcity, and the mortality among them must have been aggravated by want. But the ordinary agriculturist usually pulled through as long as his cattle could be saved.

Of early famines before the introduction of British rule, only dim traditions are preserved. In 1759-60 (S. 1816), there was a famine during which grain is said to have sold at 6 seers the rupee, and many villages were partially abandoned. The great *Chalisa* famine, so called from having taken place in the Samvat year 1840 (A.D. 1783-84), was severely felt. Again many villages were in part deserted. People sold their children, and many died of starvation, while cattle shared the same fate, for fodder was as lacking as grain, which sold at 5 seers the rupee.

Next, in Samvat 1869 (A.D. 1812-13), there was distress, though only for six months. This famine is known as the *Unhatara* (q.d. 69). Grain

sold at $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 seers the rupee. The Samvat years 1890, 1892 and 1894 (A.D. 1833-34, 1835-36 and 1837-38) were also seasons of scarcity and distress which however hardly attained the stage of famine. They are called *Naba Nabi* and *Chauranwan*. The second is called *Nabi* because it was almost the counterpart of the first, *Naba*.

The famine of 1860-61 affected the Jullundur District very little. The total amount of relief given amounted to only Rs 620. The price of wheat rose to 10 or 11 seers the rupee. The revenue was collected almost in full. In 1869-70, the crops on irrigated lands were fair, on dry lands half an average crop was reaped. The stores of grain became exhausted. It was said the people were not in the habit of storing grain. It is also possible that high prices may have stimulated exports. There was no serious distress. Rs 7,003 were spent in relief. The price of wheat rose to 9 seers the rupee. There appears to have been no necessity for any suspension of revenue. In 1877, the outturn of the autumn harvest was one-third less than in the previous year, and by the beginning of the cold weather large exports of grain had taken place. By the end of February 1878, it had been found necessary to start relief works at Jullundur, mostly for the sake of immigrants from the Dasuya Tahsil of the Hoshiarpur District and people from the sandy western portion of the Jullundur District, comprising Kartarpur and its neighbourhood. In little more than a month, it was found possible to bring relief operations to a close. The spring crop of 1878 was rather above the average except for the gram, which was almost a total failure. In this scarcity some deaths from famine were reported, but most of them, on enquiry, turned out to be only indirectly due to want. The amount spent on relief was under Rs 700. The revenue was paid punctually. The price of wheat rose to 15 seers the rupee. In 1883, the rains held off till early in September, only a few slight showers having fallen previously. There was much distress among over-worked and half-starved cattle, and deaths were not few, but otherwise there was nothing serious to complain of.

Neither in 1896-97 nor in 1899-1900 was there anything like famine or even scarcity, though the poorer classes felt the increased price of food, and there was a certain amount of mortality among cattle.

The district was classed by the Irrigation Commission of 1903 as secure from famine. The area matured in the famine year 1899-1900 amounted to 76 per cent of the normal.

APPENDIX I

(Vide page 114)

Area under principal crops in the Jullundur District

(thousand hectares)

Crops	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Cereals					
Rice	12	14	24	29	27
Wheat	170	180	194	194	201
Bajra	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.5
Maize	72	74	75	79	80
Jowar	(a)	0.1	0.1	0.1	(a)
Barley	0.5	0.2	0.2	—	0.4
Pulses					
Gram	5	4	3	3	3
Moong	(a)	0.06	0.03	0.08	0.16
Mash	1.26	1.46	1.71	2.20	3.29
Massar	0.69	0.68	0.69	0.78	0.79
Oil Seeds					
Groundnut	23.8	23.9	22.6	19.4	17.4
Rape and mustard	2.5	3.0	4.9	4.4	4.8
Sesame	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6
Linseed	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
Other Crops					
Sugarcane	19	17	13	13	14
Cotton American	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.5	1.5
Cotton desi	6.6	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.8
Potatoes	4.6	5.4	6.7	6.6	8.2
Chillies	0.89	1.20	1.27	1.60	1.46

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1970 to 1974)

APPENDIX II

(Vide page 114)

Production of principal crops in the Jullundur District

(thousand metric tons)

Crops	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Cereals					
Rice	20	26	50	65	75
Wheat	399	449	446	486	472
Bajra	—	—	1.0	—	—
Maize	107	114	137	133	107
Jowar	—	0.1	(b)	(b)	—
Barley	—	—	—	—	—
Pulses					
Gram	6	6	3	4	3
Moong	(b)	—	0.02	0.04	0.08
Mash	0.66	0.7	0.99	1.26	2.0
Massar	0.32	0.3	0.32	0.36	0.34
Oil Seeds					
Groundnut	29.8	21.8	27.0	18	15
Rape and mustard	1.4	1.6	3.0	2.1	4
Sesame	0.15	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Linseed	0.22	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other Crops					
Sugarcane	74	67	53	63	82
Cotton American	0.40	0.30	0.27	0.14	0.50
Cotton desi	1.52	1.48	1.49	1.40	1.57
Potatoes	68.9	81.6	100.3	98.4	118.3
Chillies	0.88	1.00	1.33	2.16	1.46

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1970 to 1974)

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

(a) Old Time Industries and Industrial Development

Industrial progress is the backbone of sound economy of a region. The Jullundur District has been long known for its industrial aptitude and, before the coming in of medium-scale modernized industries, it had a good range of artisans engaged in cotton weaving and spinning, silk weaving and spinning, utensils making, woollen blankets and rugs manufacture, *ban* and rope making, wood work, pottery, tanning, etc.

The old time industries in the district may be described hereunder :

Wool¹.—The wool industry in the district was little developed. The raw materials were chiefly sheep's wool ; little goats' hair and no *pashmina* was used. The wool used was produced almost entirely in the district. The only fabrics manufactured were blankets and rugs (*asan*) both black and white, the outturn and export of which in 1884-85 was as under :

		Outturn	Export
		(Rs)	(Rs)
Blankets	black	37,359	17,529
	white	3,150	1,200
Rugs	black	675	550
	white	675	475

The picking, spinning and reeling of the yarn was performed by women of the butcher, shepherd and scutcher castes, who earned by this about 2 annas (12 paise) a day. Men sometimes assisted in reeling. The weaving was done by men of the Julaha caste whose earnings were estimated at Rs 30 per annum. The chief centre of the manufacture was the village of Bilga in the Phillaur Tahsil.

Cotton.—Cotton weaving was carried on everywhere, and in many villages looms were numerous. Coarse cotton-cloth, *khaddar*, which supplied most of the dress of the people, and coloured stripes and checks (*susi*) were the principal textile products. Rahon had a great reputation for a superior cotton long-cloth, called *ghati*, which was extensively used by well-to-do persons. The manufacture had almost ceased towards the close of the nineteenth century. *Lungi* continued to be made in considerable quantities, mostly at Rahon. *Gabrun* cloth was made at Nur-mahal, but not to any great extent.

1 Government of Punjab' *Monograph on Woollen Manufactures of the Punjab in 1884-85* (Lahore, 1886)

Silk².—Raw silk was imported from China, Bombay, Bokhara, Yarkand and Bali Danangang, and silk cord from Calcutta. The average imports for the three years ending 1898-99 were 225 maunds (84 quintals) of thin and 2,375 maunds (886 quintals) of thick silk. All the thin material and about a quarter of the thick was used for local requirements, the remainder of the thick silk being exported after it had been dyed at Firozpur, Amritsar, Rawalpindi (Pakistan) and other places. The price of the raw material imported about the beginning of the twentieth century varied in the case of this silk, *kham*, from Rs 11 to Rs 15 per seer (Rs 11.77 to Rs 16.05) per kg thick silk *kham* from Rs 2 to Rs 8 (Rs 2.14 to Rs 8.56 per kg) and thick silk *pakka* from Rs 6 to Rs 13 (Rs 6.42 to Rs 13.98 per kg).

The preparation of silk for the loom was an important industry. The coarse silk (*bana*) used for embroidery was made up into skeins (*atti*); 1,700 persons were returned in the *District report* of 1884-85 as employed at this, the rate of pay being annas 2 per seer (paise 13 per kg). Fine silk (*tani*) was reeled and twisted as described in Mr Hailey's *Monograph on Silk Manufactures*, page 17. A winder (*patphera*) got annas 2 per seer (paise 13 per kg) for coarse silk and a twister (*tanzi*) or (*toni*) Re 1.8 a seer (Re 1.61 per kg) or from 12 to 15 annas (75 to 94 paise) a day. A machine was in use which worked from 20 to 30 wheels at the same time, twisting a number of threads at once.

Dyeing was done by special silk dyers or *patrangs* of whom the *District Report* on silk of 1884-85 returned 25 families. English dyes were generally used, and the following colours were in general use; crimson (*krimachi*), yellow (*khatta*), green (*sabz*), white (*Sufed*), deep purple (*uda*), buff (*naswari*), scarlet (*gularar*), light blue (*asmani*), blue (*ferozi*), black (*kala*). *Peshawari uda* was an improved deep purple dye. Yellow was most used for thick silks, and crimson, yellow and green for fine. The cost of dyeing thick silk was annas 3 per seer (paise 20 per kg); for thin silk annas 4 (paise 25) was charged if the dye was provided by the owner and annas 8 (paise 50) if provided by the dyer. The cost of the dye varied from annas 4 a seer (paise 27 per kg) in the case of white to annas 8 (paise 54 per kg) for crimson, green, *ferozi* and buff. A dyer could earn from Rs 8 to Rs 10 a month. After dyeing the thick silk skeins were opened and rewound, thin silk being only dried in the sun. Inferior silks sometimes were subjected to a process called *padania*. This consisted in soaking it in a mixture of saltpetre, molasses and starch in order to stiffen it; silk prepared by this process was called *lagdar*.

2 Government of Punjab, *Monograph on Silk Industry of the Punjab*, 1899 (Lahore, ...)

Only the fine thread or *tani* was used for weaving, and, as has been said, of the fine silk imported for the manufacture of *tani* three-fourths were exported after dyeing. The process of weaving silk was similar to that of cotton. There were, in 1899, 200 looms employing 700 persons. The following fabrics were turned out; *daryai* a self-coloured stuff made of the finer counts of thread (annas 7 to Rs 2 per yard = paise 48 to Rs 2.18 per metre); *gulbadan* or striped silk (annas 12 to Re 1-8 per yard = paise 82 to Re 1.64 per metre); *garda*, a plain or striped silk of finer threads than *gulbadan* (Re 1-8 to Rs 2-8 per yard = Re 1.64 to Rs 2.73 per metre); and *kanawez*, a thick silk woven from threads formed of an unusually large number of strands (annas 12 to Rs 2 per yard = paise 82 to Re 2.18 per metre). The estimated outturn of all fabrics was 4,08,240 yards (3,73,295 metres) in 1898-99, valued at rupees 2 lakhs, of which 10,000 yards (9,144 metres) were retained for local consumption, and the rest exported to Amritsar, Sialkot (Pakistan), Firozpur, Ludhiana and Jammu. No difficulty was found in disposing of the outturn of the loom, the demand being greater than the supply.

The demand for coarse silk for embroidery had much fallen off towards the close of the nineteenth century. There were a number of silk braiders (*putoli*) who made silk nets (*azarband*), bracelets (*rakhri*) decorated with balls of floss silk, (*phuman*, *anglice pompom*) and other fancy work.

Brass and Copper³.—The imports of brass, copper and zinc are said in the *District Report* of 1886-87 to have been, in 1886-87, 762, 360 and 73 maunds (284.3, 134.3 and 27.2 quintals) respectively, while it was estimated that 28 maunds (10.4 quintals) of old vessels were broken up to be recast. Of this 500 maunds (186.5 quintals) were re-exported to Kapurthala, leaving 723 maunds (269.7 quintals) of the raw material valued at Rs 17,244 to be worked up in the district. There were two methods of manufacture used in Jullundur, that by hammering and moulding or *bharrath* work. Copper, brass and *kansi* (bronze) hammered work was made in Jullundur, where there were nine workshops, in one factory in the village of Dugri in the Jullundur Tahsil and in two factories in Mahal (Tahsil Phillaur). Moulded work in brass and *kansi* was made in 18 workshops, one in Daroli, Tahsil Jullundur, six in Birk, Tahsil Phillaur, and six in Banga, Tahsil Nawashahr. The list below shows the value of the output and exports with the places where the various manufactured articles were exported for the year 1886-87. Of the articles shown the *martavan garwa*, *hukka*, *gilas* and *degchi* were produced by moulding, the alloy

³ Government of Punjab, *Monograph on Brass and Copper Wares in the Punjab, 1886-87* (Lahore, 1888)

employed being 24 parts brass or copper, 16 parts zinc with one part borax. The *martaban* is the name given to a small pickle jar generally made of earth, and its manufacture of brass at Banga was something of a peculiarity.

Brass and Copper Utensils Produced and exported from the Jullundur District, 1886-87

Name of utensil	Output value (Rs)	Export value (Rs)	Whither exported
<i>Parat</i> ..	4,819	1,619	Phagwara and Kapurthala
<i>Baltohi</i> ..	5,100	2,175	Amritsar, Lahore (Pakistan) and Gurdaspur
<i>Gagar</i> ..	1,975	725	Kapurthala
<i>Batti</i> ..	1,600	900	Kapurthala
<i>Garwa and Garw</i>	2,750	859	Amritsar, Lahore and Phagwara
<i>Jhali</i> ..	937	637	Phagwara and Kapurthala
<i>Martaban</i> ..	100	—	
<i>Hukka</i> ..	4,820	4,320	Phagwara
<i>Gilas</i> ..	45	20	Phagwara
<i>Kaul</i> ..	683	415	Phagwara and Kapurthala
<i>Deg or Degchi</i> ..	3,750	1,875	Gurdaspur
(Not known) ⁴ ..	100	—	
Total ..	26,689	13,545	

4 This table and one following it have been taken from pages 218-19 of the *Jullundur District Gazetteer*, 1904. The actual total of figures relating to the value of output in this table falls short of the total given below them by 110. It seems that either some item of the value of Rs 110 is missing or one of the figures given has been misprinted less by 110, as the total given in this table tallies with the total of the figures in the next table which has also been taken from the same gazetteer. Therefore, the item of 110, shown as 'Not known', has been added.

The value of the output in 1886-87, distributed among the tahsils of the district, was as under :

Tahsil		Brass	Copper
		(Rs)	(Rs)
Jullundur	..	15,193	3,750
Nawashahr	..	3,000	—
Phillaur	..	4,746	—
Nakodar	..	—	—
Total	..	22,939	3,750

Fibrous Manufactures⁵.—A considerable quantity of rope is made of the *san* (*Crotolaria Juncea*) and *munj* (*Sachharum munja*) and exported to Lahore (Pakistan), Amritsar and Firozpur. *Tapris* (small carpets used by shopkeepers) were made to some extent from *san* fibre. *San* ropes were manufactured at Rajpur (Tahsil Jullundur), *ban munj* at Jullundur and *munj* ropes at Bilga (Tahsil Phillaur).

The profits on articles manufactured of bamboo, and on *dib* and palm matting, were said to be 4 annas (25 paise) in the rupee and on other articles 2 annas (12 paise).

Gold and Silver⁶.—The gold and silver industry in the district was flourishing, but in no way remarkable. The value of the precious metals imported into the district annually was in 1888-89 estimated at rupees 6 lakhs, of which a quarter was re-exported and the remainder retained for consumption in the district. The total value of ornaments manufactured in 1888-89 was Rs 4,60,017 (gold 2,07,381, silver 2,13,636 and lace etc. 39,000) of which Rs 58,890 worth were made of old ornaments recast. This supply, however, was sufficient for the wants of the district : there were no exports of manufactured articles, and the imports were in 1888-89 valued at Rs 42,580 of which 1,000 were gold and silver thread called *kalabatum* imported from Varanasi, and the rest ornaments from Amritsar, Ludhiana and Delhi. Workers in got from 6 annas (37 paise) to a rupee

5 Government of Punjab, *Monograph on Fibrous Manufacture in the Punjab*, 1889-90 (Lahore, 1891)

Government of Punjab, *Monograph on the Gold and Silver Works of the Punjab*, 1888-89 (Lahore, 1890)

per *tola* (11.66 gram) while the wages of workers in silver varied from half an anna (3 paise) to 2 annas (12 paise) per *tola*. The wages in special industries, such as setting jewels, and the manufacture of caps and shoes of silver wire, were three rupees, a *tola*. The trader's profit was 4 annas (25 paise) per *tola* on gold and half an anna (3 paise) per *tolla* on silver. When gold or silver was purchased on credit, the custom of the trade was to charge $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest; if cash was paid, a discount of from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent was allowed.

Carpentry.—Like the neighbouring district of Hoshiarpur, Jullundur had some reputation for carpentry, and sent its workmen to Simla and other places in the hills. These districts, with Amritsar, supplied most of the skilled labour used on railway works, and their workmen were to be met with in all the railway workshops from Karachi to Sibi (both in Pakistan) and all over the then northern India. Chairs were made in large quantities at Kartarpur for the wholesale trade. The cane-seated arm chair found in public offices, dak bungalows, etc. was made here in large quantities. Twenty rupees a dozen was about the lowest wholesale rate, and for better qualities higher prices were obtained. Flutes (*algoza*) were also manufactured here. The *hukkah* snakes of Nakodar had some celebrity.

Good examples of *kamangiri* work were produced at Jullundur. Bows and arrows were the original forms; painted pen-cases were the first native application; and for European use, book-stands, teapoys and similar articles were thus decorated. The painting was done in water-colours protected with *sundras* varnish, which was frequently applied with the ball of the hand. Some of these were occasionally sent up to Simla, but there could scarcely be said to be a trade.

Pottery⁷.—The ordinary coarse pottery of the district does not deserve any special notice. It was for the most part made by the village *kumhar*. As regards his remuneration, the *kumhar* got a rupee on the occasion of a marriage. A *kumhar* who supplied *tinds* for the well got 5 maunds (1.87 quintal) and a *bhari* (as large a sheaf as a man can carry on his head) a year, and one who did not $1\frac{1}{2}$ maund (0.56 quintal) and a *bhari*. The average value of the articles produced was estimated in the *District Report of 1899* at Rs 2,31,000 and the profit was estimated at two-thirds of the value.

⁷ Government of Punjab, *Monograph on Pottery and Glass Industries of the Punjab*, 1899 (Lahore, ...)

The thin pottery known as paper (*kagzi*) pottery⁸ mentioned was made in Basti Sheikh, Jullundur. The clay used was the ordinary clay dug from the bottom of dried up ponds, but this was prepared with much greater care than usual. It was steeped in water for two or three days, carefully rained off, and then worked up with the hands to ensure its being absolutely free from pieces of *kankar* or other hard substances. The vessels were smoothed with the *chhilni* after being removed from the wheel, and were coloured with a red clay called *banni* before being baked. The price was only a very little higher than that of ordinary pottery. The pottery was remarkable for its thinness : a *surahi* holding 2 seers (1.9 litre) of water weighed 8 *chhattaks* (467 grams) only.

Glazed and coloured tile-work of unusual excellence was turned out by one man in Jullundur by name Muhammad Sharif, whose father Sharaf Din made the tiles shown in the Punjab Exhibition of 1864. His work was executed to order only.

Toys were made of ordinary clay cast in moulds. These were roughly coloured white with a coating of *kharia mitti*, and decorated with lines of red, green, black and yellow. There was no manufacture of glass in the district. The places chiefly noted for pottery were Basti Sheikh, Jullundur, for paper pottery, and for *chattis*, *jhabs*, *piyalas*, *rakabis*, *kumalis*, *chillams hukkas* and *jhajjars*, and Sufipind in the Jullundur Tahsil for *kunds dyers' mattis*. The exports were quite insignificant, being only Rs 250 worth *chillams* to Amritsar and Lahore (Pakistan) in 1899. There was a small import of *mattis* from Hoshiarpur and of glass toys from Delhi and Lahore.

Leather¹⁰.—The skins usually used in the manufacture of leather were those of sheep, goats, buffaloes and oxen. The skins of asses and deer were also used. Those of horses and camels were only used for making the leathern vessels (*kuppa*) in which ghee was stored, and the leathern pans of weigh-scales. Raw hides were imported from Amritsar, Ludhiana, Hoshiarpur and Kapurthala, and a nearly equal quantity was exported. Of the raw hides skinned in the district in 1891-92 valued at Rs 3,43,833, those of the value of Rs 1,44,828 were exported while the balance of the value of Rs 1,99,005 was used for local consumption. Of the skins used for local consumption Rs 1,98,602 worth of raw leather was used for tanning, the rest being used in the manufacture of *kuppas* and scale pans.

8 B. H. Baden Powell, *Hand-Book of the Manufactures and Arts of the Punjab* (Lahore, 1872), p. 232

9 *Ibid.* p. 233

10 Government of Punjab, *Monograph, on Tanning and working in Leather in the Punjab*, 1892 (Lahore, ...)

The total value of the tanned hides prepared in 1891-92 was estimated at Rs 3,44,602, and estimating the cost of material at Rs 33,944, the total profit during the year was Rs 1,17,056 or about Rs 15 per head. Rs 42,401 worth of leather was imported and Rs 63,965 exported, leaving a value of Rs 3,23,038 of leather consumed in the district. The value of the tanned hide of the buffalo varied from Rs 4 to Rs 7, of a cow from Rs 3 to Rs 5 of a goat from annas 6 (paise 37) to Rs 2 and of a sheep from annas 6 to annas 10 (paise 37 to paise 62).

Village Industries.—The village industries in the district were principally confined to cloth, sugar and the manufacture of shoes. In the beginning of the twentieth century, these were falling off as foreign sugar and cloth and shoes made in factories were finding favour with the people on account of their cheapness as compared with the articles made locally. Country cloth, however, continued to be used largely by agriculturists and the lower classes owing to its durability, and towards the close of the nineteenth century the industry revived as the material was improved. There was but little tendency to centralize industries. There was but one factory in the district which was worked by petroleum. Flour, oil, ice and aerated waters were produced and there was also a foundry attached.

With the passage of time, development of means of transport and communication, introduction of mechanical and electric power and general awakening among the masses, the twentieth century has witnessed a regression from old time industries to engineering industries. The World Wars I (1914—18) and II (1939—45) also helped in the development and expansion of industries. During the post-independence period, the industrial talent of the district has opened new vistas and the importance of the district has been magnified considerably. Credit goes to the migrants from Pakistan who provided stimulus for fostering several new industries which might not have developed but for their zeal. Sports goods manufacturing, surgical instruments, rubber goods and many other engineering trades took their birth in the wake of the partition of the country in 1947. Thus, the industrial structure of the district has altered in complexion and expanded manifold. In all spheres, bordering from medium-scale establishments to small-scale and cottage industries, progress has been well-marked and steady¹¹. A number of large-scale industries have also been established.

11 *Report on the Industrial Survey of Jullundur* (Chandigarh, 1959), p.3

(b) State Aid to Industries

Priority is given to the development of large and medium-scale industry which envisages the setting up of a large number of State-sponsored undertaking and the creation of nuclei of industrial growth by providing essential infra-structure and various types of facilities and concessions to the prospective entrepreneurs. Financial assistance for the development of small-scale industry under the Punjab State Aid to Industries Act, 1935, is rendered to the needy small-scale industrial units on liberal terms and low rate of interest (8 per cent). Loan up to Rs 5,000 is sanctioned by the District Industries Officer and up to Rs 10,000 by the Director of Industries, Punjab. The Government also provides financial aid in the form of loans, subsidies and grants-in-aid. Financial assistance in the form of subsidy is given to the cottage and village industries for any purpose and to other industry for research and purchase of machinery. Besides, all nationalized banks and other commercial banks assist the industries in making available working capital.

The Industries Department issues essentiality certificates for granting import licences for raw materials, machinery and their components. It also arranges procurement and distribution of coal, coke, cement, iron, steel, etc. The Department also provides technical guidance for starting new industries and imparts industrial training at various institutions. The general concessions for industrial development in the State include concessions regarding the rate of electricity duty, loans and price preference, etc.

The following table shows the amount of financial assistance in the form of loans and grant-in-aid and subsidy given under the Punjab State Aid to Industries Act, 1935, for the development of small-scale industries in the Jullundur District, during 1969-70 to 1974-75:—

Year	Loans		Grant-in-aid and Subsidy	
	No. of units	Amount (Rs)	No. of units	Amount (Rs)
1969-70	..	357 16,66,000	2	4,400
1970-71	..	217 10,57,200	8	19,275
1971-72	..	169 10,85,450	1	425
1972-73	..	24 2,23,000	—	—
1973-74	..	61 3,51,200	12	4,945
1974-75	..	83 4,40,000	1	3,000

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1970 to 1975)

The other measures taken for the promotion of industries in the district are discussed below :

(1) **Supply of Machinery on Hire-Purchase Basis.**—In order to assist the entrepreneurs in the procurement of indigenous machinery/equipment and to save them from financial liabilities involved in the lump sum investment on machinery in the first instance, the State Government is operating a scheme since 1971-72 for the supply of machinery on hire-purchase basis through the Punjab State Small Industries Corporation, Chandigarh, and the National Small Industries Corporation, Government of India, New Delhi. Technically qualified persons are preferred under this scheme. A maximum limit for supply of machinery to a single small-scale unit has been fixed at Rs 25,000 with a view to accommodating more entrepreneurs with meagre means. The value of machinery is recoverable in thirteen half-yearly instalments except in the case of furnances, boilers, cold storage, ice plant, chemical plants, tyre retreading, canning and electroplating plants, etc. for which the recovery will be in nine instalments.

(2) **Export Promotion.**—The small-scale units of the State dominate in the country for export of hosiery goods, cycles, sewing machines, small tools, sports goods, art silk and woollen textiles, automobile components, etc. During 1972-73, the small-scale industries in the Punjab contributed 60 per cent of the industrial production in the State. These have an important role to play in earning foreign exchange for the country. The Industries Department affords facilities like raw materials, power connection, etc. to the exporting units and also keeps liaison with various export promotion councils and committees.

(3) **Mines and Minerals.**—To identify and explore the mineral wealth of the Punjab, effective steps are taken to survey the potential areas and conduct explorations at various places. Geo-technical surveys are also carried out for big projects. During the year 1973-74, the geological, geohydrological, geophysical and geo-technical survey for the proposed urban estates at Phillaur has been completed.

(4) **Training Courses.**—Training courses are arranged in the various Industrial Development-cum-Service Centres/Quality Marking Centres for the benefit of industrialists and officers of the department in marketing technique, supervision, development, assessment of installed capacity, organizational method, quality control, cutting tool, technology and heat treatment.

(5) **Hosiery Textile.**—The textile and marketing organization continue to render assistance to the weavers in the State by promoting

production and sale of handloom cloth and provide technical guidance to weavers all over the State. The co-operative societies of weavers are given financial assistance under various schemes.

(6) **Half-a-Million Jobs Programme.**—Schemes under half-a-million jobs programme in the State have been formulated for creating maximum opportunities for self-employment and full-time employment for the educated, technically trained and other artisans including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Some of the schemes are under implementation. These aim at providing employment to educated unemployed in different industries and small business ventures.

(7) **Store Purchase Organization.**—This organization caters to the requirements of all Government and quasi-Government departments. It also registers firms as approved contractors, associated with the purchase programme.

(8) **Assistance to Educated Unemployed.**—In 1971-72, the Government of India started this scheme to solve the problem of unemployment among the educated unemployed persons by giving machinery on hire-purchase basis and allotment of constructed sheds/shop-cum-flats for setting up new industries. In 1972-73, the Directorate sponsored nine programmes for assisting the unemployed engineers/diploma holders. The schemes related to entrepreneurship training in machines, design and project engineering, construction of sheds/shop-cum-flats, seed money, equity capital, hire-purchase of indigenous machinery, industrial statistical survey and rural market survey. These programmes continued in 1973-74.

(9) **Norms for Assessment of Capacity.**—To eliminate bogus firms and to streamline the overall policy of allotment of scarce raw materials, norms have been fixed for hard coke, pig iron and cement.

(10) **Rural Industrialization.**—There are Rural Industrial Development Centres and Common Facility Workshops running in the State. The workshops besides rendering technical assistance, undertake the manufacturing of all types of common agricultural implements like persian wheels, components, *gur* making parts, poultry feeders, grain storage bins, ploughs, etc. The Rural Industrial Development Centres/Industrial Development Centres/Common Facility Workshops run in the Jullundur District are given below :

- (i) Rural Industrial Development Centre for Leather, Nakodar
- (ii) Rural Industrial Development Centre for Leather Retaining and Finishing, Banga
- (iii) Rural Industrial Development Centre for Hide Flaying and Carcass Utilization, Jullundur
- (iv) Rural Industrial Development Centre for Light Engineering, Adampur

(v) Common Facility Workshop for Light Engineering Trade, Nurmahal

vi) Common Facility Workshop for Light Engineering Trade, Malsian

(viii) Common Facility Workshop for Light Engineering Trade, Nakodar

(11) **Consultancy Services.**—A number of pre-investment feasibility reports are prepared and circulated to interested entrepreneurs, both within and outside the State. Technical advice is rendered by personal contract to prospective entrepreneurs which include non-resident Indians from abroad. In addition to the personal contracts, technical advice is rendered to parties through correspondence. Besides, ten Advisory Committees have been formed at State level for various industries like machine tools, light engineering, electronics, handloom, woollen textiles, hosiery, art silk, chemicals, sports goods and leather goods.

(12) **Industrial Development-cum-Service Centres.**—These run in the State for rendering facilities in testing, manufacturing and processing of goods to the small scale industrial units. The centres run in the Jullundur District are given below :

(i) Heat Treatment, Centre, Jullundur

(ii) Wood Seasoning Plant, Kartarpur

(iii) Development and Testing Centre for Electronic Instruments, Jullundur

(13) **Hide Flaying and Carcass Utilization Centres.**—In order to save the national wealth going waste hitherto, the Industries Department have set up a Government Hide Flaying and Carcass Utilization Centre at Jullundur. It produces bone meals, blood meals, glue, etc.

(14) **Quality Marking Scheme.**—The quality marking centres have played a very active role in creating quality consciousness among the small-scale manufacturers. The Government of India agencies like the Indian Standards Institution (I.S.I.), Export Inspection Council and the Director General, Supplies and Disposals have recognized the satisfactory working of the quality marking centres which are declared as approved agencies to operate the I.S.I. certification marking. Besides, these centres assist the small-scale units in pre-shipment inspection of their goods for export.

The following quality marking centres have been set up at Jullundur under the Quality Marking Scheme:

Government Quality Marking Centre for Engineering Goods, Jullundur.—Established in 1962, the Government Quality Marking Centre for Engineering Goods, Jullundur, is gradually educating industrial or

semi-industrial units to in-process quality control consciousness and helping them to evolve systems which would make quality attitude as in-built institution in the unit itself. The centre also extends technical consultancy service to the young entrepreneurs to establish their own units and provide technical advice to the small-scale units in declaring their units as export worthy getting the I.S.I. mark and defence supply, etc. The items covered under the scheme are sanitary fitting, hand tools, machine tools, water fitting, agricultural implements, electrical appliances, domestic appliances, etc. The centre possesses sophisticated testing machines which are operated by the trained staff for checking the quality of the product.

The progress of work of the centre, from 1969-70 to 1973-74 is shown in the following table:—

Year	No. of parties registered under the Quality Marking Scheme	No. of tests performed	Value of goods quality marked (Rs in lakhs)	Value of goods tested for export (Rs in lakhs)
1969-70	29	780	4,58,570	43,60,241
1970-71	31	706	5,75,552	37,44,487
1971-72	41	4,845	23,10,292	53,43,098
1972-73	46	3,763	28,30,082	1,68,54,548
1973-74	50	1,446	32,99,267	1,68,54,548

(Source : The Senior Technical Officer, Government Quality Marking Centre for Engineering Goods, Jullundur)

Government Quality Marking Centre for Sports and Leather Goods, Jullundur.—Established in 1958, the Government Quality Marking Centre for Sports and Leather Goods, Jullundur, is a very valuable instrument of help and assistance to the sports and leather goods industry. The aims and objects of this centre are: to create quality consciousness amongst the local manufacturers by personal contacts, holdings seminars and through other means; to prescribe standards for goods produced by the small-scale sector and their testing procedure; to act as a liaison between

the small sector and the Indian Standard Institution Organization, Export Inspection Council, the State Trading Corporation and the Punjab Export Corporation, to render technical guidance for the manufacture of quality sports goods and solve their problems; to inspect and certify quality goods manufactured by the small sector; and to circulate information regarding the Government of India and the State Government Policies concerning the welfare of sports goods industry.

The progress of work of the centre, from 1969-70 to 1973-74 is shown in the following table:—

Year	No. of parties registered under quality Marking	No. of tests performed	Value of goods quality Marked (Rs in lakhs)	Value of goods tested for export (Rs in lakhs)
1969-70 ..	6	4,228	13,02,531	58,889
1970-71 ..	7	2,347	13,32,395	78,703
1971-72 ..	2	2,812	14,86,956	93,474
1972-73 ..	9	5,469	18,32,268	1,42,495
1973-74 ..	1	7,695	20,31,632	1,54,132

(Source : The Senior Technical Officer, Government Quality Marking Centre for Sports and Leather Goods, Jullundur)

(15) **Other Organization for the Development of Industries.**—Besides the above mentioned measures, there exist the following organizations for the promotion of Industries:—

(i) **The Punjab State Small Industries Corporation Ltd., Chandigarh.**—The main function of the corporation is to procure and distribute raw material to the small-scale industries. It also promotes development of small industries by arranging finances, providing technical know-how, and helping in the marketing of their products. Besides this, it implements the scheme for the supply of machinery on hire-purchase basis and the grant of seed money under the scheme 'Assistance to the Educated Unemployed'. Special assistance has been extended to the small-scale

units engaged in the execution of defence orders, particularly to the units of the border areas engaged in the manufacture of barrack blankets, against the Director-General of Supplies and Disposals orders by raising 90 per cent of the cost against presentation of documents.

The corporation has taken up the work of development of industrial focal points as well as construction of industrial sheds at different places in the State. In the Jullundur District, the corporation has taken up the construction of industrial sheds at Jullundur. The Punjab Industrial Consultancy Organization has also been set up as a wing of the corporation to cater to the consultancy needs of the industry of the Punjab from the pre-investment to the post-production stage.

(ii) **The Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation, Chandigarh.**—Incorporated in January 1966 under the Companies Act, 1956, the corporation was charged with the task of promoting new large and medium-scale industrial projects. It investigates the techno-economic feasibility of new projects and procures industrial licences from the Government of India wherever required. When the project is ripe for implementation, private entrepreneurs are invited to collaborate with the corporation in implementing the project. The corporation generally holds 26 per cent equity shares and management is left with the private entrepreneurs.

(iii) **The Punjab Financial Corporation, Chandigarh.**—It was established in 1953 under the State Financial Corporation Act, 1951, with the object of providing medium and long-term loans to industrial concerns located in the State. The corporation advances loans between Rs 10 lakhs and Rs 15 lakhs to all types of units besides extending loans to public limited companies and co-operative societies in whose case the limit rises to Rs 30 lakhs.

The corporation also advances loans to the transport industry. The holders of a route permit or an eligibility certificate for a route permit are granted loans for the acquisition of new/old vehicles at the rate of 25 per cent of the value of the vehicles. In view of the shortage of electric power, the corporation advances loans to the industry to enable them to purchase their own generating sets.

(iv) **The Khadi and Village Industries Board, Chandigarh.**—It assists financially khadi and village industries through co-operative societies.

(v) **The Punjab Export Corporation Ltd., Chandigarh.**—It assists industrial units in finding export markets for their products. Financial help in the form of advance is provided to execute exports orders channelized through the corporation.

(c) Industrial Training

To meet the increasing demand of trained technicians of diploma/certificate level and also to remove unemployment among the educated unemployed youth, the Industrial Training Department has been entrusted with the task of producing technicians in various engineering, non-engineering and certain specialized trades of the required standard. Training is imparted to the boys and girls through Industrial Training Institutes/Special Trade Institutes/Industrial Schools for Boys and Girls and Rural Artisans Training Centres. Special training centres have also been started to train the children of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes in various engineering and non-engineering trades.

The following schemes are run by the Industrial Training Department, Punjab:—

(1) Craftsmen Training Scheme.—Under this scheme, training is imparted in various engineering and non-engineering trades such as radio and television mechanic, refrigeration mechanic, tractor mechanic, motor mechanic, electrician, wireman, stenography—Hindi, Punjabi and English etc. The duration of course is one to two years depending on the trade. The students are provided with free training, free workshop clothings, hostel accommodation wherever available and recreational facilities. The deserving candidates are also given a stipend of Rs 25 per month to one-third trainees. During the year 1973-74, while stress has been laid to improve the standard of training and equipping the industrial training institutes with the latest equipment and machinery some units of unpopular trades have been converted to popular trades keeping in view the changing concept of industry and the trend of career seekers.

(2) Evening Classes.—The department runs evening classes at various industrial towns in the State to enable the industrial workers to improve their knowledge to the standard of national certificate holders.

(3) Apprenticeship Training Scheme.—Under the Apprentices Act, 1961, facilities for training in different trades are provided. In August 1974, a good number of apprentices were engaged to meet the demand of industrial establishments for the skilled workers.

(4) Government Industrial Schools for Girls.—Under this scheme, training is imparted to girls in the trades of cutting and tailoring, embroidery, needle work, stenography in Punjabi, knitting with hand and machine, and preservation of food and vegetables on the craftsmen pattern. The training as well as medical facilities and recreational facilities are provided free of cost. One third of the trainees on rolls are also given stipend at the rate of Rs 25 per month. Besides the above training, teachers' training is also imparted at Jullundur.

(5) **Special Trade Institutes.**—The Government Wood Working Institute, Jullundur, and the Government Polytechnic for Women, Jullundur, are run by the Industrial Training Department, Punjab. The training in these institutes is of two to three years duration.

(6) **Training -cum-Placement Cell.**—With a view to maintaining link between the industry, training institutes/centres and the passed out trainees, a Training-cum-Placement Cell has been started. This cell assists the passed out trainees in locating gainful employment and collect necessary statistical data regarding surplus and shortages of manpower which helps formulation of broad based training programme.

Besides the above schemes, there are two Government Industrial Training Institutes in the district situated at Jullundur and Nawashahr; one Rural Artisans Training Centre, at Nakodar; four Government Industrial Schools for Girls at Jullundur, Kartarpur, Nawashahr and Phillaur; one Government Wood Working Institute at Jullundur; one Government Polytechnic for Women at Jullundur; one Government Industrial Training Institute for the Training of Workers in Evening Classes at Jullundur; and one Government Training Institute at Jullundur. Apart from these, there are three private recognized schools, viz. Vidhya Sahaik Sabha Industrial School for Girls at Jullundur, Refugee Industrial School for Girls at Jullundur and Janta Industrial School for Girls at Nakodar.

The detailed particulars regarding the different Government Industrial Training Institutes are given in the following statement:—

Number of seats sanctioned Trade-wise with effect from the session starting during 1973-74

Serial No.	Name and Location of Institute	Year of Establishment	Duration	Name of Course	Trade/	No. of Seats
1	2	3	4			6
1.	Industrial Training Institute, Jullundur	1954	2 years	M		
2.	Industrial Training Institute, Nawashahr	1963	1 year	B		
3.	Rural Artisans Training Centre, Nakodar	1962	1 year			

4.	Government Industrial School for Girls, Jullundur	1946	1 year	Cutting and Tailoring	80
				Embroidery and Needle Work	64
				Steno-Punjabi	32
				Teacher's Training	30
5.	Government Industrial School for Girls, Kartarpur	1964	1 year	Cutting and Tailoring	32
				Embroidery and Needle Work	16
6.	Government Industrial School for Girls, Nawashahr	1964	1 year	Cutting and Tailoring	32
				Embroidery and Needle Work	16
7.	Government Industrial School for Girls, Phillaur	1974	1 year	Cutting and Tailoring	32
				Embroidery and Needle Work	16
8.	Government Wood Working Institute, Jullundur	..	3 years	Diploma in Wood Working	60
			2 years	Carpentry	32
			1 year	Sports Goods	32
9.	Government Polytechnic for Women, Jullundur	1970	2 years	Diploma in Commercial Practice, Library Science, Stenography and Pharmacy	180
10.	Government Industrial Training Institute, Jullundur, for the training of Workers in evening Classes	..	2 years	Mechanist	25
				Electrician	25
11.	Government Tanning Institute, Jullundur	Established before 1947, it was taken over by the Industrial Training Department in 1973	..	..	..

(Annual Administrative Report on the Working of Industrial Training Department. Punjab for the year 1972-73)

(d) Industrial Areas, Industrial Estates and Development Colonies

Industrial Areas.—The scheme of industrial areas in the State was evolved immediately after the partition of the country in 1947 primarily

with the objectives of rehabilitating the displaced persons from Pakistan and to develop small-scale industries. In the Jullundur District, such an area was set up at Jullundur. The number of plots in the Industrial Area, Jullundur is, 389. These are provided to meet with the requirements of small, medium and large-scale industries. The plots were initially allotted on 'no-profit no-loss' basis and the prices so worked out were fixed as reserve price. The reserve price and the development charges fixed in the Industrial Area, Jullundur, are Re 1 per square yard and Re 0.57 per square yard respectively. A few plots which remained unallotted in the initial stages were disposed of by public auction.

The system of public auction was, however, not viewed favourably by the prospective industrialists as some really good and useful types of industries could not be set up unless they could compete in the open auction. In order to ensure that some good industries were set up in these areas, it was decided by the Government to allot plots by selection at a minimum price of 8 times the reserve price. This policy is in vogue till now and the prices being charged are about 8 times the reserve price. The allotment of plots is made by the Director of Industries on an application by the entrepreneur.

Industrial Estates.—With the primary object of providing built up factory sheds to such small-scale entrepreneurs who cannot afford to keep their capital blocked in the land and building, the Industries Department, Punjab, has set up three rural industrial estates in the Jullundur District at Nakodar, Adampur and Rurka Kalan, besides an urban industrial estate at Jullundur proper. The number of sheds constructed in these estates are : Jullundur—40, Nakodar—12, Adampur—8 and Rurka Kalan—11.

The functioning of the industrial estates is governed by the Industrial Estates Rules, 1959. The sheds are leased out on monthly rental basis for a period of three years in the first instance and renewable on year to year basis thereafter. As and when an industrial estate is completed, applications are invited from interested parties for the allotment of sheds. An allottee is required to equip the factory within two months of the execution of lease deed and start the specific industry for which the allotment has been made.

Hire-Purchase Scheme for the Sale of Industrial Estate Sheds.—The State Government also runs a scheme for the sale of industrial estate sheds in the urban estates in the Punjab, one of which is at Jullundur. Most of the sheds in the urban estate, Jullundur, have been given on hire-purchase/outright sale basis. Under the scheme, the

amount of rent already paid by the allottee is adjusted towards the price of shed and the balance is included towards the price of the shed for the purpose of recovery in fifteen annual equated instalments.

Industrial Development Colonies.—Since demand for developed plots continued pouring in, in the interest of expediency, it was decided to utilize the available vacant land adjacent to the industrial estates and develop it in the form of suitable plots, as in the industrial areas, and name it as industrial development colony. The number of plots in the Industrial Development Colony, Jullundur, is 96. The allotment is made on the basis of scheme, the existing premises, giving preference to the unemployed engineers. The cost of the plot is required to be deposited in lump-sum within two months of the date of allotment.

(e) Sources of Power

Manual or animal power sufficed for the old time industries, but the pre-requisite of modern industrialization is mechanical power and that too in large quantities and at low cost. The various sources of power are : electricity, wood-fuel, coal, oil and alcohol, wind and water. Woodfuel is too scarce to serve any useful purpose for industries. The position regarding coal and oil is also far from satisfactory. The regions in which coal is concentrated are too far off and its transportation entails heavy cost. The oil production in the country being too small can hardly meet the requirements. Thus, ample supply of electricity can only meet the requirements of industrial expansion. The consumption of electricity is cited as an index of economic development.

The Jullundur town was electrified in 1926 by the Jullundur Electric Company, Jullundur. The advent of the hydro-electric power from the hydro-electric station at Jogindernagar (Himachal Pradesh) gave impetus to the setting up of new industries and development of the existing ones. By and by, electricity replaced other sources of power.

The electrification projects remained under the Punjab P.W.D., Electricity Branch, from 1933 up to January 31, 1959, when the Punjab State Electricity Board was formed and the whole of the administration along with all its assets and liabilities was transferred from the Government to the newly constituted board.

The Jullundur District is served partly by the Jullundur Circle and partly by the Hoshiarpur Circle of the Punjab State Electricity Board. The Jullundur Circle comprises four electrical divisions, viz. East Division, Jullundur, West Division, Jullundur, Cantonment Division, Jullundur, and Nakodar Division, Nakodar. These cover

Tahsil Phillaur, Tahsil Nakodar and a portion of Tahsil Jullundur. The Hoshiarpur Circle covers Tahsil Nawashahr and the major portion of Tahsil Jullundur.

As on March 31, 1974, there were two diesel power houses in the Jullundur District, one at Jullundur and the other at Nakodar, with installed capacity and firm capacity as under :

		As on March 31, 1974	
		Installed Capacity (in 000' kw's)	Firm Capacity (in 000' kw's)
Diesel Power House, Jullundur	..	0.4	0.1
Diesel Power House, Nakodar	..	3.5	3.5

The number of towns/villages electrified in the district was 892. The number of consumers of different categories, during 1973-74, was 1,78,990, comprising 1,30,215 domestic, 25,597 commercial, 5,970 industrial, 71,143 agriculture, 16 bulk and 49 public lighting. The units (in lakhs K.W.H.) sold to different types of consumers, during 1973-74, were 1,937, comprising 306 domestic, 167 commercial, 632 industrial, 788 agriculture, 33 bulk and 11 public lighting. The per capita consumption worked out to be 127 units (K.W.H.). The length per sq. km. of area of L.T. lines and 11 K.V. lines, as on March 31, 1974, was 1.76 km and 0.66 km respectively. As on March 31, 1974, the number of transformers was 2,071 with total capacity of 1,79,105 K.V.A. The total connected load in K.W., during 1973-74, was 2,30,495, comprising 55,930 domestic, 23,426 commercial, 79,655 industrial, 68,875 agriculture, 2,165 bulk and 444 public lighting. In 1973-74, the average connected load per consumer was 1.29 K.W. and the average number of units sold per consumer was 1,084 ^{1a}.

(f) Growth and Development of Industries

The industrial development of the district is post partition history and credit for it goes to the initiative and determination of the entrepreneurs uprooted from Pakistan, and the encouragement and facilities provided by Government. Industrialists and artisans migrating from cities like Sialkot (Pakistan) settled down and lost no time in re-starting their business, aided and encouraged by the Government in

^{1a}Electricity Statistics of Punjab, 1973-74, pp. 9-10, 20, 26-27, 30-31, 32, 34, 37, 42-43, 46-49

all possible ways. Thus sports goods, surgical instruments, rubber goods and many other engineering trades took birth in the district and have expanded fast.

Sugar manufacture, steel re-rolling, enamelling, water pipe fittings, bolts and nuts, agricultural implements, electrical equipment, radio receivers, automobile parts and cycle parts claim units in the line of large-scale industries. Among the small-scale industries are agricultural implements, machine tools, bolts and nuts, cycle and cycle parts, steel re-rolling, sewing machine and parts, water pipe fittings, brass-wares, sports goods, wood and machine screws, rubber goods, resin and turpentine, scientific instruments, automobile parts, electrical goods, paints and varnishes, surgical instruments, plastic goods, ball bearing and furniture.

In 1973-74, there were 12 industrial units engaged in the large and medium-scale sector, 5,547 units in the small-scale sector, and 4,968 units in the cottage and village industries. These employed 4,997 persons in the large and medium-scale sector, 37,837 in the small-scale sector and 8,964 in the cottage and village industries.

(g) Industries and Manufactures of the District

The industries in the district may be classified under three broad heads, viz. large and medium-scale, small-scale and cottage and village industries. A few industries, which fall partly in the large/medium-scale sector and partly in the small-scale sector, have been discussed as a whole among those in the large/medium-scale sector :

(i) Large and Medium-Scale Industries

(1) Sugar Industry.—It is one of the leading rural industries of the district. Its importance lies in the fact that it supports large number of cultivators. The main raw material, i.e. sugarcane, is produced by growers of the Jullundur region. The growers are provided with various facilities to ensure regular growing of cane to meet the requirements of the mills. Huge amounts of capital are invested in this industry.

In 1973-74, 2 units were engaged in the industry at Bhogpur and Nawashahr which gave employment to 1,684 persons and produced goods worth Rs 5,22,69,000.

(2) Steel Casting.—This is a very important industry of the district. It offers a good scope for expansion and development. The main raw materials required by the industry are pig iron, steel scrap, hard coke, etc. Its products are steel castings.

In 1973-74, 2 units were engaged in the industry which gave employment to 474 persons and produced goods worth Rs 1,47,45,000.

(3) **Automobile Parts.**—This is another industry which has made spectacular achievements in the district. The automobile parts cover a very wide range of components. The parts being manufactured at Jullundur are : bolts and nuts, axles, bushes, valve guides, hub horns and brackets, etc. These parts are needed for replacement purposes by trucks, buses, cars and tractors. The basic raw materials are iron and steel and pig iron.

In 1973-74, one unit, in large/medium-scale sector, was engaged in the industry which gave employment to 177 persons and produced goods worth Rs 53,77,000. The value of goods exported during the year was worth Rs 9,08,000. Besides, 520 units were engaged in small-scale sector which gave employment to 2,793 persons and produced goods worth Rs 4,21,35,000. The value of goods exported by these units during the year 1973-74, was worth Rs 32,09,000.

(4) **Flour Milling.**—The processing of foodgrains is a common industry carried on in every district. A large number of units are engaged in flour grinding. Besides, there is one roller flour mill at Jullundur, a partnership large-scale concern. It is registered under the Indian Factories Act and is using motive power of 330 H.P. In 1973-74, the unit gave employment to 70 persons and produced goods worth Rs 1,98,24,000.

(5) **Agricultural Implements.**—The Jullundur District enjoys the credit of sharing another premier industry of the State, namely, the manufacture of agricultural implements. It figures next after Batala (Gurdaspur District) which is the main home of the industry. In the matter of chaff-cutting machines, it is stretching its importance to almost the same level as that of Batala. Goraya in the district is the birth place of India's chaff-cutters. Prior to 1927, the chief source of supply of chaff-cutting machines were imports from Germany and England, when one of the firms at Goraya experimented in the manufacture of these machines. The effort was a success and locally made chaff-cutters came in for demand. The restriction in imports during the World War II (1939—45) acted as a contributing factor in stimulating the development of the industry which has got well established. A noticeable feature is that, apart from urban areas, the industry is also found in the rural areas of the district where hereditary engineering skill and marketing facilities are readily available.

The machinery generally in use in this industry is identical to that of other engineering units, e.g. lathes, drilling machines, milling machines, etc. and foundry section. Most of these machines are indigenous. The essential raw materials for the industry are iron and steel and coal. Black sheets, plates, M.S. rounds, blades, steel bails, etc. are other items of raw material, which are used by some manufacturers.

In 1973-74, one unit, in the large /medium-scale sector, was engaged in this industry which gave employment to 118 persons and produced goods worth Rs 21,21,000. Besides, 568 units were engaged in the small-scale sector which gave employment to 1,125 persons and produced goods worth Rs 4,36,30,000. The value of goods exported, during the year 1972-73, was worth Rs 73,000.

(6) **Drums Manufacturing.**—Jullundur occupies an important position in the manufacture of drums. The plant for its manufacture which is automatic has been imported from Germany. The products are consumed by the turpentine manufactures of Hoshiarpur for packing purposes besides the dealers at various other places.

In 1973-74, one unit, in the large/medium-scale sector, was engaged in this industry which gave employment to 50 persons and produced goods worth Rs 13,64,000.

(7) **Dehydrated Vegetables.**—This industry is of recent origin. The demand for its products has increased considerably. The main raw materials consumed by this industry are vegetables—potato, lady finger, peas, *sarson sag*, etc. The products of the industry are dehydrated vegetables, soft drinks, etc.

In 1973-74, one unit was engaged in the industry which gave employment to 522 persons and produced goods worth Rs 16,20,000.

(8) **Cables and Conductors.**—This is another important industry which plays a vital role in the economy of the district. There is a growing demand for its products. The main raw material required by this industry is aluminium wire.

In 1973-74, one unit was engaged in the industry which gave employment to 20 persons and produced goods worth Rs 10,48,000.

(9) **Hydraulic Press.**—This industry plays a very important role and one unit has been started on the large/medium-scale basis in the district. The main raw materials required by the industry are pig iron, steel scrap, hard coke, etc. Hydraulic presses are produced by the industry.

In 1973-74, the unit gave employment to 197 persons and produced goods worth Rs 68,88,000.

(10) **Valves and Cocks.**—This industry has developed due to the increase in construction work in the district. The demand for its products has grown up. The main raw materials consumed by the industry are lead, zinc, tin, copper, hard coke, etc. The products of the industry are light and heavy sanitary pipe fittings, etc.

In 1973-74, one unit was engaged in the industry which gave employment to 1,685 persons and produced goods worth Rs 2,90,88,000.

(ii) Small-scale Industries

Goods are manufactured not only by large and medium-scale industries but are also produced by small-scale producers. Small-scale industries mostly use power and small machines and employ a few hired labourers or apprentices. But compared with big factories, these are small manufacturing units. Such industries are very popular in the district.

The different small-scale industries existing in the district are given below :

(11) **Machine Tools.**—This is the most important industry of the district. Its main products are dies, duck chucks, head and other small tools like drilling machines, etc. Some of the engineering units, which have foundry and machine sections attached, manufacture these tools for themselves in their own factories.

In 1973-74, 49 units were engaged in the industry which gave employment to 347 persons and produced goods worth Rs 59,30,000. The value of goods exported by these units during the year was worth Rs 33,38,000.

(12) **Sewing Machines and Parts.**—The manufacture of sewing machine and parts occupies an important place among the small-scale industries of the State. A good share of the sewing machine industry, which has recently ousted several imported brands, is found in the Jullundur District. Although repair shops existed even before 1947 when the manufacture of a few sewing machine parts for replacement was undertaken, the full sewing machine manufacturing establishments came into being after the partition of the country in 1947. The industry at Jullundur follows the pattern of Ludhiana, which is the metropole of the industry. The units are equipped with varying types of machines, namely, lathes of different sizes, drilling machines, shapers, presses both hand and power, grinders, dies and sundry tools. Iron and steel is the main raw material of the industry, besides timber, oils and paints. Steam coal is also consumed by some of the units.

In 1973-74, 5 units were engaged in the manufacture of sewing machines which gave employment to 84 persons and produced goods worth Rs 11,82,000. Besides, 59 units were engaged in the manufacture of sewing machine parts which gave employment to 342 persons and produced goods worth Rs 14,33,000.

(13) **Re-rolling Mills.**—The industry offers a good scope for expansion due to an overall spurt in the construction work. The items of raw material constitute scrap iron and steel and steam coal. Scrap is mainly issued to the factories for re-rolling rounds and flats. The products of the industry include rounds of various sizes, flats and angle iron.

In 1973-74, 17 units were engaged in the industry which gave employment to 303 persons and produced goods worth Rs 1,21,84,000.

(14) **Utensils Making.**—A number of units manufacture aluminium, brass and *kansi* utensils. The manufacturing is carried on by manual as well as machine processes. The important raw materials consumed by the industry are brass ingots and scrap.

In 1973-74, 10 units were engaged in the industry which gave employment to 124 persons and produced goods worth Rs 16,27,000.

(15) **Water Pipe Fittings.**—Jullundur is a leading centre for water pipe fitting industry. There is a growing demand for water pipe fitting because of the larger industrial establishments and water-supply schemes operating in the country. Simultaneously with expansion in industrial sphere during the recent years, this industry witnessed a corresponding development. Jullundur meets not only the indigenous requirements but also supplies brass cocks and water pipe fittings to railways, irrigation, electrical projects and water works in the country. The primary raw materials required by the industry are brass and gun metal supplemented by pig iron and coal. A few firms have installed latest machinery, e.g. screw cutting bed lathes, planner, milling machine, shaper, capstan, shearing machine, drilling machine, automatic threading machine, galvanising plant, presses, etc. The machinery used is mostly indigenous. The main product of the industry is brass cocks of various sizes and capacities. The local industry produces almost all kinds of brass water pipe fittings.

In 1973-74, 532 units were engaged in the industry which gave employment to 6,085 persons and produced goods worth Rs 4,56,15,000. The value of goods exported by these units during the year was worth Rs 1,23,08,000.

(16) **Bolts and Nuts.**—Bolts and nuts are pre-requisites for all engineering industries and are essentially required in building constructions. The manufacture of these items was first taken up by an engineering factory at Jullundur in 1940. The machinery installed by the units consists of power presses, planners, power drills, guillotine and shearing machine, power bolt threading lathes, power nut threading machines, lathes of different sizes, etc. The main raw material of the industry is steel rounds. Bolts and nuts of all sizes are manufactured by the units. In view of the large number of schemes being launched during the Five-Year Plans, there is a great scope for the expansion of this industry.

In 1973-74, 195 units were engaged in the industry which gave employment to 718 persons and produced goods worth Rs 1,08,15,000. The value of goods exported by these units, during 1972-73, was worth Rs 4,85,000.

(17) **Electric Goods.**—This industry is of recent origin. The restrictions imposed by the Government of India on foreign imports help in encouraging this industry in the country. Machine work of ordinary nature is needed for some of the items. There is also more or less a blacksmithy work with galvanising operation. M.S. (Mild Steel) black sheets, super-enamelled copper wire, lamps for battery charges, brass, etc. are some of the items of raw material and components of the industry. With the electrification of towns and villages, the demand of these articles has risen. Thus, there is a good scope for the expansion of this industry although some items are being replaced by plastic goods.

In 1973-74, 127 units were engaged in the industry which gave employment to 2,370 persons and produced goods worth Rs 2,41,64,000. The value of goods exported by these units during the year was worth Rs 44,00,000.

(18) **Cycle Parts Industry.**—The cycle parts industry at Jullundur is an off-shoot of the repairing workshops which existed prior to partition of the country in 1947. The limited supplies of imports during World War II (1939—45) encouraged these units to undertake the manufacture of some of the cycle parts for purposes of replacement. Emphasis on internal industrialization by the Government of India has widened their field of activity and, with planned restrictions on foreign imports, the industry has entered new fields of expansion. There is a further impetus by specific allotment of assemblage quota to the small-scale industry vis-à-vis the large-scale units which have created an un-ending demand for spare parts. Thus, this industry has made a commendable progress in the district. The units are equipped with different sizes lathes, power

and hand presses, power shearing machine, drilling machines, grinding machines, shaping machines, polishing *addas*, filing machines, sundry tools, etc. The machinery installed by these units is mostly Indian but some of the units have installed foreign machines as well. The raw materials required by this industry are iron and steel, steam coal, etc. The main items of manufacture are saddles, handles, forks, cones, axles, bells, stands, chain covers, bell racers, B.B. axles, B.B. coups, pumps and brake parts.

In 1973-74, 83 units were engaged in the industry which gave employment to 988 persons and produced goods worth Rs 25,72,000. The value of goods exported, during the year 1972-73, was worth Rs 1,03,000.

(19) **Power-Looms.**—This is the most important industry which is playing a vital part in the national economy. The Government have taken various steps to encourage it. The main raw materials required by the industry are yarns, dyes, chemicals, etc.

In 1973-74, 23 units were engaged in the industry which gave employment to 57 persons and produced goods worth Rs 5,95,000.

(20) **Hosiery.**—Ludhiana, which is the main centre of hosiery goods, being near to Jullundur some of the industrialists have, set up their hosiery, works at Jullundur and Apra. The raw material used by the industry is mostly cotton yarn although a few units have started using art silk as well. The main products of the industry are mostly cotton hosiery. Underwears, socks, sports hosiery, children socks are the different items manufactured. Some of the units have also undertaken fabrication work and prepare goods from the yarn, etc. supplied by others. The industry is also carried on in some of the villages of the district, where only socks are manufactured.

In 1973-74, 42 units were engaged in the industry which gave employment to 321 persons and produced goods worth Rs 14,12,000.

(21) **Surgical Goods.**—This industry was initially pursued at Sialkot (Pakistan), and its existence in Jullundur dates back only to the year 1948, when some migrants fostered it anew on this side of the border. As these pioneers were mostly displaced persons, their resources were obviously limited and they had to start mostly small sized units. High carbon steel and stainless steel are necessarily required for the manufacture of surgical instruments. The industry manufactures a varied range of instruments which are mostly consumed in the Government as well as private hospitals. The Government have taken various steps to encourage this industry.

In 1973-74, 336 units were engaged in the industry which gave employment to 2,720 persons and produced goods worth Rs 88,15,000.

(22) Rubber Goods.—Rubber industry at Jullundur represents a new enterprise, which owed its birth to migrants from Sialkot and Lahore (both in Pakistan). The establishment of sports industry served as nucleus for this industry and Jullundur occupies a prominent place in the Punjab with regard to rubber goods required for sports goods at Jullundur and cycles at Ludhiana. The number of units is steadily growing. The machinery used by the factories comprises motors, boilers, mixture machines, presses, tankies, braiding machines, colouring machines, extruders, vulcanizing furnaces, moulds, etc. which are mostly obtained from local engineering concerns. The main raw materials required by this industry are solid rubber, scrap, old rubber, clays, chemicals, colours, etc. The articles manufactured are motor parts such as engine mountings, shock absorbers, gromet, horn bulbs, dust blocks, cycle horn bulbs, saddles, washers and rings; sports items such as finger tips, spiked sheets, hockey grips, rings, bat lining; balls and toys; machines parts such as pocking rings, belting and fan belts. Other items such as rubber compound and shoe soles, electric cables, pram tyres, are also manufactured.

In 1973-74, 354 units were engaged in the industry which gave employment to 3,370 persons and produced goods worth Rs 3,21,95,000. The value of goods exported by these units, during the year, was worth Rs 22,05,000.

(23) Sports Goods.—With the influx of entrepreneurs from Sialkot (Pakistan) on the partition of the country in 1947, the sports industry was transplanted at Jullundur notwithstanding the initial limitations of raw material and skilled labour which for greater part fell to the share of Pakistan. The existence of leather and tanning industries was responsible for this localization in the initial stages. The industry has made considerable headway and the Jullundur city can boast of a well-developed sports industry, the products of which compare well with foreign manufactures and are in demand from all the principal markets of the world. Full range of sports goods including sports shoes, sports gloves, sports hosiery and other allied requirements is being manufactured at Jullundur, which has the advantage of easy supply of rubber parts needed by the industry. The industry was lucky in getting financial aid both from the Central and State Government which has enabled it to rehabilitate itself in such a short span. Many of the industrialists do not have proper factory buildings, while a few have constructed their buildings in the industrial area with the financial assistance from Government. The industry does not require any complicated machines and most of the operations are carried out with small

hand implements which are available locally. The machines and tools in use by the industry are handsaws, bending machines, small presses, clumps, jigs and fixtures, wood boiling pans and other small hand tools.

A large number of items of raw materials are required by the industry—more important being mulberry wood, willow wood, ash wood, tun wood, beech wood, maple wood, leather, rubber sheets and other rubber goods, nylon gut, cork ; feathers, water proof glue gelatine, steel shafts, linen thread, etc. Most of these are available within the country, while for the rest, the industry depends upon foreign supplies.

The main products of the industry are cricket bats, hockey sticks, badminton and tennis rackets, shuttle cocks, leg-guards, gloves, pads, nets, footballs, volleyballs, Indian games like carom boards, chess, etc. The products of the industry find sales both within and outside the country. The comparative cheapness of the products makes them attractive in the foreign markets. There is an ever-increasing demand for these goods. The Government have also implemented various schemes to encourage this industry.

In 1973-74, 315 units were engaged in the industry which gave employment to 5,642 persons and produced goods worth Rs 4,45,37,000. The value of goods exported by these units, during the year 1973-74, was worth Rs 2,85,26,000.

(24) Conduit Pipes.—The demand for its products has increased due to more and more electrical fittings in the urban as well as rural areas. The main raw material required for the industry is black sheets.

In 1973-74, 2 units were engaged in the industry which gave employment to 20 persons and produced goods worth Rs 1,92,000.

(25) Plastic Goods.—This industry is of recent origin. The production of plastic goods has gone up in the district. The electric brass holders and other various items have been replaced by plastic goods.

In 1973-74, 10 units were engaged in the industry which gave employment to 80 persons and produced goods worth Rs 8,12,000.

(26) Radio and Sound Products.—Another industry, which figured important in the ever-expanding industrial map of the Jullundur District, is the recently established sound equipment and radio manufacturing. It owes its expansion to the Government import policy and protection to the new concerns. The process of manufacturing sound equipment is somewhat more difficult and complicated than other engineering industries. Precision machinery is needed to ensure accuracy and specifications in

order to help in the proper working of equipment. The units are equipped with drilling machines, grinding machines, planning machines, oscillators, lathes, presses, magnet changer, welding equipment, etc. The main items required for the industry are magnets, diaphragm, valve tubes, transformers, iron and steel, paint, rubber parts, wood, etc. Loud-speakers, horns, microphones, amplifiers are the main items manufactured along with other minor ancillaries. Radios are also manufactured by some of the units.

In 1973-74, 88 units were engaged in the industry which gave employment to 319 persons and produced goods worth Rs 4,12,000.

(27) **Paints and Varnish.**—This industry has also been developed in the district. Its products are marketed locally as well as in the surrounding areas.

In 1973-74, 4 units were engaged in the industry which gave employment to 54 persons and produced goods worth Rs 8,36,000.

(28) **Ball Bearings.**—This is another important industry which has made spectacular achievements in the district. Ball bearings of all sizes are manufactured mostly at Goraya and Jullundur.

In 1973-74, 62 units were engaged in the industry which gave employment to 498 persons and produced goods worth Rs 66,13,000.

(29) **Batteries and Plates.**—There is only one unit engaged in the manufacture of batteries and plates. M.S. black sheets, super-enamelled copper wire and lamps are some of the items of raw material and components of the industry.

In 1973-74, the unit gave employment to 8 persons and produced goods worth Rs 5,84,000.

(30) **Pens and Pencils.**—Some units have undertaken the manufacture of pens and pencils. Hand presses and dies are applied for different processes while polishing is done in ordinary drums.

In 1973-74, 9 units were engaged in the industry which gave employment to 54 persons and produced goods worth Rs 1,64,000.

(31) **Steel and Wooden Furniture.**—Furniture is an outstanding item of woodwork for which Kartarpur has held a monopoly. Although the industry is carried on to some extent in other towns of the State as well, the quantum of Kartarpur products overshadows all other centres combined. The industry has tended to be localized there from its very inception. Earlier, there used to be no local furnishing arrangements and furniture

was sent to Lahore (Pakistan) and Delhi where furnishers used to get it finished for sale. Some furnishers have set up their own workshops at Kartarpur for completing varied items of furniture that are being manufactured. The hectic activity in building industry is a clear indication that there is a good scope for the expansion of furniture industry. Many of the units are also located at Jullundur, Nakodar and Phillaur. For the greater part, the industry does not employ any mechanical appliances except band saw machines utilized for cutting big logs into planks. Generally, the cutting and saw units are separate and the furniture makers rely on hand tools and implements. Wood is the primary raw material for this industry. Out of several varieties used, *shisham* bulked the largest. Deodar and teak are the other significant varieties. Incidental requirements of the industry, e.g. methylated spirit, lac, ply wood, nails, screws, tapestry cloth, etc. are readily available. All kinds and qualities of furniture are made in the district.

In 1973-74, 534 units were engaged in the industry which gave employment to 2,815 persons and produced goods worth Rs 4,05,00,000.

(32) **Scent and Oil.**—This industry has also been developed in the district. Its production has gone up.

In 1973-74, 3 units were engaged in the industry which gave employment to 31 persons and produced goods worth Rs 3,22,000.

(33) **Chemicals.**—There are some units engaged in the manufacture of spirituous and non-spirituous medicines in the district. This industry has been expanded. The main raw materials used in the industry are rectified spirit, different chemicals, bottles, labels, etc.

In 1973-74, 26 units were engaged in the industry which gave employment to 148 persons and produced goods worth Rs 27,12,000.

(34) **Manufacture of Weights and Scales.**—One unit at Jullundur manufactures weights and measures of different types besides scales. The manufacture of these items is restricted and only the units which fulfil the requirements of the Punjab Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958, are allowed to undertake the manufacture of these items after getting necessary licence as required under this act.

In 1973-74, the unit gave employment to 9 persons and produced goods worth Rs 42,000.

(35) **Drugs Manufacturing.**—This is an important industry of the district. Its production has gone up and it meets the demand of the district and also some other parts of the State.

In 1973-74, 52 units were engaged in the industry which gave employment to 245 persons and produced goods worth Rs 22,64,000.

(36) **Vegetable Oil.**—This is an old industry. Previously oils seeds were crushed with bullock driven *kohlus* but, with the advent of machinery and power, these are being replaced by power driven *kohlus* and expellers. Cotton seed, *sarson*, *toria*, groundnut, linseed, etc. are crushed for extracting oil.

In 1973-74, 11 units were engaged in the industry which gave employment to 121 persons and produced goods worth Rs 20,24,000.

(37) **Hand Tools.**—A vast range of hand tools is manufactured at Jullundur. These items included hammers of different kinds, spirit levels, axes, measuring instruments, screw drivers, *basula*, *kandies*, plumb bobs, spanner sets, wrenches, carpenter's cramps, etc.

In 1973-74, 485 units were engaged in the industry which gave employment to 2,664 persons and produced goods worth Rs 4,21,83,000. The value of goods exported by these units during the year was worth Rs 73,43,000.

(38) **Cardboard Box.**—Jullundur is well-known for manufacturing cardboard boxes. The demand for the products of this industry is growing day by day.

In 1973-74, 58 units were engaged in the industry which gave employment to 288 persons and produced goods worth Rs 32,78,000.

(39) **Food Products.**—The industry offers a good scope for expansion in the district. Its production has also gone up.

In 1973-74, 25 units were engaged in the industry which gave employment to 72 persons and produced goods worth Rs 7,91,000.

(40) **Washing Soap.**—This is another old industry of the district. No machinery is required for the manufacture of soaps except big utensils like *karahas* of various capacities, dies, *sanchas*, stamping machines, etc. The raw materials needed by the industry are vegetable oils, soap-stone, sodium silicate and caustic soda. Soap-stone and sodium silicate are used as filters. The products of the industry are only laundry and washing soaps. No difficulty is felt in marketing of goods, which are mostly consumed within the district itself and the neighbouring districts. Soap manufacture is also done in the villages of the district.

In 1973-74, 190 units were engaged in the industry which gave employment to 798 persons and produced goods worth Rs 4,20,95,000.

(41) **Optical Goods.**—There are some units engaged in the manufacture of optical goods. Plastic powder and chemicals are main items used by this industry. The dies, etc. required by the industry are got prepared locally.

In 1973-74, 6 units were engaged in the industry which gave employment to 14 persons and produced goods worth Rs 1,83,000.

(42) **Steel Fabrication.**—This industry includes units such as general mechanical workshops, blacksmithy workshops, electroplating workshops, welding workshops and moulding shops. Most of the engineering units being small do not have all the departments for the completion of parts manufactured in all respects and depend on their sister units which have set up small workshops where moulding, electroplating, welding and other repair jobs are undertaken. The machinery installed consists of small lathes of various sizes, furnaces, gas and electric welding plants, electroplating apparatus, motors, tools, etc. The raw material needed by the units comprises scrap iron, steel and brass, pig iron, coal, polish, salts, anode, etc. Electroplating workshops cater to the needs of units engaged in the manufacture of bicycle parts, sewing machine parts and surgical instruments ; welding units work for bicycle parts industry ; moulding units produce all types of small foundry items, i.e. sewing machine parts, radio parts, electrical parts, etc. raw materials being supplied by the customers ; while general workshops undertake repair work and at times manufacture some items of their own.

In 1973-74, 592 units were engaged in the industry which gave employment to 1,121 persons and produced goods worth Rs 1,07,13,000.

(43) **Fruit Products.**—This is an old industry of the district which prepares squashes, syrups, jams, vinegar, etc. The raw materials required are fruits, sugar, various essences, colours, bottles, corks, acetic acid, etc.

In 1973-74, 9 units were engaged in the industry which gave employment to 52 persons and produced goods worth Rs 6,27,000.

(44) **Locks Making.**—This industry was of some importance in Jullundur before the partition of the country in 1947 and was in the hands of Muslims who were expert in this line. The raw materials required by this industry are iron and steel.

In 1973-74, 2 units were engaged in the industry which gave employment to 53 persons and produced goods worth Rs 2,74,000.

(45) **Cement Tiles Manufacture.**—This is another important industry of the district which manufactures cement tiles, nets, etc. for building

purposes. The machinery required by it consists of hand presses and patterns. *Bajri* and cement are the major raw materials required by the industry, besides sand, wire, colours, etc.

In 1973-74, 23 units were engaged in the industry which gave employment to 62 persons and produced goods worth Rs 2,17,000.

(46) **Musical Instruments.**—Jullundur is well-known for producing musical instruments since long. This handicraft does not require the use of machines. Small tools for fixing metal joints and other parts, besides carpentry tools for preparing bodies of the instruments, are, however, allied. Timber, leather, brass reeds, ivory, steel wire, plastics, celluloid, oil cloth, paints, etc. are the important items of raw materials needed by the industry. The important items of production are harmonium, banjo, violin, *srangi*, *tanpura*, *sitar*, flute, bag pipe and *tablas*.

In 1973-74, 26 units were engaged in the industry which gave employment to 94 persons and produced goods worth Rs 5,12,000.

(47) **Sodium Silicate.**—This is one of the items of raw material for soap manufacture. The industry is of recent origin and the first unit started functioning at Jullundur sometime during the year 1954-55. The machinery required by the industry consists of tanks, furnaces, boilers and other miscellaneous equipments. The main items of raw material consist of soda ash and silica sand beside other chemicals and coal.

In 1973-74, 8 units were engaged in the industry which gave employment to 128 persons and produced goods worth Rs 22,64,000.

(48) **Diesel Engines and Parts.**—There are some units which manufacture diesel engines of smaller horse power. These engines find ready sale with the manufacturers of various engineering items, but the scope of the industry is waning because of the availability of electricity which is more economical and requires no initial investments.

In 1973-74, 62 units were engaged in the industry which gave employment to 663 persons and produced goods worth Rs 1,01,72,000.

(49) **Household Appliances.**—Jullundur is an important centre for casting small foundry items. Iron presses, machine *savian*, juice extraction machine, ice cream freezers and household grinders are some of the items of household appliances manufactured at Jullundur. The units are equipped with different sizes lathes, grinding machines, hand and power

driven presses, drilling machines, polishing machines, nickle plants, furnaces and other tools. The machinery is mostly indigenous. Pig iron and coal are the two main items of raw material needed by this industry.

In 1973-74, 23 units were engaged in the industry which gave employment to 137 persons and produced goods worth Rs 17,95,000. The value of goods exported by these units during the year was worth Rs 1,57,000.

(iii) Cottage and Village Industries

Cottage and village industries provide an excellent base for economic uplift, particularly of the weaker sections of society. The Government is laying much stress on developing these industries, especially handloom weaving, sericulture, leather and other handicrafts, in various parts of the State. Industries which are carried on in the home of the artisans, assisted by the members of their families, are called cottage industries. It is well-known that cottage and village industries occupy a very important place in the economy of the district. The seasonal nature of agriculture and the efforts at keeping villages self-sufficient provide impetus for the growth of the rural industries. These industries supply the daily requirements of the rural population. Several places, however, have specialized in the production of certain articles. The most important cottage and village industries, viz. handloom weaving, leather tanning, leather goods, *ban* and rope making, potteries, etc. are described below :

(50) **Handlooms.**—Handloom was the most important cottage industry before the introduction of machines, next to agriculture. It played a vital part in the national economy. The Jullundur district was a centre for the production of silk cloth and *daryai* cloth used to be special item of local production. Silk was imported from China and Calcutta. With the change of time and introduction of powerlooms in Amritsar and Ludhiana handloom, industry started fading. The district was poor in respect of powerlooms. During the World War II (1939-45), when most of the textile mills in India were busy meeting war requirements, handloom industry got a chance to increase its production. However, after the close of the war, mill-made cloth again became available and a set back to this industry was noticed. To stop unemployment and encourage handloom weaving, the Government took various steps for the reservation of some varieties of textiles for handlooms in addition to other facilities. The industry in the district is mainly concentrated in villages as compared to the units in the urban areas. The units produce carpets, woollen goods, staple and

coarse cloth, coating, bed sheets, shirtings, etc. Both mill-made and hand-spun yarns are used. Spinning of yarn on *charkhas* is quite common in the villages and hand-spun yarn is available locally. The other items of raw materials, viz. dyes and chemicals, are arranged by the industry locally.

In 1973-74, 1,564 units were engaged in the industry which gave employment to 2,772 persons and produced goods worth Rs 26,64,000.

(51) **Leather Tanning.**—The old standing tanning industry was lost to Jullundur on the first impact of the partition of the country in 1947. On the departure of the Khoja Muslims, who previously held the strings of the trade, the industry was completely derailed. The void, thus created, was difficult to fill because of general averseness to flaying and tanning. Serious efforts have been accordingly made to attract people to the trade and revive the industry. Although it is not possible to retrieve the old position, yet the industry is well on its way to recovery. Small tanning units are scattered in villages all over the district, while Jullundur and Kartarpur are the main urban centres of the industry with the units functioning on cottage basis. In view of the general prohibition to the slaughtering of big animal in the state hides and skins of only dead animals are available. Skins of small animals slaughtered are also used to some extent. Bark of *kikar* tree is regarded as the most successful curing agent in combination with lime and other chemicals. The labour employed mostly consists of hereditary Chamars who are illiterate. They lack up-to-date scientific knowledge of tanning and technique. The leather produced by these cottage establishments is mostly used for purposes of sole for making country shoes prepared in large number in the district itself. The sports industry is a good consumer of tanned leather for footballs, volley-balls, balls, hockey sticks, etc.

In 1973-74, 631 units were engaged in the industry which gave employment to 1,070 persons and produced goods worth Rs 19,32,000.

(52) **Leather Goods.**—This is a traditional industry scattered all over the district with comparatively on a larger scale in urban areas. Some of the units are equipped with modern machinery where mechanized processes are employed, while other units operate hand tools and leather sewing machines, etc. Different varieties of leather are consumed by these units. The other requirements of the industry are rubber soles, crepes, yarn, nail, gum, etc. which are readily available in the local market. The products of industry include shoes, suitcases, police and military goods, leather bags and many more allied items.

In 1973-74, 1,194 units were engaged in the industry which gave employment to 3,115 persons and produced goods worth Rs 28,49,000. The value of goods exported by these units during the year was worth Rs 26,78,000.

(53) **Ban and Rope Making.**—This is an old industry of the district, but, after the partition of the country in 1947, this was also taken up in urban areas by the displaced persons. The raw material, *munj*, is obtainable from the neighbouring districts of Hoshiarpur, Firozpur and Kapurthala, where it is available in sufficient quantities. The fibre is mostly hand-twisted. But some of the units have installed foot-driven and power-driven machines for the purpose.

In 1973-74, 1,432 units were engaged in the industry which gave employment to 1,719 persons and produced goods worth Rs 42,83,000.

(54) **Potteries.**—The manufacture of earthen wares is undertaken by the village *kumhars* and their products are *gharas*, *surahis*, *deevas*, *lotas*, etc. In the past, the work was carried on *sepi* basis i. e. they got fixed quantity of grain at the harvest time from the agriculturists. But now, the earthen wares are sold.

In 1973-74, 147 units were engaged in the industry which gave employment to 288 persons and produced goods worth Rs 3,94,000.

(iv) Handicrafts

There is no special type of handicrafts in the district. In the past making of *phulkaris* and lacquer-ware were important handicrafts which have almost disappeared. Hand-knitting and embroidery work is, however, still carried on. The Government have also established industrial training institutes at various places in the district to impart training to women in embroidery, tailoring, knitting, etc.

(v) Jail Industries

The industries carried on in the District Jail, Jullundur, are carpentry, chalk making, *ban* making, *chick* making, poultry, etc. The production and gross profit of these industries is given in the section on 'Jails and Lock-ups' of chapter XII, 'Law and Order and Justice.'

(h) Industrial Potential

As regards the industrial potential of the district and plans for future development, the National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, suggested in 1961 programme for dairy development at Jullundur

of a composite milk plant of 750 maunds (about 28 metric tons) capacity per day at a cost of Rs 49.5 lakhs. The council further suggested that new industries viz. solvent extraction and sugar factory be started at Jullundur¹³.

(i) Role of Industrial Co-operatives

Co-operation is a joint effort to attain common ends which may be difficult to be achieved individually. The first Co-operative Credit Societies Act was passed by the Government of India in 1904. But this Act was found insufficient to cope with the rapid growth of the co-operative movement in the country and the Co-operative Societies Act of 1912 was, therefore, passed. It recognized three kinds of central societies in addition to the primary societies recognized by the 1904 Act. The object of the 1912 Act was to encourage thrift, self-help and co-operation amongst agriculturists, artisans and persons of limited means. Under the Reforms Act of 1919, co-operation became a provincial subject. Several provinces enacted separate co-operative societies Acts to ensure development of the movement on lines most suitable to their special requirements. But the fundamental set up remained the same as enunciated by the MacLagan Committee in 1914.

The last period in the growth and development of the co-operative movement is distinguished by a new spirit of planning. Almost all the plans for the economic development of the country give an important place to the co-operative movement. The industrial co-operative societies are comprised of small artisans who are economically very poor. They are not in a position to carry on their livelihood individually. So the organization of industrial societies of such work is most essential. Industrial societies are the only source for the artisans through which they avail of the facilities such as financial assistance, supply of raw material, technical guidance and marketing. These societies have improved economic condition of the artisans. Thus, the industrial co-operatives play a vital role in the development of village industries.

¹³*Techno-Economic Survey of Punjab* (New Delhi, 1962), pp. 173-74 and 210—211

The particulars regarding the Industrial co-operative societies in the Jullundur District, during 1973-74, are given in the following table:—

Number and Membership of the Industrial Co-operative Societies and the Value of Goods produced by these in the Jullundur District, 1973-74

Name of Industry	No. of Industrial Co-operative Societies	Membership	Value of Goods Produced (Rs)
Union	3	190	—
Handloom Weaving	112	1,801	11,14,336
Khadi and Village Industries	179	2,671	23,67,428
Small-Scale Industries	306	3,922	1,06,39,248
Handicraft	8	100	62,228
Spinning Mills	2	304	—
Women			
Khadi and village Industries	9	158	—
Small-Scale Industries	1	11	—
Handicraft	75	1,877	—

(Source : Industrial Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Jullundur)

The industrial co-operatives in the State were under the Co-operative Department up to April 1963, when the industrial co-operative wing was transferred to the Industries Department. The Industrial Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Jullundur, is in charge of the industrial co-operative societies in the Jullundur District.

The amount of loans and subsidies given by the Government to the industrial co-operative societies in the district, during 1969-70 to 1973-74, is given below :

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	(Rs)	(Rs)	(Rs)	(Rs)	(Rs)
Loans Advanced	11,92,519	29,78,730	45,37,295	33,06,451	62,08,633
Subsidies Given	53,000	53,000	20,000	40,000	55,000

(Source : Industrial Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Jullundur)

The following table shows the progress made by the industrial co-operatives in the district, during 1969-70 to 1973-74:—

Particulars	Year				
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
No. of Industrial Co-operative Societies	552	552	590	599	695
Membership	8,730	8,958	9,267	9,226	17,034
Share Capital (in Rs)	31,29,065	29,41,260	36,60,351	40,55,417	42,43,759
Working Capital (in Rs)	1,00,63,740	87,58,169	1,08,08,367	1,07,78,726	1,19,13,873
Production (in Rs)	1,13,80,794	1,12,47,085	1,11,02,238	1,30,76,908	1,15,83,240
Sales (in Rs)	1,14,33,866	1,10,64,456	1,10,14,399	1,28,72,768	49,34,628

(Source : Industrial Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Jullundur)

(j) Labour and Employers' Organizations

Labour Organization.—The first case of collective action by Indian workers was in 1884 when a conference of workers drew up a memorial to the Factory Commission. Later in 1907, the Postal Union was formed in Bombay. Towards the end of World War I (1914—18), owing to the increased cost of living, unsatisfactory working conditions, long hours, etc. there was serious unrest among the industrial workers in India. Although organizations of workers were frequently formed from 1917, they were essentially strike committees and vanished after obtaining redress of their grievances. These early individual unions kept themselves apart from each other and there was no unity of action on all India basis.

In the development of trade unionism in the country, the existence of the International Labour Organization has played an important part. It afforded opportunities to Indian labour to associate themselves with such movements in other countries. In order to guide to the trade union movement on right lines and regularize its activities, the Trade Union Act of 1926 was passed. In 1937, the registered trade unions were given special representation in provincial legislatures. During the World

War II (1939—45), the movement made a great headway. The number of unions and their membership increased considerably.

The primary function of a trade union is to promote and protect the interests of its members. Welfare activities like organizing mutual benefit societies, co-operatives, employment assistance, libraries, games and cultural programmes have been recognized as the normal activities of a trade union in the Trade Unions Act, 1926. Since the independence of the country in 1947, there has been a considerable growth of trade union movement in the Jullundur District and, as a result, there has been constant increase in the number of registered trade unions. The particulars of trade unions, registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, functioning in the district are given in the Appendix at the end of this chapter at pages 190—194.

Manufacturers' Associations.—These associations play an important role in the development and growth of industries and in looking after the interests of their respective members. These also help in removing other difficulties of the members and in procurement of raw materials, etc. A list of manufacturers' associations existing in the district is given below :

Name of Association	Date of Registration
1. Manufacturers and Employers' Association, Jullundur	.. 11-7-1968
2. Punjab Industrialists and Employers' Association, Jullundur	.. 20-6-1969
3. Jullundur Manufacturers' Association, Jullundur	.. 30-9-1969
4. Steel Fabricators' Association, Jullundur	.. 3-2-1972

(k) Welfare of Industrial Labour

A healthy, diligent and contented labour force plays a vital role in making a nation truly strong and prosperous. The scope for extending the work of industrial welfare is very vast. The work of this may be done inside and outside the factories. The former includes the provision of clean urinals, drinking water, resting places, medical attendance, etc. Outside the factory, enlightened employers have arranged for the education, sanitary houses, maternity benefits, etc.

The Government has introduced a number of measures for the specific welfare of the labour class. These relate to security of service, fixation of minimum wages, provision of subsidized houses, a sanction of loans and grants and effective enforcement of labour laws. Besides, in order to make industrial workers of factories conscious of safety measures, and of the need of preventing accidents, the Government has set up the Industrial Safety Council. Safety seminars, training programmes, exhibitions and meetings of local safety councils have brought about awakening amongst workmen about the need of observing safety habits in the factories.

In order to promote welfare of the workers outside the factory, the Government has set up a Labour Welfare Board under the Punjab Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1965. In addition to the funds which the board collects, the State Government has since 1973-74 started giving a grant-in-aid every year to it. This grant is being used to give many facilities to workers. The board also gives stipends to the children of the industrial workers to enable them to pursue their studies in schools and colleges. All establishments employing 200 or more workers have been asked to open fair price shops in their premises for the facility of their workers. Regarding new schemes for workers' association in industry, a 15-member apex body with five members each of the Government, employers and employees has been constituted by the State Government.

Since 1953, a labour welfare centre is functioning at Jullundur. The main activity of this centre is to impart free training in stitch craft to the women folk of the workers. A housing colony consisting of 100 one-roomed and 100 two-roomed quarters was constructed in 1959 in the vicinity of the Janta Co-operative Sugar Mills Ltd., Bhogpur, under the subsidized Industrial Housing Scheme. It has also been decided to start model welfare centre at Jullundur in addition to the improvement of the existing centre.

APPENDIX

(Vide page 188)

**List of Registered Trade Unions in the Jullundur District,
as on March 31, 1973**

Serial No.	Name of Union	Date of Registration
Central Sphere		
1.	Allahabad Bank Employees' Union, Jullundur	29-10-1956
2.	Railway Licensed Workers' Unions, Jullundur	23-12-1956
3.	Punjab State Bank Employees' Union, Jullundur	23-8-1958
4.	Punjab and Himachal Pradesh Military Hospital Karamchari Union, Jullundur Cantonment	11-3-1959
5.	Cantonment Board Sweepers' Union, Jullundur Cantonment	19-6-1961
6.	United Commercial Bank Employees' Union, Jullundur	14-9-1965
7.	Jullundur Division Insurance Workers' Organization, Jullundur	24-9-1969
8.	Life Insurance Employees' Union, Jullundur	1-1-1970
9.	Dena Bank Employees' Union, Jullundur	22-3-1971
10.	Union Bank Employees' Union, Jullundur	24-5-1971
11.	M.E.S. Employees' Union, Adampur	31-8-1971
Public Sector State Sphere		
1.	Punjab Government National Transport Workers' Union, Jullundur	12-4-1951
2.	Punjab Government Mechanical Workers' Union, P.W.D., B & R, Jullundur	8-9-1953
3.	Municipal Sweepers' Union, Jullundur	18-8-1960
4.	Municipal Labour Union, Jullundur	19-10-1962
5.	Municipal Subordinate Services' Union, Nawashahr	3-11-1962
<i>(contd.)</i>		

Serial No.	Name of Union	Date of Registration
6.	Municipal Moharar Employees' Union, Nakodar ..	16-12-1965
7.	Municipal Octroi Workers' Union, Kartarpur ..	2-6-1966
8.	Jullundur Central Co-operative Bank Employees' Union, Jullundur ..	29-3-1967
9.	Government Teachers' Union, Lohian	24-4-1967
10.	Fire Brigade Employees' Union, Jullundur ..	22-7-1967
11.	Municipal Employees' Union, Banga ..	22-7-1967
12.	Punjab P.W.D. Workers' Union, Jullundur ..	17-1-1968
13.	Municipal Employees' Union, Jullundur ..	14-12-1970
14.	Punjab Roadways Adda Coolies, Bhargava Camp, Jullundur ..	17-12-1970
15.	Co-operative Marketing Employees' Union, Jullundur	24-8-1971
16.	Municipal Employees' Union, Adampur ..	17-9-1971
17.	Punjab State Electricity Board Diploma Holders Association, Jullundur ..	28-1-1972
18.	Punjab Canneries Workers' Union, Jullundur ..	..
Private Sector		
1.	Government Sector Tailors' Union, Jullundur ..	9-7-1952
2.	Sports Labour Union, Bhargava Camp, Jullundur	30-1-1953
3.	District Motor Transport Workers' Union, Jullundur	8-6-1954
4.	Imperial Tobacco Company of India Ltd., Employees' Union, Jullundur ..	25-11-1955
5.	Muneem Union, Mandi Fenton Ganj, Jullundur ..	17-4-1958
6.	National Labour Union, Jullundur ..	9-7-1958
7.	Madan Flour Mills Labour Union, Jullundur	3-9-1958
8.	Sugar Labour Union, Bhogpur ..	29-1-1959
9.	Sports Industries Mazdoor Union, Jullundur ..	2-5-1959

(contd.)

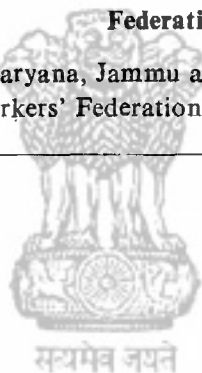
Serial No.	Name of Union	Date of Registration
10.	Punjab Bhatha Mazdoor Union, Jullundur	.. 3-6-1959
11.	Surgical Mazdoor Union, Jullundur	.. 17-9-1959
12.	Metal Mazdoor Union, Goraya	.. 17-1-1960
13.	Jullundur Press Workers' Union, Jullundur	.. 9-11-1960
14.	Cine Employees' Association, Jullundur	.. 24-11-1960
15.	Rickshaw Drivers' Union, Jullundur	.. 1960
16.	New Satluj Transport Workers Union, Jullundur	.. 6-10-1961
17.	Mazdoor Union, Joginder Electric Co., Bhogpur	.. 10-10-1962
18.	Muneem Union, Nawashahr	.. 21-11-1962
19.	Jullundur Sabzi Mandi Muneem Union, Jullundur	10-5-1963
20.	Gulab Devi T.B. Hospital Employees' Union, Jullundur	.. 20-6-1964
21.	Gulab Devi Karamchari Sangh, Jullundur	.. 5-3-1965
22.	Janta Co-operative Sugar Mills Workers' Union, Bhogpur	.. 21-12-1965
23.	Electric Engineering Workers' Union, Goraya	.. 21-5-1966
24.	National Metal Mazdoor Union, Goraya	.. 1-2-1967
25.	Motor Body Workers' Union, Jullundur	.. 22-7-1967
26.	Fire Stone Employees' Union, Jullundur	.. 7-3-1968
27.	Surgical Metal Mazdoor Union, Jullundur	.. 18-3-1968
28.	Metal Mazdoor Sangh, Jullundur	.. 12-4-1968
29.	Industrial and General Labour Union, Jullundur	.. 25-1-1969
30.	Jullundur Rickshaw Mazdoor Sangh, Jullundur	.. 18-3-1969
31.	Doaba Co-operative Sugar Mill Mazdoor Union, Nawashahr	2-4-1969
32.	Khadi Karya Karta Sangh, Punjab, Nakodar	.. 2-4-1969

(contd.)

Serial No.	Name of Union	Date of Registration
33.	Dehati and Shehri Rickshaw Drivers' Union, Jullundur ..	6-6-1969
34.	Doaba Co-operative Sugar Mills Mazdoor Federation, Nawashahr ..	4-7-1969
35.	Punjab Sannati Mazdoor Union, Goraya ..	24-7-1969
36.	Rickshaw Karamchari Sangh, Banga ..	28-9-1969
37.	Press Mazdoor Sabha, Jullundur ..	12-12-1969
38.	Jullundur Rubber Mazdoor Sangh, Jullundur ..	12-12-1969
39.	Punjab Agro and General Labour Union, Jullundur	24-4-1970
40.	Crompton Greaves Employees' Union, Jullundur	13-10-1970
41.	Press Karamchari Sangh, Jullundur ..	27-11-1970
42.	National Steel Workers' Union, Jullundur ..	1970
43.	Attache case Mazdoor Union, Jullundur ..	19-1-1971
44.	Chandra Industries Workers' Union, Jullundur ..	26-10-1971
45.	Raj Mistry Mazdoor Union, Jullundur ..	10-5-1972
46.	Doaba Co-operative Sugar Mills Workers' Union, Nawashahr ..	8-8-1972
47.	Hindustan Steel Employees' Union, Soara Nussi ..	14-8-1972
48.	Rehri Mazdoor Union, Jullundur ..	19-9-1972
49.	Sports Workers' Union, Jullundur ..	11-10-1972
50.	Palledar Labour Union, Jullundur ..	19-12-1972
51.	Film Distributors Operators' Union, Jullundur ..	19-12-1972
52.	Rickshaw Drivers' Union, Nakodar ..	9-1-1973
53.	United Commercial Bank Workers' Organisation, Punjab, Jullundur ..	24-1-1973
54.	Furniture Polish Union, Kartarpur ..	29-1-1973
55.	Industrial Accountants and Clerks Union, Goraya	5-2-1973

(contd.)

Serial No.	Name of Union	Date of Registration
56.	Punjab Tanneries and Footwears Workers' Union, Jullundur ..	26-2-1973
57.	District Metal Mazdoor Union, Jullundur ..	..
58.	Punjab Metal Mazdoor Union, Lamma Pind ..	..
59.	All Kartar Bus Workers' Union, Jullundur ..	..
60.	Onkar Bus Workers' Union, Jullundur ..	..
61.	Punjab Non-Working Journalist Union, Jullundur ..	..
62.	New Film Trade Workers' Union, Jullundur ..	..
Federations		
1.	Punjab, Himachal, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir Motor Transport Workers' Federation, Jullundur ..	30-5-1965



CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

(A) BANKING AND FINANCE

(a) History of Indigenous Banking

Since times immemorial, indigenous banking system has played a very important part in the monetary organization of the country. In ancient Indian literature, i. e. the *Vedas* and the *Manusmriti*, there are quite a number of references to the indigenous banking system which financed the Indian trade and commerce in an age when the West had not even evolved the monetary system.¹

As in other parts of the Punjab, the Jullundur District had its tradition of indigenous bankers in towns and villages. Kautilya's *Arthashastra*—a famous treatise on the science of politics and economics—explains at length the existence and efficient working of indigenous banking in the Jullundur Doab during the reign of Chandragupt Maurya. According to the details in the *Arthashastra*, the indigenous bankers in the towns received deposits, advanced loans, dealt in *hundis* and financed trade and industry. The *sahukars* (rural money-lenders) in villages mainly financed consumption expenditure. The indigenous bankers in towns and villages had flourishing banking business and they enjoyed an honourable status in the society.²

The Muslim invasions of India initiated a period of disturbance and insecurity fatal to the indigenous system of banking. Individual bankers, however, continued to prosper and they usually combined commerce with banking. They advanced loans to the State, and many influential bankers' families were attached to one or other of the native courts.³

With the advent of the British rule, indigenous banking received a great set-back. Several circumstances arose which were adverse to the continued prosperity of the indigenous bankers, for instance the establishment of European types of banks and the introduction of a uniform currency which hit the important money-changing part of their business. These bankers, however, managed to survive.⁴

¹Jathar, G. B. and Beri, G. S. *Indian Economics*, Vol. II (Madras, 1949), pp. 327-328

²Ibid., p. 327

³Ibid., p. 328

⁴Ibid., p. 328

The indigenous banking system, however, continued to play a very important part in the financial system as an indispensable link between the money market and the vast trading community. The indigenous banker financed the agriculturist, the petty artisan and the smaller trader, assisted in the movement of crops to consuming areas, and distributed all kinds of goods in the interior of the district. The *sahukar* (rural money-lender) controlled the village economy and the poor peasantry was at his mercy for all his social and economic needs. In his dual capacity of a money-lender and shopkeeper, he preferred to ensure the agricultural produce as his security. He offset it at cheap rates against the loan and then sold it at a higher rate to individual consumers or in a *mandi*. After 1870, when land became a profitable investment, the money-lender began to impose such hard terms in his land mortgages that a mortgage nearly always ended in sale. The various malpractices in the indigenous banking system such as high rate of interest, irregular accounts, etc. attracted the attention of the Government. With the passage of the Punjab Alienation of Land Act, 1900, the Government arrested these malpractices to safeguard the interest of the cultivators. However, the Act failed to improve the lot of the tillers. According to the Act, the *sahukars* were debarred from acquiring mortgaged lands and were only entitled to their produce. From then onwards till the abolition of the Act in 1950, another class of agriculturist money-lenders came to the fore. Land-holders who had become rich on account of high prices, ex-servicemen and retrenched service personnel who came home with money in their pockets, turned into money-lenders. While the former *sahukars*, deprived of land as a security, could only lend up to the limit of what could be repaid from the produce, the agriculturist money-lender, to whom the Act did not apply, could afford to lend up to the value of the land. The passage of the Punjab Regulation of Accounts Act, 1930, the Punjab Relief of Indebtedness Act, 1934, the Punjab Debtors' Protection Act, 1936, and the Punjab Registration of Money-lenders' Act, 1938, adversely affected the village money-lenders. Under the Punjab Registration of Money-lenders' Act, 1938, the business of money-lenders was regulated and they were required to maintain regular accounts. They were also required to get themselves registered with the Collector and get a licence.

All these regulations restricted the credit operations of the money-lenders. Consequently, a need was felt to create some agency for financing the agriculturists. The Royal Commission on Agriculture in its recommendations stressed the necessity of developing the co-operative movement for the progress and prosperity of rural India.

The co-operative movement started in the Jullundur District with the enactment of the first Co-operative Credit Societies Act, 1904, and the first Agricultural Co-operative Credit Society was registered in 1906 in the village Shankar (Tahsil Nakodar). The Co-operative movement in the district was mainly directed towards the supply of cheap credit. The progress made by the movement in the district, during the short space of a few years up to 1912, was characterized as phenomenal.

The main flaw of the Act of 1904 was that it sanctioned only credit societies, but did not provide central agencies for supervision and supply of capital. Further the non-credit forms of societies did not come within the ambit of this Act. In order to remove the defects, the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, was passed. This Act widened the scope of the co-operative movement by permitting the formation and registration of non-credit forms of societies and central institutions like central co-operative banks, provincial banks and unions—consisting of primary societies—for control and audit. Despite the passing of the Act of 1912, the co-operative movement remained essentially a credit movement and the non-credit societies did not develop to the same extent as credit societies. However, the number of co-operative societies formed for the purpose of consumption, sale, insurance, purchase or production has been steadily on the increase. All the same, the credit side of the movement still continues to occupy a predominant position. This is evident from the fact that, during 1973-74, there were 1,106 agricultural co-operative credit societies in the district with a membership of 2,11,567.

The passage of the various enactments by the Government also adversely affected the agriculturist money-lender. He, therefore, explored other channels to invest his surplus funds, and, finally, he was effectively checked when the Punjab Alienation of Land Act, 1900, was repealed with the enforcement of the Constitution of Indian Republic on January 26, 1950.

(b) General Credit Facilities

(i) Indebtedness, Rural and Urban

The amount borrowed by the rural people from different sources for investment in various fields refers to the rural indebtedness. The amount thus borrowed is to be used for the improvement and development of agriculture, for the purchase of better seeds, fertilizers and modern agricultural implements. The experience has, however, revealed that the amount is not used for the purpose it is borrowed. Instead, it is spent on other useless purposes on account of orthodox customs, heavy expenditure on ceremonies by the agriculturists, expenditure on litigation caused due to trivial conflicts and extravagant habits.

The amount borrowed by the business communities, i.e. industrialists, traders, etc. is called urban indebtedness. Contrary to the rural indebtedness, these borrowings are properly invested for the purposes the amount is borrowed.

Rate of interest.—The indigenous money-lenders advance loans at rates of interest ranging from 12 to 25 per cent and the loans advanced by the unregistered money-lenders carry much higher rate of interest. The nature of loan and the financial condition of the borrower are the two determining factors regarding the scale of the rates of interest. The interest, in some cases, is recovered in kind. For instance, a *sahukar* may advance loan in the form of a quintal of wheat and in return he recovers a quintal and a half in lieu thereof at the time of harvest.

The co-operative credit societies advance loans at rate of interest ranging from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Under the State Aid to Industries Act, 1935, the loans advanced carry rate of interest from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The joint-stock banks advance loans against ornaments, jewellery, etc. at the interest rates of 7 per cent to 13 per cent.

Since nowadays people have become literate and there are adequate banking facilities available to meet their requirements, the system of usury has become outdated. However, in the remote areas where people are still backward, the money-lenders take advantage of their ignorance and helplessness by charging high rate of interest.

(ii) Role of Private Money-lenders and Financiers

Money-Lenders.—In the field of rural finance, the *bania* or village money-lender still carries on his business on account of the inadequate funds at the disposal of the Co-operative Department. Moreover, the rural people has neither fully understood the meaning and utility of co-operation nor have realized the benefits of thrift and savings yet. In spite of these shortcomings, co-operation has considerably lessened the fraudulent practices adopted by the *bania* or *sahukar*. Several methods of advancing loans are employed by the rural money-lender such as loans on personal surety, against produce, land, ornaments, property, etc. The village money-lender mainly advances loans to the needy and he is responsible for a good amount of banking credit available in the rural areas of the district. Generally, he runs his grocery shop in the village and advances loans to the village people for consumption purposes. The clearance of the debt is generally done at the harvest time. No fixed rate of interest is charged by him. The interest rate is generally higher on a loan advanced on personal surety than that on a loan advanced against

property. The village money-lender still continues to be the refuge of the indigent cultivator in times of need.

The number of registered money-lenders in the district in 1974 was 21. Besides, there were a number of un-registered money-lenders.

(iii) Government and Semi-Government Credit Agencies

Besides the local money-lender, the Government institutional credit agencies such as the Punjab Financial Corporation, Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Joint-Stock Banks, and Co-operative Societies also advance loans. The Punjab Financial Corporation and the Khadi and Village Industries Commission finance large-scale and medium-scale, and khadi and village industries, respectively.

Loans are also advanced by the Government to the agriculturists for the purchase of agricultural implements, seeds, fertilizers, etc. Under the State Aid to Industries Act, 1935, loans are also advanced to the industrialists and other business communities. The co-operative societies advance loans against promissory notes, whereas banks do so against gold, shares and securities, agricultural commodities and other easily marketable goods.

Jullundur is a big centre of trade and commerce. It occupies a unique position among the urban areas of the district. In the beginning, the main instrument of payment was the *darshani hundi* as the mode of the joint-stock banks was unknown. The system of *darshani hundi* was a little bit similar to the cheque system prevailing nowadays. The *hundi* was a negotiable instrument and it was purchased by the traders at par, above par or below par. Besides, there used to be a *muldi hundi* for fixed days, i.e. thirty, sixty, ninety and one hundred and eighty days. The interest was always drawn on self and it has always calculated and deducted before hand. Stamp-paper — a form of deposit — was another instrument of credit. The system of *muldi-hundi* miserably failed in the rural areas as the traders did not properly observe the rules and regulations. Gradually, this system become unpopular and was replaced by the joint-stock banks.

(iv) Joint-Stock Banks

The growing mass of internal commerce in India required organized banking of the modern type. Thus, about the middle of the nineteenth century, the organized joint-stock banking institutions began to develop in the country. Consequently, in the first decade of the twentieth century, there was an enormous growth of joint-stock banks. But many shortcomings in the organizational and functional set-up of these

banks, such as slender percentage of cash to deposit, unbusiness like rates of interest, absence of able managers and directors and fraudulent dealing on the part of the managers and directors, lack of proper supervision by the Boards of Directors, etc. led to the bank failures on a mass scale. The weeding out of the inefficient and uneconomic units and the mergers of the weaker ones into the stronger ones strengthened the banking structure.

The first joint-stock banks established at Jullundur were the Punjab National Bank and the People's Bank of India. The latter stopped functioning very shortly. The Punjab National Bank (floated in 1894) established its branches in 1901 and other banks followed suit.

At present, the banking structure in the country is very solid. The 1930's economic depression, the World War II (1939—45) and the partition of the country in 1947 did not cause any serious set-back to the joint-stock banking institutions in India, though it has not remained unscathed altogether.

During and after the World War II, the development of the joint-stock banking institutions in India has been very significant although the banking structure is not devoid of certain undesirable features. Some of the defects were removed through the amendments of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, but there still remained an urgent necessity of comprehensive legislation to safeguard the interests of the depositors. This was done through the Banking Companies Act, 1949, and through subsequent amendments.

The number of banking offices at various places in the district, as on December 31, 1972, is given in Appendix I on pages 215, 217—220 at the end of the Chapter.

The different leading joint-stock banks, which have their branches in the district, are as under:

1. State Bank of India
2. State Bank of Patiala
3. Punjab National Bank
4. Central Bank of India
5. Allahabad Bank
6. United Commercial Bank
7. Union Bank of India
8. Bank of India
9. Bank of Baroda
10. Dena Bank

11. United Bank of India
12. Syndicate Bank
13. Canara Bank
14. Indian Overseas Bank
15. Vijaya Bank Ltd.
16. The New Bank of India Ltd.
17. The Punjab and Sind Bank Ltd.
18. The Lakshmi Commercial Bank Ltd.
19. The Oriental Bank of Commerce Ltd.
20. The Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.
21. The Punjab State Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd.

The total deposits and bank credit in the district, as on June, 30, 1974, amounted to Rs 13, 528.75 lakhs and Rs 3,733.65 lakhs, respectively.

(v) **Post Office Savings Bank Account.**—In 1973-74, the number of depositors who opened new accounts with the post office saving bank in the district was 20,487. The gross deposits in all the accounts with the post office savings bank in the district, as on March 31, 1974, amounted to Rs 9,06,55,000.

(vi) **Co-operative Credit.**—The co-operative movement in the Jullundur District was started after the enactment of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1904, and the subsequent Act of 1912. The first Co-operative Society in the district was organized and registered in 1906 in village Shankar (Tahsil Nakodar). With the passage of the Acts of 1954 and 1961. The co-operative movement gained momentum and a number of co-operative societies came into existence at various places in the district. On June 30, 1974, there were 2,820 co-operative societies in the district. Of these, 1,345 were co-operative credit societies (1,106 agricultural and 239 non-agricultural). Besides, a Central Co-operative Bank also functions at Jullundur, with branches at Jullundur (Evening Branch), Adampur, Bhogpur, Kartarpur, Jandusingha, Jullundur Cantonment, Lambra, Phillaur, Goraya, Rurka Kalan, Jandiala, Bilga, Nurmahal, Apra, Nakodar, Shahkot, Shankar, Lohian and Mahatpur.

Co-operative Credit Societies.—Generally, the money-lender advanced loans and provided other essential commodities to the borrowers on credit. He preferred to buy the produce himself at concessional rates.

Thus, the exploitation of the poor peasantry class by the money-lender worked like a double-edged blade ; a high rate of interest on the loans advanced to the poor agriculturists and the low price given for their produce. The Punjab Registration of Money-lenders' Act, 1938, curbed the powers of the money-lenders. But the organization of the co-operative societies aims at eliminating the money lender as a class.

There were 1,345 co-operative credit (agricultural and non-agricultural) societies in the district in 1973-74. The functions of these societies are to mobilize savings of the members and to advance loans for productive purposes at reasonable rates of interest.

The details regarding the membership and the working of the agricultural and non-agricultural co-operative credit societies, functioning in the district during 1969-70 to 1973-74 are given in Appendices II and III on pages 221 and 222 at the end of the chapter.

(c) Insurance and Small Savings

Insurance.—The insurance business taps a portion of the public savings in the form of insurance premia. Prior to the nationalization of life insurance and the formation of the Life Insurance Corporation of India in 1956, the agents of different insurance companies were transacting life insurance business all over India, including the Jullundur District.

The Life Insurance Corporation of India opened its first branch office at Jullundur on September 1, 1956, to cater to the insurance needs of the people. Later on, other branches were opened at Jullundur on May 20, 1959, at Jullundur Cantonment on April 1, 1961, at Nawashahr on January 29, 1962, and still another at Jullundur on September 8, 1971.

To expand the business to rural areas, the Life Insurance Corporation appointed Development Officers and agents for doing business on its behalf. The number of Development Officers and agents in the different branches of the Life Insurance Corporation functioning in the district, as on March 31, 1974, was 35 and 744 respectively.

Besides the above, the following areas of the Jullundur District are attached to branches of the Life Insurance Corporation of India outside the Jullundur District. The areas of Tahsil Nakodar, Thana Nurmahal and Thana Kartarpur are attached to the Kapurthala Branch, and the areas of Tahsil Phillaur (excluding Thana Nurmahal)

are attached to the Phagwara Branch. The number of Development Officers operating in these areas, as on March 31, 1974, was 3 under the Kapurthala Branch and 2 under the Phagwara Branch.

The Life Insurance Corporation advances loans to the policy holders and Government and Semi-Government concerns. It charges $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent rate of interest against policies and houses, respectively.

The following statement shows the business secured by the Life Insurance Corporation of India in the district, during 1969-70 to 1973-74 :—



Business secured by the Life Insurance Corporation of India in

Name of Branch	Year			
	1969-70		1970-71	
	No. of policies	Amount (Rs)	No. of policies	Amount (Rs)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Jullundur Unit 1 ..	1,674	1,61,00,000	2,025	1,89,00,000
Jullundur Unit 2 ..	1,825	1,79,00,000	1,870	2,25,00,000
Career Agents Branch, Jullundur	—	—	—	—
Jullundur Cantonment Branch	1,238	1,04,00,000	1,125	1,17,00,000
Development Centre Nawashahr	468	50,00,000	460	48,00,000
*Kapurthala Branch operating in areas of Tahsil Nakodar, Thana Nurmahal and Thana Kartarpur	166	13,37,000	175	19,36,000
*Phagwara Branch operating in Tahsil Phillaur (excluding Thana Nurmahal) ..	77	6,65,000	77	7,76,000

*Figures are approximate

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the Jullundur District, 1969-70 to 1973-74

Year					
1971-72		1972-73		1973-74	
No. of policies	Amount (Rs)	No. of policies	Amount (Rs)	No. of Policies	Amount (Rs)
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
2,224	2,31,00,000	2,309	2,60,96,000	2,220	2,68,96,000
1,924	2,09,00,000	2,022	2,39,94,000	2,225	3,36,48,000
—	—	461	41,75,000	731	72,11,000
1,228	1,16,00,000	1,085	1,04,96,000	1,261	1,18,50,000
685	84,00,000	1,027	1,32,58,000	1,094	1,47,81,000
233	26,97,000	224	26,04,000	398	49,43,000
231	28,97,000	244	25,29,000	306	40,50,000

(Source : Divisional Manager. Life Insurance Corporation of India, Divisional Office, Jullundur)

Before the nationalisation of the general insurance companies on January 1, 1973, the Life Insurance Corporation had also started the general insurance business on January 1, 1964, in addition to the Life Insurance. On January 1, 1973, the general insurance companies were also nationalised and an apex body, known as the General Insurance Corporation, came into existence. Under the General Insurance Corporation, four general insurance companies, viz. the Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company Ltd., the New India Assurance Company Ltd., the National Insurance Company Ltd., and the United India Fire and General Insurance Company Ltd., are working at Jullundur.

The general insurance policies of every type are issued for only one year and are renewable every year. The risks covered under the general insurance are broadly of three types, viz. fire, marine (transportation of goods) and miscellaneous insurance. Under the miscellaneous insurance, there are about 20 to 25 types of insurances including motor and all other types of insurances like fidelity guarantee, aviation insurance, burglary, personal accidents, etc. Besides the above, cattle insurance has also been introduced from 1974. It is also proposed to introduce crop insurance on experimental basis.

The number of policies issued and the amount of premium collected in respect of the general insurance business in the Jullundur District, during 1975, were 23,056 and Rs 1,10,22,434 respectively.

Small Savings.—The Small Savings Scheme has been sponsored by the Government of India with a view to mobilizing public savings and to raise funds for financing development projects and, at the same time, to encourage the habit of thrift among the people. It is controlled by the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India. The National Savings Commissioner, Government of India, with his headquarters at Nagpur, heads the National Savings Organization and looks after the small savings work in the country. Under his direct control, there are Regional Directors, National Savings, posted in the different States. In the Punjab, the Regional Director, National Savings, is posted at Chandigarh. He has under him four Assistant Regional Directors, National Savings, at Amritsar, Jullundur, Ludhiana and Chandigarh. In each district, there is a District Savings Officer, National Savings Scheme. In some of the important districts, however, there are two District Savings Officers. All these officers are under the direct control of the National Savings Commissioner.

In order to have better co-ordination between the Central Organization and the different State Governments, Directorates of Small Savings

have been set up in the States. The Director, Small Savings, Punjab, Chandigarh, heads the State Government Small Savings Department. At the district level, the District Savings Officer is the co-ordinating agency between the Central Organization and the district authorities. He provides necessary assistance to the district authorities in the promotion and growth of the movement.

In the Jullundur District, there are two District Savings Officers. The number of agents, who canvassed and propagated for the small savings scheme on commission basis in the district, as on March 31, 1974, was 125.

The gross and net investments under the Small Savings Scheme in the district, during the period 1969-70 to 1973-74, are given below :

Year	Gross Investments (Rs)	Net Investments (Rs)
1969-70	8,53,62,000	1,53,28,000
1970-71	9,42,43,000	1,26,67,000
1971-72	9,41,94,000	2,12,58,000
1972-73	12,96,80,000	1,87,17,000
1973-74	11,10,11,000	1,70,92,000

(Source : District Savings Officer, Jullundur)

(d) Currency and Coinage

The history of Indian civilization throws light upon the various phases of the gradual development of currency and coinage, from the use of cattle, skins and cowries to unstamped and stamped metallic pieces as measures of value and means of payment⁵. In the Vedic age, pieces and lumps of gold (*rukma*) were used in place of coins, and, in the *Rig Veda*, there is a reference to the gold *Mana*, an old semitic measure or coin⁶.

⁵Kale, V.G., *An Introduction to the Study of Indian Economics*. Vol. II (Poona. 1927), p. 492

⁶Iyenger, P.T. Shrinivas. *Life in Ancient India*. pp. 12-13

Though barter system prevailed in the Jullundur Doab during the reign of Chandragupt Maurya, yet people were not unfamiliar with use of copper, gold and silver coins. The *Arthshastra* of Kautilya bears a testimony to the existence of metallic currency in the district. Accordingly, silver coins were made up of four parts of copper and one-sixteenth part of any of the other superior metals. Copper coins (*tamrarupa*) were in much use⁷.

Since the time of Emperor Akbar (1556—1605 A.D.), the currency in Punjab had come to consist of the gold *mohar* and the silver rupee, which both weighed 175 grains troy. There was no fixed legal ratio between them, though each of the coins bore a fixed ratio to the *dam*, the copper coin of the Mughal Empire. Under the Mughal rule, the mercantile affairs of the kingdom were transacted in round *mohars*, rupees and *dams*. The copper coin (*dam*) formed the fortieth part of the silver rupee. For the purpose of accounts, the *dam* was divided into twenty-five parts, each of which was called *jital*. Up to 1616 A.D., the official rate of exchange was 40 *dams* for a rupee but, from 1627 A.D. onwards, the rupee was worth 30 *dams* or a little more or less⁸.

Under the Hindu rule, preference was generally given to gold, while the Muslims showed a predilection in favour of silver. Under the Sikh regime, the coins consisted of the silver rupee and the gold *bugti* besides copper coins of smaller denominations. The gold *bugti* equalled five rupees. During this period, mints existed at Jullundur, Amritsar and Lahore (Pakistan).

During the British rule and after the independence of the country in 1947 up to April 1, 1957, the coinage consisted of the silver rupee and eight-anna (*dheli* or *athani*) and four-anna (*pauli* or *choani*) pieces, the nickel two-anna (*dvani*) and one-anna pieces, besides the copper pice and pies. An anna was equal to 4 pice or 12 pies, and a pice was equal to 3 pies⁹.

From April 1, 1957, the decimal system of coinage was introduced in the country. This system has made calculations and keeping of accounts simple and easy. To acquaint the people with the decimal coinage, the Government issued pamphlets and displayed posters all over the country. The old coinage system prevalent in the country was completely replaced by the decimal coinage from April 1, 1964. Now a rupee consists of 100

⁷*Ibid.*, p. 493

⁸Sarkar, S.C., and Datta., K.K., *Modern Indian History*. Vol. I (Allahabad. 1942) pp. 298-99

⁹Aditya Prasad, *Currency and Coinage in India* (Madras, 1953), pp. 15-16

paise, with different coins of the denominations of 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25 and 50 paise. Currency notes are issued in the denominations of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100.

(B) Trade and Commerce

Jullundur is the most centrally situated district in the State. It can boast of very good means of communication. Land is fertile and the cultivation extensive. Industry is well developed and diversified. All these factors give to the district an advantageous position in trade and commerce.

The district is surplus in agricultural produce and has some very good grain markets. Among agricultural produce, the important exports from the district are in wheat, maize, paddy, *bajra*, potatoes, groundnut, cotton and gram.

In the industrial sector also, the district has done remarkably well. The principal items of export are sports goods, pipe fittings, auto-parts, machine tools, hand tools, iron laundry presses, tanned leather, domestic appliances, bolts and nuts, agricultural implements, water and sanitary fittings, electric switch gears, surgical goods, etc. These valued Rs 307.09 lakhs in 1972-73 and Rs 557.28 laks in 1973-74¹⁰.

The major items of import into the district are salt, coal, gunny bags, kerosene, cloth, iron and steel, etc.

(a) Course of Trade

The usual course of trade in agricultural produce in the district is through the dealers who are members of the regulated market committees. The agriculturists bring their agricultural produce to a nearby *mandi* and the dealers sell it to the traders who export it by goods-carriers and rail to other *mandis*. A few transactions of foodgrains also take place in the villages where *kachcha arhtias* charge cheaper rates. Besides being a big commercial and trading centre, Jullundur is also one of the leading districts of the State in respect of agricultural produce. It has ten grain markets, where agricultural commodities are marketed on a large scale. These markets are at Jullundur City, Jullundur Cantonment, Nawashahr, Banga, Nakodar, Shahkot, Nurmahal, Phillaur, Adampur and Goraya. Jullundur is the biggest grain market, where large quantities of wheat, maize, gram, rice, *gur*, etc. are marketed.

¹⁰Statistical Abstract of Punjab. 1975, pp. 234-35

(b) Trade Centres

(i) **Regulated and Unregulated Markets.**—The State Government passed the Punjab Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1939, in order to save the cultivator from the evils of unhealthy market practices and to ensure a fair price for his produce. The Act envisages the regulation of markets through market committees which represent cultivators, traders, commission agents, local bodies and the State Government. The market committees standardize various market practices and charges, and enforce the use of standard weights, thus ensuring a fair deal to the cultivator. The markets in the Jullundur District at Jullundur City, Jullundur Cantonment, Nawashahr, Banga, Nakodar, Shahkot, Nurmahal, Phillaur, Adampur and Goraya are notified as regulated under the Act.

In all the regulated markets, the system of marketing is identical. The rules and regulations framed by the local market committees determine the market procedure. These rules and regulations relate to the hours of work, incidental charges to be collected from the sellers and the buyers of produce. Offers of rates are determined either through open auction or through secret bids in the regulated markets. The commission agents, in many cases, advance loans to the agriculturists to bring their produce to their shops for sale. All the transactions are affected by the brokers. The sellers reserve the right not to sell their produce below a particular price, deemed fit by them. Before 1961, the sellers were liable to the payment of commission, but, with the passage of the Punjab Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1961, the buyers are now required to bear the commission charges.

There are no unregulated markets in the district as the whole of the Punjab State has been brought under the regulated markets.

The main commodities for which transactions usually take place in the different markets are given below :

Jullundur City ..	Wheat, potato, paddy, maize, groundnut, <i>gur/shakar</i> , <i>toria</i> , <i>sarson</i>
Jullundur Cantonment ..	Potato, wheat, paddy, maize, <i>gur/shakar</i> , groundnut, gram
Nawashahr ..	Wheat, maize, <i>gur/shakar</i> , <i>sarson</i> , paddy, gram, groundnut, <i>taramira</i> , potato
Banga ..	Wheat, paddy, maize, potato, <i>gur/shakar</i> , gram, groundnut
Nakodar ..	Wheat, maize, groundnut, paddy, cotton, potato, <i>toria</i> , <i>gur/shakar</i> , chillies, onions

Shahkot	..	Wheat, paddy, maize, groundnut, <i>taramira</i> , <i>gur/shakar</i> , cotton, chillies
Nurmahal	..	Wheat, maize, paddy, groundnut, <i>gur/shakar</i> , cotton, <i>toria</i> , potato, onions
Phillaur	..	Wheat, maize, paddy, potato, groundnut, <i>gur/shakar</i> gram, <i>sarson</i>
Adampur	..	Wheat, paddy, maize, potato, <i>gur/shakar</i> , gram
Goraya	..	Wheat, maize, paddy, <i>gur/shakar</i> , potato

(ii) Fairs (*Melas*) and Other Rural Marketing Centres

Fairs (*Melas*).—As in other parts of the State, the people both in urban and rural areas of the Jullundur District are quite enthusiastic about the celebration of festivals and participate in them in large numbers. Here, fairs and festivals of trade significance need to be mentioned. These are held at various places in the district. People from neighbouring villages participate in the fairs and, apart from the purchase of eatables, they make other purchases to meet their household requirements.

The details regarding the fairs and festivals of some trade significance are given in Appendix IV at pages 223—225.

Cattle Fairs.—The district is agriculturally very much advanced. People of the rural areas of the district take keen interest in *mwaishi mandis* (cattle fairs), which are arranged on different dates. There are two flourishing centres in the district, viz. Nakodar and Jullundur, where cattle fairs are held. At Nakodar, these fairs are held every month and, at Jullundur, twice a year in the months of April and October. These fairs serve a very useful purpose by bringing the breeders and buyers in direct touch. The owners of the best cattle are awarded prizes. These fairs are also a source of income to the Government which charges fee on the sale/purchase of cattle and other animals.

(c) Co-operation in Trade

(i) **Co-operative Marketing.**—There is a District Wholesale Co-operative Society at Jullundur. It was registered on September 17, 1953. The society transacts wholesale business of Government supplies of agricultural implements, seeds, fertilizers, insecticides and other necessary

goods, e.g. sugar and oil. Besides, the following registered co-operative societies are also functioning in the district:—

Name of Society	Date of Registration
1. The Banga Co-operative Marketing Society, Banga	.. 23-11-1952
2. The Nawashahr Co-operative Marketing-cum-Processing Society, Nawashahr	.. 9-7-1953
3. The Nakodar Co-operative Marketing-cum-Processing Society, Nakodar	.. 21-4-1954
4. The Adampur Co-operative Marketing Society, Adampur	12-3-1955
5. The Shahkot Co-operative Marketing Society, Shahkot..	10-9-1956
6. The Bhogpur Co-operative Marketing Society, Bhogpur	18-5-1957
7. The Nurmahal Co-operative Marketing Society, Nurmahal	.. 29-8-1959
8. The Jullundur Co-operative Marketing-cum-Processing Society, Jullundur	.. 10-4-1961
9. The Phillaur Co-operative Marketing Society, Phillaur	7-4-1966
10. The Goraya Co-operative Marketing Society, Goraya	.. 1-6-1972
11. The Kartarpur Co-operative Marketing Society, Kartarpur	9-1-1975

Prior to the introduction of the co-operative marketing in the district, the growers had to face a lot of difficulty in marketing their produce. For instance, the commission agents embarrassed the cultivators in various ways in regard to accurate weight, fair rates and prompt payments. The marketing societies have played a vital role in the eradication of these marketing evils, thereby, removing the hardships of the cultivators. The marketing societies charge a lower commission from the member cultivators. The societies have constructed a number of godowns, both in the rural and urban areas, where the members are provided with storage facilities. These godowns are of much use in collecting the produce of the cultivators in the villages, and arrangements are made for its transportation to the nearest marketing society. The storage charges in these godowns are quite nominal. The marketing societies at Nawashahr, Nakodar and Jullundur also do processing of agricultural produce.

The membership of co-operative marketing societies covers primary societies and individual members. In addition to the marketing of agricultural produce, these societies undertake the supply and distribution of agricultural necessities such as modern implements, improved seeds, fertilizers, insecticides and other essential goods, e.g. sugar, salt and kerosene, to the cultivators. Thus, these societies render useful service to the cultivators by giving a fair deal to them in all transactions concerning agriculture. The cultivators are now getting fair prices of their produce and are no longer at the mercy of the commission agents.

The work done by the co-operative marketing societies in the district, during 1969-70 to 1973-74, is shown in Appendix V, at page 226.

(ii) **Co-operative Consumers' Stores.**—On account of inadequate active membership, meagre share capital, lack of business experience and defective organizational structure, the hitherto existing primary co-operative consumers' stores did not make any appreciable progress. Consequently, a Centrally sponsored scheme for the organization of co-operative consumers' stores was introduced in the State. Under this scheme, a number of primary consumers' stores around separate wholesale stores were to be opened in all towns and cities having a population of 50,000 or above.

The Jullundur Central Co-operative Consumers' Store Ltd., Jullundur, was registered on January 25, 1963. It aims at ensuring equal distribution of various kinds of articles to the consumers at competitive rates. On March 31, 1974, it was running 18 branches, including a super bazar unit at Jullundur in the district. The membership of the store, as on June 30, 1974, stood at 16,865, with a paid-up share capital of Rs 2,09,424.

(d) State Trading

The State Trading Scheme was introduced in the Jullundur District in 1962. It aims at providing the necessities of life to the consumers at reasonable rates. During the period of scarcity, fair price shops are opened to curb black marketing and to supply essential commodities like wheat, wheat-flour, sugar, etc. to the consumers at fair prices. On March 31, 1974, there were 224 fair price shops functioning in the urban areas and 764 in the rural areas of the district.

The State trading of foodgrains (wheat) was introduced in the State during 1959. The total quantity of foodgrains purchased by the Food and Supplies Department, Punjab, under the scheme from the important markets in the district, during 1973-74, was 1,40,768 tonnes.

The Government have also introduced the price-support scheme to ensure fair price to the cultivators for their produce. The price

fluctuations are carefully watched to ensure that these do not fall below the prescribed limit. In case of downward trend in prices, the Government undertakes to purchase the wheat stocks at scheduled rates.

(e) **Merchant's and Consumers' Associations and Organs for the Dissemination of Trade News**

There are no registered merchants' or consumers' associations functioning in the district.

Market Intelligence.—For efficient marketing and proper co-ordination, the buyer and the seller must be well acquainted with the demand and supply position in order to strike a fair bargain. The market news is, thus, disseminated to the public through posters, handbills, bulletins, calendars, circular letters, newspapers, magazines, window displays, radio broadcast, etc. The co-operative marketing societies receive market information cards from the allied societies. A few good market committees also send daily information cards to the Sarpanches of the villages covered by them.

(f) **Weights and Measures**

The local weights and measures, which prevailed in the district prior to the introduction of the metric system of weights and measures in 1958, are given below¹¹ :

Measures of Length

57½ inches = 1 *karam*

Measures of Area, System No. 1

1 square *karam* = 1 *sarsai*

9 *sarsais* = 1 *marla*

20 *marlas* = 1 *kanal*

8 *kanals* = 1 *ghumaon*

Measures of Area, System No. 2

1 square *gatha* = 1 *biswansi*

20 *biswansis* = 1 *biswa*

20 *biswas* = 1 *bigha*

¹¹ *Gazetteer of the Jalandhar District*, 1883-84, (Lahore, 1884), p. 48

Measures of Capacity

5 rupees (*tolas*) = 1 *chhatank*

16 *chhatanks* = 1 seer

40 seers = 1 maund

Measures of Weight

8 grains of *khashkhash* = 1 grain of rice

8 grains of rice = 1 *ratti*

8 *rattis* = 1 *masha*

12 *mashas* = 1 *tola*

With a view to standardizing weights and measures in the country, the Government of India passed the Standards of Weights Act, 1939, which came into force in 1942. Under this Act, both the Indian system (i.e. *tola*, seer and maund) and the avoirdupois system (i. e. lb., cwt, and ton) were prescribed. The Punjab Weights and Measures Act, 1941, brought some uniformity of weights and measures.

The metric system of weights and measures was introduced with effect from October 1958, in accordance with the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956, passed by the Government of India, and the Punjab Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958, framed thereunder. The new system was introduced by stages. In the case of weights, the use of old weights too was allowed for a period of two years and, from October, 1960, the use of metric weights was made compulsory. In the case of measures, a period of one year was allowed for the measures previously in vogue and, from April, 1962, metric measures were made compulsory. The use of metric units also became obligatory from April 1962. Only those factories, which have received licences under the Punjab Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958, are allowed to manufacture weight series.

To begin with, the people in general and those in the rural areas in particular did experience difficulty in understanding the new system of weights and measures, but, in course of time, they got accustomed to it.

The Assistant Controller, Weights and Measures, Jullundur, assisted by 4 Inspectors, Weights and Measures (3 posted at Jullundur and 1 at Nakodar) verifies weights, scales, etc. used in the district.

(g) Storage and Warehousing

The old system of storing of agricultural produce in the backroom of residential houses in cells (*bharolas*) or in open form or in bags, which still exists in villages, is defective as the produce is exposed to the ravages of rain and dampness and to the depredations of insects and

rodents. Therefore, there was urgent necessity of providing the agriculturists with facilities for scientific storage of the produce. Thus, the Agricultural Produce Development and Warehousing Corporation Act, 1956, pioneered the formation of the Central Warehousing Corporation and a network of State Warehousing Corporation, with the avowed object of providing scientific storage at low charges and arranging for cheap and quick credit facilities against the stored produce. Initially set up in January, 1958, the Punjab State Warehousing Corporation was re-established after the re-organization of the erstwhile Punjab State on November 1, 1966. The Punjab Government and the Central Warehousing Corporation are the two equal shareholders of the State Corporation.

The functions of the Punjab State Warehousing Corporation, as defined in section 24 of the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962, of the Government of India, are: to acquire and build godowns and warehouses at such places within the State as it may, with the previous approval of the Central Warehousing Corporation, determine, to run warehouses in the State for the storage of agricultural produce, seeds, manures, fertilizers and notified commodities; to arrange facilities for the transportation of agricultural produce, seeds, manures, fertilizers and notified commodities to and from warehouses; and to act as an agent of the Central Warehousing Corporation or of the Government for the purchase, sale, storage and distribution of agricultural produce, seeds, manures, fertilizers and notified commodities.

The Punjab State Warehousing Corporation stores foodgrains, fertilizers and other commodities in hired as well as own constructed godowns. Till 1975, the Corporation had no owned constructed godowns in the Jullundur District. However, on March 31, 1974, it had 11 warehouses functioning in the district at Banga, Jullundur, Nawashahr, Nakodar, Nurmahal, Phillaur, Adampur, Alawalpur, Kartarpur, Goraya and Shahkot. The total capacity of the available storage accommodation was 15,564 metric tons.

The corporation also undertakes fumigation of stocks under the Technical Advisory Scheme on payment of the fumigation charges. The working of the corporation is not with a profit motive and charges are very moderate. The existing rates are 25 paise per bag of one quintal of foodgrains per month. The co-operative societies are given a rebate of 10 per cent. The scheduled banks make advances to the depositors on the pledge of warehouses receipts, according to the credit restrictions of the Reserve Bank of India. The stocks stored in warehouses are guaranteed against damages by pests, theft, fire, flood, etc.

APPENDIX I

(Vide page—200)

Number of Banking Offices at various places in the Jullundur District. as on December 31, 1972

Town/Village	Tahsil	Number of Offices						Total
		State Bank of India	State Bank of Patiala	Punjab National Bank	Other Commercial Banks	Co-operative Bank		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Adampur	.. Jullundur	—	—	—	2	1	3	
Alawalpur	.. Jullundur	—	—	—	3	—	3	
Apra	.. Phillaur	—	—	—	2	—	2	
Aur	.. Nawashahr	—	—	1	—	1	2	
Barapind	.. Phillaur	—	1	—	1	—	2	
Bahram	.. Jullundur	—	—	—	1	1	2	
Bhogpur	.. Jullundur	—	—	—	1	1	2	
Bilga	.. Phillaur	—	—	—	1	1	2	
Banga	.. Nawashahr	1	—	1	1	1	4	
Boparai	.. Phillaur	—	—	—	1	—	1	
Bundala	.. Phillaur	—	—	—	2	—	2	

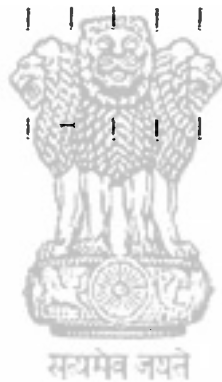
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Chitti	.. Jullundur	1	—	—	—	—	1
Dalli	.. Jullundur	—	—	—	1	—	1
Dayalpur	.. Jullundur	—	—	—	1	—	1
Dakoha	.. Jullundur	—	—	—	1	—	1
Dosanjh	.. Nawashahr	—	—	—	1	—	1
Garha	.. Phillaur	—	—	—	1	—	1
Goraya	.. Phillaur	—	1	1	—	1	3
Jadla	.. Nawashahr	—	—	—	1	—	1
Jandusingha	.. Jullundur	1	—	—	—	1	2
Jandiala	.. Phillaur	1	—	—	1	1	3
Jamsber	.. Jullundur	—	—	—	1	—	1
Jullundur (Cantonment and City)	.. Jullundur	8	1	8	20	3	40
Kahima	.. Nawashahr	1	—	—	—	—	1
Kartarpur	.. Jullundur	—	1	1	—	1	3
Kallianpur	.. Jullundur	1	—	—	—	—	1
Kang Sahib	.. Nakodar	—	—	1	—	—	1
Khaira Meija	.. Phillaur	—	—	—	1	—	1
Kishangarh	.. Jullundur	1	—	—	—	—	1
Khairulapur	.. Nakodar	1	—	—	—	—	1



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Khurdpur	.. Jullundur	1	—	—	—	—	1
Kot Badal Khan	.. Phillaur	—	—	—	1	—	1
Khurla Kingra	.. Jullundur	1	—	—	—	—	1
Kukarpind	.. Jullundur	—	—	—	1	—	1
Lambra	.. Jullundur	—	—	1	—	1	2
Langroya	.. Nawashahr	—	—	—	1	—	1
Lohian Khas	.. Nakodar	—	—	1	—	1	2
Mahil Gallan	.. Nawashahr	—	—	—	1	—	1
Malsian	.. Nakodar	—	—	1	—	—	1
Mahatpur	.. Nakodar	—	—	1	—	1	2
Mitthepur	.. Jullundur	—	—	—	1	1	2
Mukandpur	.. Nawashahr	—	—	—	1	—	1
Nagar	.. Phillaur	—	—	—	1	—	1
Nakodar	.. Nakodar	—	1	1	3	1	6
Naura	.. Nawashahr	1	—	—	—	—	1
Nawashahr	.. Nawashahr	1	—	1	2	1	5
Nurmahal	.. Phillaur	—	—	1	1	1	3
Pharala	.. Nawashahr	—	—	1	—	—	1
Phillaur	.. Phillaur	1	—	1	—	1	3



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Phulriwala	.. Jullundur	1	—	—	—	—	1
Punlian	.. Nawashahr	—	—	—	1	—	1
Rahon	.. Nawashahr	—	—	—	1	1	2
Rurka Kalan	.. Phillaur	1	1	—	—	1	3
Rurka Khurd	.. Phillaur	—	—	—	1	—	1
Shahkot	.. Nakodar	1	—	—	1	1	3
Samrai	.. Phillaur	—	—	1	—	—	1
Sarai Khas	.. Jullundur	1	—	—	—	—	1
Shankar	.. Nakodar	—	—	—	1	1	2
Sarh	.. Nakodar	—	—	1	—	—	1
Sidhwan	.. Nakodar	—	—	—	1	—	1
Soara Nussi	.. Jullundur	—	—	—	1	—	—
Talwan	.. Phillaur	—	—	—	1	—	1
Upal Khalsa	.. Phillaur	—	—	—	1	—	1
Urapar	.. Nawashahr	—	—	—	1	1	2
Total		..	25	6	24	64	145



APPENDIX II

Work done by the Co-operative Agricultural Credit Societies in the Jullundur District, 1969-70 to 1973-74

(vide page 202)

Co-operative Year ending June	No. of Co-operative Societies at the end of the year	Membership		Share Capital paid up (Rs in lakhs)	Loans advanced during the year (Rs in lakhs)	Deposits (Rs in lakhs)
		Societies	Individuals			
1969-70	1,106	—	1,85,919	181.22	712.89	564.62
1970-71	1,106	—	1,90,982	181.22	824.74	700.77
1971-72	1,106	—	1,97,655	200.44	934.97	770.46
1972-73	1,106	—	2,05,264	221.09	1,034.05	790.88
1973-74	1,106	—	2,11,567	238.32	930.74	806.95

(Source : Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies,
Jullundur)

APPENDIX III

Work done by the Co-operative Non-Agricultural Credit Societies in the Jullundur District,
1969-70 to 1973-74

(vide page 202)

Co-operative Year ending June	No. of Co-operative Societies at the end of the year	Membership Societies Individuals	Share Capital paid up (Rs in lakhs)	Loans advanced during the year (Rs in lakhs)	Deposits (Rs in lakhs)
1969-70	..	234	—	20,401	17.03
1970-71	..	235	—	21,150	35.73
1971-72	..	238	—	22,619	17.03
1972-73	..	239	—	23,018	17.11
1973-74	..	239	—	24,042	18.12
				19.00	27.79
				18.23	19.83

(Source : Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Jullundur)

APPENDIX IV
Fairs and Festivals of Trade Significance Held in the Jullundur District

(vide page 211)

Town/Village	Fair/Festival	Date and duration	Significance and legend	Approximate number of visitors and radius covered	Castes/Communities	Commodities sold
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Tahsil Nakodar						
Nakodar	Cattle fair	Every month (one day)	Commercial		All (men)	Cattle and other animals
Chanian	Dussehra	Asoj Sudi 10 (September-October) One day	Religious	3,000 8 km	All	General merchandise
Riyazpur	Dussehra	Ditto	Do	8,000 8 km	All	Do
Daultpur	Brahmchari fair	Sawan 16 (July-August) One day	Do To celebrate the death anniversary of a local Brahmin	3,000 24 km	Sikhs and Hindus	Toys
Tahsil Jullundur						
Kartarpur	Baisakhi	Baisakh 1 (April 13) One day	Seasonal and religious. Also to honour the manuscript of original <i>Adi-Granth Sahib</i> compiled by Guru Arjan Dev, in possession of the Sodhi family.	60,000 32 km	Do	General merchandise, earthen-pots

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jullundur	Cattle fair	April and October (One day each)	Commercial	Several thousands	All (men) only	Cattle and other ani- mals
Mandla	Roza Sain Ab- dulla Shah	Asarh (June-July) Three days	Talsil Nawashahr Religious.—In memory of Abdulla Shah, a Muslim saint	4,000	All, chiefly Muslims	Toys
Kaleran	Dussehra	Asoj Sudi 10 Septem- ber-October One day	Religious	3,000	All	Toys
Mukandpur	Dussehra	Do	Do	4,000	All	Toys
Aur	Chaunkian fair	Phagan 1 (February- March) Nine days	Religious.—Devoted to Sultan Nigaba	4,000	All, especially Mus- lims and Ad Dharmis	Toys
	Dussehra	Asoj Sudi 10 (Septem- ber-October) One day	Religious	5,000	All	Toys
Ranewal	Mela Baba Seipal	Chet 2 (March- April) One day	Religious.—In memory of saint Seipal	3,000 24 km	Hindus and Sikhs	Toys
Samrai	Dussehra	Asoj Sudi 10 (Sep- tember-October) One day	Tabali Phillaur Religious	3,000	All	Toys
Bundala	Dussehra	Do	Do	10,000	All	Toys
Rupowal	Chini	Asoj 3 and 4 (Sep- tember-October) two days	Recreational	10,000 32 km	All (men only)	General merchandise

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pasla	Dussehra	Asoj Sudi 10 (September-October) One day	Religious	8,000	All	General merchandise
Bilga	Mela Baba Sat Parkash	Chet 15 (March-April, Three days)	Religious. In memory of a local saint, Baba Sat Parkash	3,000	All	Toys
	Mela Guru Arjan Dev	July three days	Religious. Guru Arjan Dev stayed here for one night on his way to his would be in-laws' at N'au celebrate his marriage	8,000	Sikhs and Hindus	Toys
Mau	Mela Guru Arjan Asarh Dev	(June-July) Four days	Religious—To commemorate Guru Arjan Dev's marriage in the village with Mata Ganga Devi. The people tested the Guru's strength by asking him to pull out a big peg of Jand tree from the earth	15,000	do	General merchandise
Tehang	Mela Baba Farid Asarh 13	(June-July) One day	Religious—In memory of Baba Farid who visited this place	5,000	All	do
Lasara	Mela Krishan Lila	Katak Purnamashi (October-November) Three days	Religious, Dedicated to Shri Krishna	3,000	All	Toys
Dhesian Sang	Baisakhi or Mela Baba Sang	Baisakh 1 (April 13) Two days	Seasonal and religious In memory of a local saint Baba Sang	2,000	Sikhs and Hindus	Bangles, general merchandise
Birk	Mela Sant Phula Singh	Sawn (July-August) Three days	Religious—In memory of a saint, Phula Singh	4,000	do	General merchandise
	Dussehra	Asoj Sudi 10 (September-October) One day	Religious	4,000	All	do

Census of India, 1961, Punjab. District Census Handbook No. 10, Jullundur District (Chandigarh, 1966), pp. 115—130
(List of Cattle Fairs, 1975, issued in Hindi/Punjabi/Urdu by the Development and Panchayat Department, Punjab, Chandigarh.)

APPENDIX V

(Vide page 213)

Work done by the Co-operative Marketing Societies in the Jullundur District, 1969-70, to 1973-74

Co-operative Year ending June	No. of Societies	Membership		Share Capital paid up (Rs in lakhs)	Working Capital (Rs in lakhs)	Value of goods marketed (Rs in lakhs)
		Societies	Individuals			
1969-70	..	1,074	4,639	5,713	6.13	116.84
1970-71	..	1,051	4,814	5,865	6.58	122.60
1971-72	..	1,056	5,063	6,119	7.82	181.60
1972-73	..	1,103	6,020	7,123	8.34	162.01
1973-74	..	1,108	6,305	7,413	10.27	119.33
						531.91
						1,276.50
						2,322.89
						1,480.40
						650.28

(Source:—Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Jullundur)

CHAPTER VII

COMMUNICATIONS

(a) Old-Time Trade Routes and Highways and Modes of Conveyance

Grand Trunk Road is the oldest road running through the district. It was the main highway for traffic between Punjab, North Western Frontier Province and Pataliputra. In the olden days, the modes of conveyance were not good. Life was restricted to villages. The common people used bullock-carts for going from village to village. Ponies, horses and camels were also used by the people for undertaking long journeys. With the development of network of railways, roads and airways, the old means of transport are being gradually replaced by the modern means of transport.

(b) Road Transport

Roads are one of the greatest fundamental institutions of mankind. These provide the framework for all economic development. In the beginning of the twentieth century, the principal metalled roads in the district were: Jullundur to Phillaur, Jullundur to Nakodar, Jullundur to Kapurthala, Jullundur to Hoshiarpur, Phagwara to Nawashahr and Nawashahr to Garhshankar. The unmetalled roads at that time were: Nurmalal to Phillaur, Jullundur to Nurmahal, Nakodar to Shahkot, Shahkot to Lohian Khas, Nakodar to Mahatpur, Jullundur to Bhogpur, Bhogpur to Tanda, Nawashahr to Rahon, Nawashahr to Balachaur, Banga to Apra and Apra to Phillaur.

The road transport system in the district is quite satisfactory. There has been a noteworthy extension in road construction since the attainment of independence in 1947, as the following figures show:

Year	Metalled Roads (km)	Unmetalled Roads (km)	Total length of Roads (km)
1950-51	313	461	774
1960-61	610	331	941
1973-74	1,962	—	1,962

In 1973-74, the metalled road length in the district was 1,962 km. This road length per 100 sq. km. of the area of the district works out to 57.77 and per lakh of population to 128.18.

(i) Classification of Roads

The roads in the district may be broadly classified into national highways; provincial highways including State highways, district major roads, other district roads (excluding local bodies roads), and village approach roads, and local bodies roads. Out of their total length of 1,962 km in the district, as in 1973-74 the length of the national highways was 81 km, provincial highways 1,814 km and local bodies roads 67 km. The national highways and the provincial highways, (excluding local bodies roads), with a total length of 1,895 km are maintained by the Public Works Department (B&R), and the local bodies roads, with a total length of 67 km, are maintained by the local bodies.

A detailed description of each category of roads in the Jullundur District is given below:

National Highways.—These are defined as the main highways which traverse several States and serve as inter-State links and are of national, strategic and administrative importance. The national highways are metalled roads and are constructed and maintained by the State Public Works Department out of the Central Government funds. Of the two national highways passing through the Jullundur District, viz. the Grand Trunk Road (from Delhi to Amritsar and onwards to the border with Pakistan near Wagha) and the Jullundur-Tanda-Dasuya-Mukerian-Pathankot Road up to the border with the Jammu and Kashmir State, 81 km lie in the district.

State Highways.—These are the other trunk or arterial roads of the State that function as major inter-State or inter-city links and serve as feeder to the national highways. The State Government is responsible for their construction and maintenance. The State highways passing through the district are: Jullundur Cantonment-Hoshiarpur-Dharamsala Road, Jullundur-Nakodar-Moga--Kot Kapura-Muktsar-Malaut Road, ceased portion of Grand Trunk Road passing through Phillaur town, Nakodar-Malsian Road, and Shakkot-Dharamkot Road. Their total length in the district, as on March 31, 1974, was 75 km.

District Major Roads.—Next below in individual traffic capacity are district roads which serve areas of production and markets, connecting them with one another or with the highways or the railways. Their total length in the district, as on March 31, 1974, was 174 km.

Other District Roads —These serve as important arteries of communication among the different parts of the district. Their total length in the district, as on March 31, 1974, was 239 km.

Under this head are also included roads constructed and maintained by the local bodies (municipal committees/cantonment board) out of their own funds. The local bodies roads connect the local markets, streets, State highways, national highways, railway stations and other roads in the area of a particular municipal committee/cantonment board. The total length of local bodies roads in the district, as on March 31, 1974, was 67 km.

The 'other district roads' now also include the roads formerly falling under head 'district minor roads', since the use of the latter term has been now discontinued.

Village Approach Roads.—These roads connect villages and groups of villages with one another and with the nearest district roads, highways, railways, etc. Village panchayats donate land and give voluntary labour for earthwork. These roads are maintained both by the State Public Works Department and the Zila Parishad, Jullundur. Their total length in the district, as on March 31, 1974, was 1,393 km.

(ii) Vehicles and Conveyances

Despite the extension of railways and expansion of road traffic for passengers and goods, the bullock-cart still retains much of its former importance and usefulness in the village economy which is primarily agricultural. The four-footed pack animals like donkeys, mules, camels, etc. are also used for transportation of foodgrains and vegetables from the nearby villages to the markets in the towns.* The wooden *rehris*, driven by human beings, are used to carry raw materials, cloth, bricks, wood and other goods from one locality to another.

The tonga has special utility in those villages where distances of travel are very short and where the passenger traffic is too light to give full employment to a motor bus. Cycle has become an essential means of conveyance in these days. Motor vehicles provide means of quick transport and have become very popular.

Automobiles.—The increase in the use of motor vehicles is a marked feature of the post-independence period. Motor vehicles such as tampos, motor-cycles, motor-taxis, scooters auto-rickshaws, trucks, cars, etc. provide means of quick transport and have become very popular in the district. The number of different types of motor vehicles registered in the district, during 1970 to 1974, is given in Appendix I at the end of the chapter, on page 237.

Cycles.—The advantages of cycle over other modes of transport are its handiness, flexibility, cheapness and speed. No elaborate training is needed to handle a cycle. This vehicle can traverse extremely narrow paths and can be used both for carrying men and materials over short distances. It is a very cheap mode of transport. Milkmen have perhaps taken the greatest advantage of this poorman's vehicle to carry milk from villages to the towns, which they previously used to bring on their heads.

Cycle-Rickshaws.—This transport came on the roads after the World War (1939--45) or rather after the partition of the country in 1947. It is more convenient than *ekkas* and tongas as it can reach the narrow streets also. It is cheaper and easier to maintain than the horse-carriers. But rickshaw pulling is very injurious to the drivers as the physical strain upon them is very great.

The Punjab Government have framed bye-laws for rickshaw pullers. Boys below 18 years and men above 45 years are not allowed to pull rickshaws.

Horse Carriages.—A remarkable feature of the post-independence period has been a rapid decline in the use of tongas and *ekkas* drawn by horses. This is primarily due to the emergency of the cycle-rickshaws in the towns and cities. The horse-carts, however, still continue to be used on the country roads.

(iii) Public and Private Transport

The Transport Department was under the control of the Provincial Transport Controller prior to June 1969, when it was bifurcated into two wings, viz. Commercial Wing and Non-commercial Wing. The former is under the charge of the Director, State Transport, Punjab, and the latter under the State Transport Commissioner, Punjab. The Director, State Transport, being the overall incharge of Commercial Wing, is concerned with the operation of State transport buses on commercial basis. State Transport Commissioner is concerned with the work of issuing of route permits and the enforcement of Motor Vehicles Act and the rules framed thereunder.

Road transport was mostly in the hands of private owners before the achievement of independence in 1947. They were interested in large profits and seldom cared for the convenience of passengers. During the last quarter of a century or so, road transport, both passenger and goods, has considerably increased. Therefore, the Government has started gradual nationalisation of this public utility service. Although

most of the bus routes are operated by Government Roadways yet a good number of these are still operated by private transport companies.

State Owned Services.—Most of the bus routes in the district are operated by the Punjab Roadways, Jullundur, which was set up in May, 1948. The details of these are given in Appendix II at the end of the chapter on pages 238—241.

Private Bus Services.—Bus routes in the district are also operated by different private transport companies. The particulars regarding the names of the private companies and the routes operated by them are given in Appendix III, at the end of the chapter on pages 242—248.

Goods Transport by Road.—Goods traffic is handled mainly by private owners. For the public carriers, unions have been formed by their owners in almost all the important towns of the district. This has eliminated the worries of the businessmen to a great extent as they have not to follow up the individual truck owner for transportation of their goods. Regular offices have been opened by various goods transport companies and the people settle transportation of their articles through telephones as the rates of almost all the goods companies are one and the same. The following goods transport companies have been registered in the Jullundur District :

- (1) Northern India Co-operative Transport Society Ltd., Jullundur
- (2) Amritsar Transport Company (P) Ltd., Jullundur
- (3) Chadha Goods Transport Company (Regd.), Jullundur
- (4) Indian Freightways, Jullundur
- (5) Delhi-Punjab Goods Carrier, Jullundur
- (6) Northern Carrier (P) Ltd., Jullundur
- (7) Bharat Transport Company, Jullundur
- (8) Mukti Bahini Transport Company, Jullundur

(c) Railways

The Jullundur District lies in the Firozpur Division of the Northern Railway. There are 43 railway stations on various lines of the Northern Railway within the district. All these are broad gauge lines. The main line is Amritsar-Saharanpur-Lucknow. Mughal Sarai which was opened in 1869-70. It is double line which serves the Jullundur

and Phillaur tahsils. The stations located on it in the district are : Kartarpur, Soara Nussi, Jullundur City, Jullundur Cantonment, Goraya and Phillaur. The Nawashahr Tahsil is served by the Jullundur City-Jaijon Doaba line, which runs from Phagwara to Nawashahr via Banga. It was opened in 1915. The stations falling on this line in the district are : Jullundur City, Jullundur Cantonment, Mandhali, Kultham Abdula Shah, Bahram, Malupota, Banga, Khatkar Kalan Jhandaji, Kariha, Nawashahr Doaba and Rahon. The stations falling on Jullundur City-Hoshiarpur line (opened in 1913) in the district are : Jullundur Cantonment, Bolinna Doaba, Khurdpur and Sham Chaurasi. Jullundur-Mukerian-Pathankot-Jammu Tawi line serves the northern portion of Jullundur Tahsil. It was opened in 1915. The stations falling on it in the district are : Dhogri, Alawalpur, Biaspind (Halt), Kala Bakra, Machrowal, Bhogpur Sirwal, Sanaura and Cholang. Another railway connects Jullundur with Nakodar. It was opened in 1914. The stations falling on it are : Lyallpur Khalsa College Jullundur (Halt), Jamsher Khas, Thabalke, Shankar and Nakodar. The Jullundur City Firozpur Cantonment line serves the eastern part of Jullundur Tahsil on its way to Kapurthala and further south-west, the eastern portion of Nakodar Tahsil. It was opened between 1912 and 1914. The stations falling on it in the district are : Lohian Khas and Gidarpindi. Lohian Khas-Nakodar-Ludhiana line serves Nakodar and Phillaur tahsils. It was opened in 1913. The stations falling on it in the district are : Kang Khurd, Sindhar, Mulewal Khera, Malsian Shahkot, Gahndran, Nakodar, Sidhwan, Nurmahal, Gumtali (Halt), Bilga, Partabpura and Phillaur.²

Appendices IV and V (pages 249—252) show the monthly average railway passengers and goods traffic and earnings during 1973-74.

Rail Road Competition.—In India, rail-road competition is confined largely to passenger traffic and it is on a relatively recent origin, because in the Railway Board Report of 1925-26, there is no mention of this fact at all. The Railway Board Report of 1926-27 pointed out that the Indian railways had begun to feel the pressure of competition from motor vehicles. The economic depression of 1930's affected the railways adversely because the traffic decreased to a very great extent. The road services on the other hand did not feel the effects of the depression. In 1932, Mitchell Kirkness Committee was appointed. This committee suggested a better control of motor-transport as the solution of the problem. In April, 1933, Rail-Road Conference was summoned

²Supplement to the History of Indian Railways (History of Defunct Railways)* (Published by the Government of India from Delhi in 1968)

at Simla. In 1939, the Motor Vehicles Act was passed for regulating motor transport. In 1950, the Government appointed the motor Vehicles Taxation Enquiry Committee. However, with the vast development of agriculture and industry in the country and the consequent increase in traffic, the rail-road competition has become a thing of the past and the two systems of transport have become complementary rather than competitive.

(d) Waterways, Ferries and Bridges

Waterways.—The rivers Satluj and Beas were used for transportation purposes from time immemorial and trade between different places in the district was largely carried on by means of these rivers because of the convenience and economy which these offered. With the advent of rail and road transport, water transport has received a great set back.

Ferries.—The ferry system is very useful to the people of bet area to have their journeys to the adjoining districts and transport their necessities of life from one side of the river to the other.

Bridges.—The Bridges are constructed over the rivers for smooth running of road traffic.

(e) Air Transport

It is the fastest means of transport, and the latest to develop. It is a product of the present century and in course of nearly six decades it has brought revolutionary changes in all its aspects technical commercial and economic. There is one aerodrome in the district at Adampur.

(f) Travel and Tourist Facilities

The Punjab has been the gateway of India over the centuries. It was through the Punjab that the invaders from the northwest entered the country and made it their home. The hospitable character of the Punjabis, their informal behaviour has always been a great attraction for the tourists. Being the venue of historical and religious activities, Punjab became popular with the tourists. It was only in 1951 when the Director of Public Relations, Punjab, was asked to organize tourism in the State. Consequently, the Punjab Tourist Advisory Committee was formed.

Adequate transport facilities are available to visit places of tourist interest in the Jullundur District. The Jullundur City is conveniently linked with the whole of India by rail and road. Bus service is quick and comfortable. De luxe bus services from Chandigarh and Delhi make the journey more comfortable and quick. From and to Jullundur, buses of the Punjab Roadways and several other private companies ply.

The tourists need proper facilities for board and lodging which are available in the hotels at Jullundur. The city also provides recreation

facilities like cinemas, etc. The Tourist Information Centre, Jullundur, provides necessary information about local transport, board and lodging, recreation and adjoining places of interest in the district.

Dak Bungalows and Rest Houses.—These are maintained by the different Government departments for the use of their employees while touring the district in the course of their duties. A list of dak bungalows and rest houses in the district is given in Appendix VI, at the end of this chapter, on pages 253-54

(g) Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones

Posts.—The post offices in the district are under the control of the Senior Superintendent, Post Offices, Jullundur Division, Jullundur and the Superintendent, Post Offices, Kapurthala Division, Kapurthala. Previously, the district was very poorly served by post offices. There were only 31 Sub-Post Offices and 138 Branch Post Offices in the district in 1947 as against 105 Sub-Post Offices, and 320 Branch Post Offices in 1974-75. Sub-post offices were previously located at great distances and the people had to travel a lot for transactions there. Dak-runner used to take a long time to carry dak from sub-post offices to villages and *vice versa*. This resulted in considerable delay in the delivery of dak and even telegrams were delivered very late. Since the independence (1947), Government have paid much attention to the development of road transport and many far flung villages in the district have been connected by bus services. This has helped the expansion of postal facilities. With the opening of a large number of new sub-post offices and branch post offices and provision of delivery vans, the dak is now delivered most expeditiously. To provide posting facilities to the public, letter boxes have been affixed at the important centres in the towns which are cleared at fixed timings, twice or thrice a day.

On March 31, 1975, there were 2 Head Post Offices, 103 Sub-Post Offices, 316 Branch Post Offices and 6 Extra Departmental Sub-Offices in the district. A list of these is given in Appendix VII, at the end of this chapter, on pages 255—64.

Telegraphs.—The Central Telegraph Office, Jullundur, is the biggest telegraph office of the North-Western Zone of the States of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh. Before the partition of country in 1947, telegraph facility was available to the public at Jullundur in the combined post and telegraph office under the charge of a Sub-Postmaster. With a view to extending better facility to the public, this was upgraded as the Telegraph Office and put under the charge of a Telegraph Master

with effect from March 5, 1948. It was connected to many other stations of the then Punjab and the efficiency was also increased. It was further upgraded to the Central Telegraph Office and put under the charge of a Superintendent (Class II) with effect from July 13, 1959. Presently, this office is directly linked with almost all the district headquarters of the other states in the country. Besides, there are 15 combined offices which are working on phono cum-system in the district. On March 31, 1974, telegraph facility was available in 56 post offices in the district, as given in Appendix VIII, at the end of this chapter, on pages 255-266.

Telephones.—In March 1960, an automatic exchange was set up at the Jullundur City. An other exchange was set up at the Jullundur Cantonment in 1969. These are functioning under the control of the Divisional Engineer Telephones, Jullundur Division, Jullundur. The total number of connections and extensions provided by these exchanges, as on March 31, 1974, was 5,108 and 647 respectively.

Radio and Television.—Radios and transistors have become quite popular both in the urban and the rural areas. As on December 31, 1974, as many as 96,590 broadcasting receiving licences had been issued in the district. Under the Community Listening Scheme, 833 radio sets had been installed in the rural areas in the district up to November 30, 1974. Since the establishment of the Amritsar Doordarshan (Television) Station in 1973, television is also gaining popularity. Up to December 31, 1974, as many as 4,158 television licences had been issued in the district.

(h) Organizations of Owners and Employees in the Field of Transport and Communications

There is no organization of owners in the field of transport and communications in the district. The transport workers/employees working in various transport companies have, however, formed their unions to look after their service interests. The employees' unions in the field of transport and communications, functioning in the district, are given below:

Serial No.	Name of the Union	Date of registration
------------	-------------------	----------------------

- | | | |
|----|---|------------------|
| 1. | Punjab Government National Transport Workers' Union, Jullundur City | 12th April, 1951 |
|----|---|------------------|

Serial No.	Name of the Union	Date of registration
2.	District Motor Transport Workers' Union Jullundur	8th June, 1954
3.	Railway Licensed Workers' Union, Jullunder City	23rd December, 1956
4.	Rickshaw Drivers' Union, Jullundur ..	1960
5.	New Sathuj Transport Workers' Union, Jullundur	6th October, 1961
6.	Kartar Bus Workers' Union, Jullundur ..	..
7.	The Onkar Bus Workers' Union, Jullundur City ..	..
8.	Punjab, Himachal, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir Motor Transport Workers' Federation, Jullundur	30th May, 1965
9.	Motor Body Workers' Union, Jullundur	22nd July, 1967
10.	Jullundur Rickshaw Mazdoor Sangh, Jullundur City	18th March, 1969
11.	Dehati and Shehri Rickshaw Drivers' Union, Jullundur City	6th June, 1969
12.	Rickshaw Karamchari Sangh, Banga ..	28th September, 1969
13.	Punjab Roadways Adda Coolies' Union, Jullundur	17th December, 1970
14.	Rehri Mazdoor Union, Jullundur ..	19th September, 1972
15.	Pall dar Labour Union, Jullundur ..	19th December, 1972
16.	Rickshaw Drivers' Union, Nakodar ..	9th January, 1973

APPENDIX I

(Vide page 229)

Number of Different Types of Motor Vehicles Registered in the Jullundur District, 1970 to 1974

Year	Cars	Jeeps	Trucks	Taxis	Tractors	Buses	Motor- Cycles	Auto- Rickshaws	Miscel- laneous
1970	111	128	170	—	215	15	629	—	373
1971	130	14	154	—	204	31	654	—	129
1972	223	66	227	25	427	47	1,371	125	2
1973	302	44	239	9	386	33	1,101	141	—
1974	267	48	217	4	440	42	1,460	57	5

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1971 to 1975)



APPENDIX II

(Vide page 231)

Bus Routes Operated by the Punjab Roadways in the Jullundur District, as on
March, 31, 1974

Serial No.	Name of Route	No. of Daily Trips	Route Length (Km)	Total Daily Service (Km)
Punjab Road ways, Jullundur				
1.	Jullundur—Amritsar	68	79	10,744
2.	Jullundur—Patti	1	101	202
3.	Jullundur—Tarn Taran	5	79	790
4.	Jullundur—Rayya	6	45	540
5.	Rayya-Tarn Taran (via Khadur Sahib)	2	44	176
6.	Jullundur—Jandiala Guru	2	64	256
7.	Jullundur—Jandiala (via Samrai)	2	23	92
8.	Jullundur—Mukerian	1	74	148
9.	Mukerian—Pongdam	1	25	50
10.	Jullundur—Talwara	1	99	198
11.	Jullundur—Datarpur	1	96	192
12.	Jullundur—Dasuya	1	56	112
13.	Jullundur—Tanda	3	40	240
14.	Jullundur—Tanda (via Reru)	1/2	49	49
15.	Jullundur—Bhogpur (via Kishangarh)	3	27	162
16.	Jullundur—Bhogpur (via Adampur)	3	40	240
17.	Jullundur—Bulowal	4	40	320
18.	Jullundur—Sikri	4	48	384
19.	Jullundur—Sangrur	1	141	282
20.	Jullundur—Talwan	8	39	624
21.	Jullundur—Nurmahal (via Jandiala)	2	31	124
22.	Jullundur—Bilga	1½	44	132
23.	Jullundur—Pasla	4	37	296
24.	Jullundur—Goraya (via Rurka Kalan)	1	37	74
25.	Jullundur—Nurmahal (via Nakodar)	1½	39	117

Serial No.	Name of Route	No. of Daily Trips	Route Length (km)	Total Daily Service (km)
26.	Jullundur—Mahatpur ..	1	36	72
27.	Jullundur—Shahkot (via Routan) ..	2	57	228
28.	Jullundur—Sangowal ..	1	40	80
29.	Jullundur—Kherafauja Singh ..	1	46	92
30.	Jullundur—Shahkot ..	3	45	270
31.	Jullundur—Punian (via Shahkot) ..	2	54.5	218
32.	Jullundur—Lohian Khas (via Turna) ..	2	58	232
33.	Jullundur—Talwandi Madho ..	1	48	96
34.	Jullundur—Shankar ..	2	31	124
35.	Jullundur—Mallian ..	1	32	64
36.	Jullundur—Nakodar ..	18	26	936
37.	Jullundur—Kot Badal Khan ..	2	46	184
38.	Jullundur—Lohian Khas (via Kang) ..	2	65	260
39.	Jullundur—Gidarpindi ..	1	55	110
40.	Nakodar—Kapurthala ..	3	35	210
41.	Jullundur—Kaleran ..	4	37	296
42.	Jullundur—Ludhiana ..	1	59	118
43.	Jullundur—Begowal ..	4	40	320
44.	Patiala—Amritsar ..	1	232	464
45.	Jullundur—Sabhanpur ..	3	26	156
46.	Jullundur—Nakodar (via Chak Kalan) ..	3	37	222
47.	Jullundur—Bhulath ..	4	30	240
48.	Jullundur—Bhote Spran ..	2	20	80
49.	Jullundur—Malaut ..	2	240	960
50.	Amritsar—Anandpur Sahib ..	2	199	796
51.	Amritsar—Kaleke ..	2	37	148
52.	Nakodar—Gidarpindi ..	2	30	120
53.	Gidarpindi—Zira ..	2	32	128
Inter-State Routes				
54.	Jullundur—Chandigarh ..	6	152	1,824
55.	Jullundur—Kalka ..	1	176	352

Serial No.	Name of Route	No. of Daily Trips	Route Length (km)	Total Daily Service (km)
56.	Jullundur—Jammu	1	227	454
57.	Ludhiana—Jammu	1	286	572
58.	Jullundur—Delhi	1	368	736
59.	Jullundur—Delhi (Deluxe)	1	368	736
60.	Jammu—Delhi	1	595	1,190
61.	Jullundur—Rohtak	1	356	712
62.	Kapurthala—Chandigarh	1	176	352
63.	Jullundur—Ganganagar	1	301	602
64.	Nakodar—Chandigarh	1	155	310
Local Routes				
65.	Railway Station—Model Town	28	5	280
66.	Model Town—Sadar Bazar	33	9	594
67.	D.A.V. College—Sadar Bazar	41	11	902
68.	New Bus Stand—Railway Station	35	3	210
69.	New Bus Stand—Industrial Area	12	8	192
70.	Jyoti Cinema—Adda Bastian	15	5	150
71.	Basti Sheikh—New Bus Stand	28	5	280
72.	Basti Sheikh—Railway Station	28	5	280
73.	Railway Station—Basti Danishmandan	12	6	144
74.	New Bus Stand—Basti Guzan	14	5	140
75.	Doaba College—Sadar Bazar	11	10	220
76.	D.A.V. College—Sadar Bazar (via Railway Station)	18	10	360
77.	D.A.V. College—Model Town	12	5	120
78.	New Bus Stand - Mandi	8	10	160
79.	Jullundur—Lalian	4	12	96
80.	Jullundur—Chitti	10	14	280
81.	Jullundur—Alawalpur	8	16	256
82.	Jullundur—Adampur (via Alawalpur)	6	21	252
83.	Jullundur—Kapurthala	19	23.5	893
84.	D.A.V. College—Kapurthala	1	23.5	47
85.	Jullundur—Dhogri	5	12	120

Serial No.	Name of Route	No. of Daily Trips	Route Length (km)	Total Daily Service (km)
86.	Kartarpur—Jande Sarae ..	4	14	112
87.	New Bus Stand—Kartarpur ..	44	18	1,584
88.	Jullundur—Nauli ..	8	24	384
89.	New Bus Stand—Gulabdevi Hospital ..	3	4	24
90.	Jullundur—Randhawa Masandan ..	3	9	54
91.	Jullundur—Phagwara (via Kukarpind) ..	2	23	92
92.	Jullundur—Phagwara (via Rama Mandi) ..	2	23	92
93.	Hoshiarpur—Tarn Taran	1	128	256
	Hoshiarpur—Jullundur			
	Jullundur—Jandiala Guru			
	Jandiala Guru—Tarn Taran			
	} By linking			
	Punjab Roadways, Hoshiarpur			
94.	Nawashahr—Garhshankar—Banga—Nawashahr	4	42	336
95.	Nawashahr—Banga (via Sahlon) ...	3	16	96
96.	Nawashahr—Rabon—Jadla—Nawashahr ...	4	32	256

(Source : General Managers, Punjab Roadways, Jullundur and Hoshiarpur)

(Vide Page 231)

Bus Routes Operated by Private Transport Companies in the Jullundur District, as on March 31, 1974

Serial No.	Name of Transport Company	Name of Route	No. of daily Trips	Route Length (km)	Total Daily Service (km)
1	The New Satluj Transport Company (Pvt.) Ltd., Jullundur City	Jullundur—Ludhiana	24½	59	2,891
		Jullundur—Barapind—Ludhiana	1	65	130
		Ludhiana—Nawashahr (via Rabon)	5	57	570
		Ludhiana—Nawashahr (via Buhara)	7	51	714
		Ludhiana—Phillaur—Lasara—Banga	1	55	110
		Ludhiana—Shahkot	1	67	134
		Jullundur—Nurmahal	2	31	124
		Jullundur—Talwan	2	39	156
		Talwan—Phillaur (via Bilga)	2	23	92
		Ludhiana—Mandi (via Apra—Banga)	1	43	86
		Ludhiana—Jandiala—Nakodar	2	56	224
		Jullundur—Bilga	1½	44	123
		Ludhiana—Jandiala (via Goraya)	2½	43	215
		Jullundur—Batala (via Kapurthala)	1	83	166
		Ludhiana—Shankar (via Nakodar)	1	53	106

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Ludhiana—Talwan (via Bilga)	..	1	37	74
Phagwara—Nurmahal	..	2	24	96
Ludhiana—Jullundur—Batala	..	1	135	270
Nakodar—Phagwara (via Jandiala)	..	3	29	174
Jullundur—Ludhiana (non-stop)	..	4	59	472
Ludhiana—Pathankot	..	1	175	350
Mau Sahib—Ludhiana (via Phillaur)	..	2	29	116
Nawashahr—Rahon—Phillaur	..	2	43	172
Ludhiana—Banga—Saila	..	1	72	144
Jullundur—Rahon—Kharkuwal	..	1	75	150
Nawashahr—Banga	..	1	18	36
Ludhiana—Rahon (via Matewara)	..	2	35	140
Phagwara—Rurka Kalan—Bilga	..	1	31	62
Jullundur—Mansani (via Goraya)	..	1	45	90
Ludhiana—Tehang—Dosanjh Kalan	..	1	32	64
Sangrur—Hoshiarpur	..	1	152	304
Jullundur—Kotli Thansingh—Mettiana	..	4	32	256
Jullundur—Hoshiarpur	..	2	45	180
Jullundur—Ludhiana	..	1	59	118
Jullundur—Jandiala (via Nakodar)	..	1	39	78
Jullundur—Mahatpur	..	2	36	144

Serial No.	Name of Transport Company	Name of Route	No. of Daily Trips	Route Length (km)	Total Daily Service (km)
		Jullundur—Nurmahal	..	1½	93
		Jullundur—Talwan	..	3	234
		Jullundur—Rurka Kalan —Goraya	..	1	74
		Jullundur—Pathankot	..	1½	342
		Jullundur—Pongdam	..	2	416
		Jullundur—Pasla	..	2	148
		Jullundur—Jandiala —Bilga	..	1	88
		Jullundur—Malaut—Miktsar (via Firozpur)	..	1	464
		Jullundur—Muktsar (via Shahkot, Moga)	..	1	336
		Jullundur —Patti	..	1	202
		Jullundur—Patiala	..	1	336
		Pathankot—Pongdam	..	1	80
		Nangal—Talwara	..	1	160
		Kapurthala—Patiala	..	2	768
		Hoshiarpur—Chintpurni	..	2	192
		Ludhiana—Rurka—Kalan—Jandiala	..	1	86
		Ludhiana—Pathankot	..	1	350
		Hoshiarpur—Anandpur Sahib) via Nurpur)	..	1	208

Hoshiarpur—Nangal	..	1	125	250
Ludhiana—Talwan	..	1	39	78
Hoshiarpur—Garhshankar	..	1	40	80
Garhshankar—Manowan	..	1	24	48
Phagwara—Jandiala	..	1	16	32
Phagwara—Nurmahal	..	1	24	48
Gidarpindi—Zira—Firozpur	..	1	96	192
Jullundur—Nawashahr	..	22	59	2,596
Jullundur—Banga—Apra	..	1	64	128
Jullundur—Banga—Mukandpur	..	1	53	106
Jullundur—Bahram—Mukandpur	..	1	46.5	93
Jullundur—Jandla—Muzafarpur	..	1	75	150
Jullundur—Banga—Garhshankar	..	2	59	236
Jullundur—Rupnagar	..	3	103	618
Jullundur—Jajon (via Phagwara—Mahalpur)	—	2	72	288
Jullundur—Shakohpur	—	1	56	112
Jullundur—Chahar Mazara	—	1	70	140
Jullundur—Katarian	—	1	42	84
Jullundur—Mahalpur	—	1	62	124
Nawashahr—Balachaur	—	1	21	42
Nawashahr—Rupnagar	—	2	48	192

Serial No.	Name of Transport Company	Name of Route	No. of Daily Trips	Route Length (km)	Total Daily Service (km)
		Jullundur—Phagwara	—	1 22.5	45
		Jullundur—Roorki Khas (via Bains)	—	1 67	134
		Nawashahr—Pharala (via Banga—Gobindpur etc.)	—	2 36	144
		Garhshankar—Nurpur—Abiana—Rupnagar	—	1 64	128
		Apra—Nawashahr (via Banga)	—	2 29	116
		Nawashahr—Sahiba—Makhopur	—	1 17.5	35
		Nawashahr—Bakapur—Saroa	—	1 16	32
		Nawashahr—Banga—Karnana	—	1 16	32
		Garhshankar—Banga—Nawashahr	—	1 21	42
		Rahon—Jadla—Rupnagar	—	1 48	96
		Jullundur—Garhshankar—Nainwa	—	1 80	160
		Nawashahr—Phagwara	—	2 37	148
		Jullundur—Nakodar	—	5 26	1260
		Jullundur—Pajjan	—	1 42	86
		Jullundur—Nakodar—Pattan	—	1 5	104
		Jullundur—Nakodar—Shahkot	—	1 45	90
		Jullundur—Nakodar—Punian	—	1 52	104
		Jullundur—Nakodar (non-stop)	—	1 26	52

4 The Azad Nakodar Bus Service
(Pvt.) Ltd., Jullundur City



Jullundur—Nakodar—Sidhwan	—	1	48	96
Jullundur—Nakodar (via Chak)	—	1	37	74
Jullundur—Nurmahal—Talwan	—	1	39	78
Jullundur—Kala—Sultanpur	—	2	51	204
Nakodar—Kapurthala	—	3	35	210
Nakodar—Shahkot	—	4	19	152
Nakodar—Gidarpindi	—	1	40	80
Nakodar—Amritsar	—	1	112	224
Shahkot—Nakodar—Ludhiana	—	2	67	268
Mahatpur—Nakodar—Ludhiana	—	1	57	114
Kapurthala—Nakodar—Ludhiana	—	1	83	166
Talwan—Ludhiana	—	1	37	74
Jullundur—Pathankot	—	4½	114	1,026
Jullundur—Mukerian	—	1	72	144
Mukerian—Pathankot	—	1	42	84
Tanda—Pathankot	—	2	74	296
Pathankot—Ludhiana	—	½	175	175
Pathankot—Muksar	—	½	284	284
Jullundur—Dasuya	—	1	56	112
Jullundur—Bara (via Tanda)	—	½	50	50
Jullundur—Sikri	—	1	48	96

Serial No.	Name of Transport Company	Name of Route	No. of Daily Trips	Route Length (km)	Total Daily Service (km)
6	The Deluxe Co-operative Transport Society Ltd., Jullundur City	Jullundur—Bullowal	1	45	90
		Jullundur—Tanda	2	40	160
		Jullundur—Jajjon	2	46	184
		Jullundur—Mahilpur	4	37	296
		Jullundur—Rahon—Kharkuwal—Navashahr—Banga	1	74	148
		Jullundur—Garshankar	1	37	74
7	The Jullundur Transport Co-operative Society Ltd., Jullundur City	Jullundur—Moranwali—Saila	1	38	76
		Jullundur—Pathankot	7½	114	1,767
		Kapurthala—Pathankot	1	115	230
		Pathankot—Lydhian	1	175	350
		Jullundur—Garhdiwala	2	72	280
		Pathankot—Muktsar	3	284	284
8	The Bhogpur Sirwal Ex-Servicemen Co-operative Transport Society Ltd., Jullundur City	Jullundur—Punian (via Shahkot)	1	60	120
		Jullundur—Silkri (via Bullowal)	1	52	104
		Jullundur—Kandhala Jattan (via Bhogpur)	2	45	180

APPENDIX IV

(Vide page 232)

Railway Passengers Traffic in the Jullundur District, 1973-74

Station	Monthly average traffic		Monthly average earnings	
	Outward (Nos.)	Inward (Nos.)	Passengers (Rs)	Parcels (Rs.)
I. Amritsar—Saharanpur—Lucknow—Mughal Sarai Main Line				
1. Kartarpur	20,467	18,327	31,525	1,397
2. Soara Nussi	3,725	2,362	12,924	2,424
3. Jullundur City	2,97,735	1,78,249	8,40,637	81,418
4. Jullundur Cantonment	66,595	39,430	3,95,363	26,690
5. Goraya	29,525	20,699	16,235	3,395
6. Phillaur	79,208	68,584	43,563	5,543
II. Jullundur City—Jailon Doaba Branch Line				
1. Mandba	2,305	750	1,740	9
2. Kultham Abdula Shah	2,916	479	1,782	35
3. Bahram	8,467	3,872	3,620	370
4. Maloputa	5,471	5,107	2,310	3
5. Banga	12,831	11,960	8,890	1,641
6. Khatkar Kalan Jhandaji	3,121	2,694	2,058	31
7. Kariha	3,491	2,196	1,839	—
8. Nawashahr Doaba	10,858	10,406	10,848	1,320
9. Rahon	1,644	1,204	1,243	374
III. Jullundur City—Hoshiarpur Branch Line				
1. Bolinna Doaba	9,476	5,581	3,784	12
2. Khurdpur	20,525	17,845	15,182	2,494
3. Sham Chaurasi	11,782	7,053	6,956	60
IV. Jullundur—Mukerian—Pathankot—Jammu Tawi Branch Line				
1. Dhogri	2,034	1,807	905	27
2. Alawalpur	3,252	2,470	1,725	65
3. Beaspind (Halt)	..	..	600	..
4. Kala Bakra	3,153	1,097	1,471	10
5. Machrowal	1,504	1,301	1,107	6

	Monthly average traffic		Monthly average earnings	
	Outward (Nos.)	Inward (Nos.)	Passengers (Rs)	Parcels (Rs)
6. Bhogpur Sirwal	6,729	5,216	8,486	1,022
7. Sanaura	1,261	899	877	18
8. Cholang	1,586	372	1,076	15
V. Jullundur City—Nakodar Branch Line				
1. Lyallpur Khalsa College Jullundur (Halt)	2,954	3,127	1,963	—
2. Jamsber Khas	12,109	6,911	3,741	436
3. Thabalke	16,373	2,066	6,518	53
4. Shankar	18,116	15,711	7,562	39
5. Nakodar	22,560	20,010	18,330	4,230
VI. Jullundur City—Firozpur Cantonment Branch Line				
1. Lohian Khas	13,594	11,301	12,062	381
2. Gidarpindi	5,741	4,686	4,001	96
VII. Lohian Khas—Nakodar—Ludhiana Branch Line				
1. Kang Khurd	1,895	1,800	1,601	57
2. Sindhar	3,683	3,487	2,743	21
3. Mulewal Khera	2,986	2,867	1,816	16
4. Malsian Shahkot	2,587	3,480	2,567	3,026
5. Gahndran	1,474	1,420	1,280	35
6. Sidhwan	3,376	1,501	1,696	139
7. Nurmahal	5,145	3,329	5,234	533
8. Gumtali (Halt)	..	..	840	..
9. Bilga	10,860	9,743	6,028	287
10. Partabpura	5,273	6,050	1,980	17

(Source : Station Masters.)

APPENDIX V

Railway Goods Traffic in the Jullundur District, 1973-74 *(Vide page 232)*

Station	Monthly average traffic		Monthly average earnings	
	Outward (Qts.)	Inward (Qts.)	Outward (Rs)	Inward (Rs)
(I) Amritsar—Saharanpur—Lucknow—Mughal Sarai Main Line				
1. Kartarpur	40,816	4,791	1,88,018	35,240
2. Soara Nussi	7,214	65,843	22,170	20,324
3. Jullundur City	1,42,988	2,49,740	97,066	13,58,321
4. Jullundur Cantonment	31,435	1,51,295	27,523	5,56,791
5. Goraya	2,981	17,653	21,190	33,328
6. Phillaur	4,351	640	27,580	19,377
II. Jullundur City—Jaljon Doaba Branch Line				
1. Mandhali	—	—	—	—
2. Kultham Abdulshah	—	4	—	—
3. Bahram	490	321	216	1,743
4. Maloputa	—	—	—	—
5. Banga	42,727	8,085	1,802	26,581
6. Khatkar Kalan Jhandaji	—	—	—	—
7. Kariha	—	—	—	—
8. Nawashahr Doaba	46,533	1,649	438	49,713
9. Rahon	—	1,358	—	5,533
III. Jullundur City—Hoshiarpur Branch Line				
1. Bolinna Doaba	—	—	—	—
2. Khurdpur	165	440	350	15,310
3. Sham Chaurasi	—	427	—	1,789
IV. Jullundur—Mukerian—Pathankot—Jammu Tawi Branch Line				
1. Dhogri	—	—	—	—
2. Alawalpur	—	424	—	3,600
3. Beaspind (Halt)	—	—	—	—
4. Kala Bakra	—	.05	04	1
5. Machrowal	—	—	—	—

	Monthly average traffic		Monthly average earnings	
	Outward (Qts.)	Inward (Qts.)	Outward (Rs)	Inward (Rs)
6. Bhogpur Sirwal	48	253	1	1,057
7. Sanaura	—	—	—	—
8. Cholang	—	—	—	—
V. Jullundur City Nakodar Branch Line				
1. Lyallpur Khalsa College Jullundur (Halt)	—	—	—	—
2. Jamsher Khas	—	—	—	—
3. Thabalke	—	—	—	—
4. Shankar	—	1,250	—	997
5. Nakodar	54,060	8,280	7,650	22,260
VI. Jullundur City—Firozpur Cantonment Branch Line				
1. Lohian Khas	200	1,423	268	5,776
2. Gidar pindi	8,995	17	—	3
VII. Lohian Khas-Nakodar Lughiana Branch Line				
1. Kang Khurd	—	—	—	—
2. Sindhar	—	—	—	—
3. Mulewal Khera	—	—	—	—
4. Malsian Shahkot	2,845	2,157	18,810	10,549
5. Gahndran	—	—	—	—
6. Sidhwan	—	—	—	—
7. Nurmahal	33,485	2,068	1,41,681	4,347
8. Guntali (Halt)	—	—	—	—
9. Bilga	23	454	115	4,412
10. Partabpura	—	—	—	—

(Source : Station Masters)

APPENDIX VI

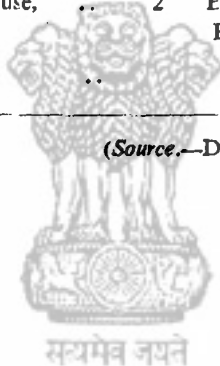
(Vide page 234)

**Dak Bungalows, Inspection Bungalows and Rest Houses in the Jullundur District, as on
March 31, 1974**

Serial No.	Place	No. of Suites	Name of Reserving Authority
Tahsil Jullundur			
1	Canal Rest House, Adampur ..	2	Executive Engineer, Bist Doab Division, Jullundur
2	Canal Rest House, Jalowal ..	2	Do
3	Zila Parishad Rest House No. 1, Jullundur	3	Secretary, Zila Parishad, Jullundur
4	Zila Parishad Rest House No. 2, Jullundur	10	Do
5	Canal Rest House, Jullundur ..	3	Executive Engineer, Bist Doab Division, Jullundur
6	Circuit House, Jullundur ..	4	Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab, Chandigarh
7	P.W.D. (B & R) Rest House, Jullundur Cantonment	4	Executive Engineer, P.W.D. (B & R) Provincial Division, Jullundur Cantonment
8	Civil Rest House, Kartarpur ..	4	Deputy Commissioner, Jullundur
Tahsil Nawashahr			
9	Zila Parishad Rest House, Banga ..	2	Secretary, Zila Parishad, Jullundur
10	Canal Rest House, Banga ..	2	Executive Engineer, Bist Doab Division, Jullundur
11	Zila Parishad Rest House, Nawashahr	3	Secretary, Zila Parishad, Jullundur
12	Canal Rest House, Nawashahr ..	2	Executive Engineer, Bist Doab Division, Jullundur
Tahsil Phillaur			
13	Canal Rest House, Apra ..	2	Executive Engineer, Bist Doab Division, Jullundur
14	Canal Rest House, Bilga ..	2	Do
15	Canal Rest House, Goraya ..	2	Do

Serial No.	Place	No. of Suites	Name of Reserving Authority
16	Zila Parishad Rest House, Lasara	2	Secretary, Zila Parishad, Jullundur
17	P.W.D. (B. & R.) Rest House, Nurmahal	2	Executive Engineer, P.W.D. (B & R) Provincial Division, Jullundur
18	P.W.D. (B & R) Rest House, Phillaur	2	Do
19	Zila Parishad Rest House, Phillaur	2	Secretary, Zila Parishad, Jullundur
Tahsil Nakodar			
20	Zila Parishad Rest House, Lobian Khas	1	Do
21	Canal Rest House, Mabatpur ..	2	Executive Engineer, Bist Doab Division, Jullundur
22	P.W.D. (B & R) Rest House, Nakodar ..	2	Executive Engineer, F.W.D. (F & R) Provincial Division, Jullundur
23	Canal Rest House, Sarih ..		Do

(Source.—District Statistical Officer, Jullundur)



APPENDIX VII

(Vide page 234)

Post Offices in the Jullundur District , as on March 31, 1975

Head Post Office

Branch Post Offices

Jullundur City

Sub-Post Offices

1 Adampur Doaba, Lower Selection Grade

1. Adda Kuthar
2. Bohani
3. Dingarian
4. Haripur
5. Isarwal
6. Jalbhai
7. Khurdpur
8. Kotla
9. Mohaddipur
10. Najka
11. Pandori Nijran
12. Salala
13. Sarobad
14. Ucha

2 Adampur Aerodrome Lower Selection Grade, Public Call Office

1. Chukhara
2. Dumunda
3. Ghurial
4. Kandola
5. Manko

3 Adarsh Nagar, Public Call Office,
Non-Delivery

4 Alawalpur, Public Call Office

1. Khhangarh
2. Naugaja

5 Basti Guzan, Jullundur, Lower Selection
Grade, Public Call Office

1. Athoula
2. Chamlara
3. Dbaliwal
4. Gakkal

6 Basti Nau, Jullundur, Public Call Office,
Non-Delivery

7 Basti Sholkh Darvesh, Jullundur,
Public Call Office Non-Delivery

8 Bazar Kalan, Jullundur Non-Delivery

- 9 Bazar Nauhrian, Jullundur, Lower
Selection Grade, Public Call Office
Non-Delivery
- 10 Bazar Shahidan, Jullundur Public Call
Office, Non-Delivery
11. Beaspind
 1. Doleke Sunderpur
 2. Duhra
 3. Kishanpur
12. Bhagat Bazar, Jullundur, Public Call
Office, Non-Delivery
13. Bhargava Camp, Jullundur, Public Call Office,
Non-Delivery
14. Bhogpur, Public Call Office
 1. Behram Sarishta
 2. Bhatnura Lohana
 3. Cholang
 4. Jandir
 5. Jaitewali
 6. Kingra
 7. Laroya
 8. Laroi
 9. Lohar
 10. Madhopur
 11. Manakrai
 12. Pachranga
 13. Rajpur
 14. Sanaura
15. Bikrampur, Jullundur, Public Call Office,
Non-Delivery
16. Charanjitpura, Jullundur, Public Call
Office, Non-Delivery
17. Chowk Jain Mandir, Jullundur,
Public Call Office, Non-Delivery
18. Civil Lines, Jullundur, Public
Call Office, Non-Delivery
19. Civil Secretariat, Jullundur, Public
Call Office, Non-Delivery
20. Daroli Kalan
 1. Daroli Khurd
 2. Kalra
 3. Padhiana

21. D.A.V. College, Jullundur, Public Call Office, Non-Delivery
22. Fenton Ganj, Jullundur, Public Call Office, Non-Delivery
23. Grain Market, Jullundur, Public Call Office
24. General Bus Stand, Jullundur, Non-Delivery
25. Hoshiarpur Road, Jullundur, Non-Delivery
26. Jandusingha

1. Budhlana
2. Dhogri
3. Hazara
4. Kapurpind
5. Madar
6. Sheikhpind

27. Jullundur City Kuchery, Public Call Office, Non-Delivery
28. Kala Bakra

1. Jalowal
2. Rohri
3. Sudana

29. Kot Kishan Chand, Public Call Office, Non-Delivery
30. Lajpat Nagar, Jullundur, Public Call Office, Non-Delivery
31. Lambra, Public Call Office

1. Chitti
2. Kallanpur
3. Khambra
4. Lallan Kalan
5. Lohar Partappura
6. Malko Tara
7. Phulpur Dhanal
8. Samipur
9. Tajpur
10. Basasarpur

32. Lyallpur Khalsa College, Jullundur, Public Call Office, Non-Delivery
33. Model House Colony, Jullundur, Public Call Office, Non-Delivery

**34. Model Town, Jullundur, Lower
Selection Grade, Public Call Office**

1. Khurla
2. Wadala

**35. Mohalla Ramdaspur, Jullundur,
Public Call Office, Non-Delivery**

**36. New Railway Colony, Jullundur,
Public Call Office, Non-Delivery**

37. Patara Public Call Office

1. Bhojwal
2. Bolina Doaba
3. Kotli Than Singh
4. Pars Rampur
5. Talhan

38. Preet Nagar, Non-Delivery

**39. Railway Road, Jullundur, Public
Call Office, Non-Delivery**

**40. Rasta Mohalla, Jullundur,
Non-Delivery**

**41. Sessions Court, Jullundur, Public Call
Office, Non-Delivery**

**42. Shakti Nagar, Jullundur, Public Call
Office, Non-Delivery**

43. Soara Nussi

1. Basti Baba Khel, Jullundur, Extra Departmental Sub-Office
2. Basti Danishmandan, Jullundur, Extra Departmental
Sub-Office

Head Post Office

Jullundur Cantonment

Sub-Post Offices

1. Apra, Public Call Office

1. Mandi
2. Masani

2. Aur, Public Call Office

**3. Banga, Lower Selection Grade, Public
Call Office**

1. Biala
2. Chak Kalan
3. Dhah

4. Hlun
 5. Jandiala
 6. Jhander Kalan
 7. Kaleran
 8. Malopota
-
4. Banga Town, Non-Delivery
 5. Barapind, Public Call Office
-
1. Chak Desraj
 2. Dholeta
 3. Kang Jagir
 4. Mansurpur
 5. Phalpota
 6. Samrari
-
6. Bahram
-
1. Bharo Mazara
 2. Chak Bilgan
 3. Chak Ramun
 4. Langeri
 5. Kat
-
7. Dakoha
-
1. Nangal Shama
 2. Ladhewali
-
8. Daryapur, Public Call Office
-
1. Bakhaur
 2. Bharsinghpura
 3. Chhokran
 4. Ladhnan
 5. Moron
 6. Retainda
 7. Shekhupur
 8. Thala
-
9. Dosanjh Kalan, Public Call Office
-
1. Dhandowal
 2. Kot Grewal
 3. Lehal
 4. Lidar Kalan
 5. Sarhal Mandi
 6. Sarhal Kazian
-
10. Dosanjh
-
1. Gunachaur
 2. Herian
 3. Muzara Nauabad
 4. Raipur Dabba
-
11. Garha, Public Call Office
-
1. Mithepur
 2. Pholriwala

12. Garoha

1. Bazidpur
2. Bharta Kalan
3. Bharta Khurd
4. Garh Padhana
5. Kharkuwal
6. Khoja
7. Mehrampur

13. Goraya, Lower Selection Grade, Public Call Office

1. Bir Basian
2. Dhesian Sang
3. Chachrari
4. Gohawar
5. Mahal
6. Muthada Kalan
7. Muthada Khurd
8. Padi Jagir
9. Rurka Khurd
10. Sargondi

14. Jadla, Public Call Office

1. Muzafarpur
2. Usmanpur

15. Jamsher, Public Call Office

16. Jullundur, Sadar Bazar, Public Call Office, Non-Delivery

17. Kahima

1. Bhut
2. Bhin
3. Jallowal
4. Khatkar Kalan
5. Mangowal
6. Palli Uchhi
7. Palli Jhaki

18. Kukarpind

1. Kot Kalan
2. Sansarpur

19. Khan Khana

1. Khanpur
2. Lakhpur

20. Kultham

1. Jaso Muzara
2. Mandhali
3. Sarhal Rannu

21. Langroya

1. Barnala Kalan
2. Bhagura
3. Bhagrudi
4. Bhano Mazara
5. Daulatpur
6. Kulam
7. Karimpur
8. Sauna



22. Ladhana Jhika

1. Gobindpur
2. Pathlawar
3. Padi Matwali

23. Military Hospital, Jullundur Cantonment, Non-Delivery

24. Mahal Gahla

25. Musapur

1. Amargarh
2. Karnana
3. Kamam
4. Rasulpur

26. Mukandpur

1. Hakimpur
2. Jagatpur
3. Jhingran
4. Laroya

27. Naura

1. Bhaura
2. Bains
3. Kariha
4. Malpur
5. Surapur
6. Sajon

28. Nawashahr, Lower Selection Grade, Public Call Office

1. Alachaur
2. Mahalon
3. Saloh

29. Nawashahr Mandi, Non-Delivery

30. P.A.P. Lines, Jullundur Cantonment Public, Call Office

31. Pharala

1. Bharoli
2. Ghuman
3. Kangraur
4. Maksudpur
5. Manak
6. Mahliana
7. Sandhwan

32. Phillaur, Lower Selection Grade, Public Call Office

1. Manpur
2. Khaira
3. Nagar
4. Shahpur Bhattian
5. Tehang

33. Police Training College, Phillaur, Non-Delivery

34. Rahon, Public Call Office

1. Hyala
2. Kot Ranjha

35. Rama Mandi, Non-Delivery

36. Saloh

1. Buhara
2. Hansron
3. Karyam
4. Mahmudpur
5. Mirpur Lakha

37. Top Khana Bazar, Public Call Office, Non-Delivery

38. Urapur

1. Chak Dana

1. Lasara, Extra Departmental Sub-Office

2. Nawashahr Road, Banga, Extra Departmental Sub-Office

3. R.K. Arya College, Nawashahr, Extra Departmental Sub-Office

Head Post Office

Kapurthala

Sub-Post Offices

1. Bilga, Public Call Office

2. Bundala, Public Call Office

3. Bopa Rai

4. Dhesian Kahna

5. Jandiala, Public Call Office

6. Kartarpur

7. Lohian Khas



1. Mau
2. Pawadra

1. Sunar Kalan

1. Gohir
2. Heran
3. Kang Sahibu
4. Mundh
5. Rasulpur
6. Syaniwal
7. Talwandi Bharo

1. Rurki

1. Bhangala
2. Chak Wendal
3. Chanian
4. Dhaliwal
5. Bhajjuha Khurd

1. Kahlwan
2. Khusropur
3. Mustafapur
4. Patar Kalan
5. Rahimbur
6. Sarai Khas

1. Barajodh Singh
2. Dala
3. Gidarpindi
4. Kang Kalan
5. Kang Khurd
6. Manak
7. Nahal
8. Nawarpind
- Donawala

9. Phul Ghuduwal
10. Turna
11. Yusafpur Dariwal

8. Malistan, Public Call Office

1. Chak Chela
2. Dhada Daulatpur
3. Gil Sabuwal
4. Kangna
5. Khanpur Dhada
6. Malupur
7. Maluwal
8. Muridwal
9. Rupewal

9. Mghatpur, Public Call Office

1. Adraman
2. Akbarpur Kalan
3. Bath Kalan
4. Baloki
5. Bulanda
6. Dagaawal
7. Haripur
8. Mehem
9. Parjian
10. Sangowal
11. Shahpur
12. Singhpur
13. Tandaura
14. Udhawal

10. Motor Terminus, Nakodar, Non-Delivery

11. Nakodar, Lower Selection Grade, Public Call Office

1. Bara Sidhpur
2. Bhuller
3. Bili Chaharmi
4. Gahndran
5. G.N.N. College, Nakodar
6. Ladhran
7. Malri
8. Nawanpind Jattan
9. Nurpur
10. Pandori Khas

12. Nakodar Mandi, Public Call Office

13. Nurmahal, Public Call Office

1. Bhandal Himmat
2. Bulhuwal
3. Chuheke
4. Gumtala
5. Gantali
6. Kandola Kalan
7. Kot Badal Khan
8. Ramewal
9. Shadipur
10. Umarpur
11. Uppal Bhopa
12. Uppal Jagir

14. Partabpura

1. Kang Arayan
2. Mahampur
3. Mau Mainwal

15. Pasla, Public Call Office

1. Nagra
2. Pharwala

16. Qila Kartarpur, Non-Delivery

17. Rurka Kalan, Public Call Office

18. Samrai, Public Call Office

1. Kangniwal
2. Udopur

19. Sarhi

1. Birpind
2. Gura
3. Litran
4. Nawarpind
5. Sidhwan
6. Tahli

20. Sarhali

1. Dhanpind
2. Lakharpal

21. Shahkot, Lower Selection Grade, Public Call Office

1. Baga
2. Bahamman
3. Bajwa Kalan
4. Kotla Surajmal
5. Kotli Guzaran
6. Lasura
7. Mianwal
8. Mianwal Araiyan
9. Mulewal Khara
10. Nangal Ambia
11. Nawan Qila
12. Punian
13. Ranwat
14. Sadikpur
15. Sandanwal
16. Sindhar
17. Sohal Jagir
18. Talwandi Sangheru

22. Shankar

1. Chak Kalan
2. Chak Mughlani
3. Sharkpur

1. Talwan, Extra Departmental Sub-Office

Total Head Post Offices	2
Total Sub-Post Offices	103
Total Extra Departmental Sub-Offices	6
Total Branch Post Offices	304

APPENDIX VIII

(Vide page 235)

Combined Post and Telegraph Offices in the Jullundur District, as on March 31, 1974

1. Adampur Aerodrome
2. Adampur Doaba
3. Alawalpur
4. Apra
5. Aur
6. Banga
7. Banga Town
8. Barapind
9. Basti Guzan, Jullundur
10. Basti Sheikh, Jullundur
11. Basti Nau, Jullundur
12. Bazar Nauhrian, Jullundur
13. Bhagat Bazar, Jullundur
14. Bhogpur
15. Bikrampura, Jullundur
16. Bilga
17. Chowk Jain Mandir, Jullundur
18. Civil Secretariat, Jullundur
19. Dosanjh Kalan
20. Dayalpur
21. D.A.V. College, Jullundur
22. Fentonganj, Jullundur
23. Garha
24. Goraya
25. Industrial Town, Jullundur
26. Jadla
27. Jamsher
28. Jandiala
29. Jullundur City, Kuchery
30. Kahima
31. Kartarpur



32. Kot Kishan Chand, Jullundur
33. Kukarpind
34. Kultham
35. Lohian Khas
36. Mahal Gahla
37. Model Town, Jullundur
38. Mukandpur
39. Mohalla Ramdaspora, Jullundur
40. Nakodar
41. Naura
42. Nawashahr
43. Nawashahr Mandi
44. New Railway Colony, Jullundur
45. Nurmahal
46. P.A.P. Lines, Jullundur Cantonment
47. Pharwala
48. Phillaur
49. Police Training College, Phillaur
50. Rahon
51. Railway Road, Jullundur
52. Rurka Kalan
53. Sadar Bazar, Jullundur
54. Shahkot
55. Shankar
56. Top Khana Bazar, Jullundur Cantonment

CHAPTER VIII

Miscellaneous Occupations

The Jullundur District is primarily a rural district and the main profession of its inhabitants is agriculture. According to the 1971 Census, 69.94 per cent of the total population live in villages and 30.06 per cent in towns. The economy of the district continues to be predominantly agricultural. Out of the total working force of the district, 50.69 per cent are cultivators and agricultural labourers. Due to small land-holdings, it is difficult for the entire population to depend on agriculture. A few of the affluent who have a taste for city life have shifted to the city or towns. A large number of persons have left the district and gone abroad to U.K., Canada, etc.

The urban population is mostly non-agriculturist and depends upon industries, transport, construction, trade and commerce and other miscellaneous occupations. Persons in services and those earning through miscellaneous sources form a small percentage of the total population of the district. They include Government or semi-Government servants and persons employed in education, law, engineering, medical, personal and domestic services, etc.

According to the 1971 Census, the total population of the district was 14,54,501 (7,72,416 males and 6,82,085 females) as against 12,27,367 (6,55,493 males and 5,71,874 females) in 1961. The total number of workers in 1971 was 3,94,220 (2,77,252 rural and 1,16,968 urban) of which 1,28,828 were cultivators, 71,021 agricultural labourers, 69,139 were engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs, 11,093 in construction, 39,202 in trade and commerce, 16,313 in transport, storage and communications, 2,402 in livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities, 18 in mining and quarrying and 56,204 were engaged in other services, which included services like generation and supply of electricity and water besides sanitary, medical and public health, legal business, recreational and personal services. These also included general labourers engaged in other miscellaneous occupations.

There has been an appreciable increase in employment in the different occupations since independence. The general facilities available in the cities are the main reason for increase in employment in these occupations. The rapid industrial growth in the district, since the partition of the country in 1947, has provided good scope for the people to take up different occupations like manufacturing of machine tools, agricultural implements, sports goods cycle spare-parts, etc.

(a) Public Administration

Central, State and Local Government Services.—Employment in public administration especially in the Government departments is highly valued because of the job security and other amenities connected therewith. The Central, State and local Governments besides providing such relief as dearness allowance, house-rent, and have also made provision for granting loans to the employees for constructing residential buildings and purchase of vehicles, etc. which are recovered in easy instalments. Residential accommodation is also made available, wherever possible. There is also a provision for compulsory contribution to provident fund for Government employees in permanent service so that their dependents may be provided for in case of premature death and on superannuation. All Government employees and their dependents are given free medical treatment at Government hospitals and dispensaries. They are also allowed reimbursement of expenses incurred for medical treatment. Leave (casual and earned) is allowed to every Government employee in times of need. Female employees are entitled to maternity leave. The State Government have allowed additional financial relief to its employees so as to bring them at par with the Central Government employees in regard to grant of dearness allowance/interim relief etc. The Government employees are also entitled to the benefits of compassionate gratuity and pension on superannuation.

Police employees are provided with rent-free residential accommodation. The railway employees and their families are provided quarters on nominal rent and free and privilege passes for travel are also issued to them. In addition to this, they are provided uniforms. Class IV employees, under the State and Central Governments, are also given free liveries.

There has been considerable increase in the number of Government employees due to the expansion of different departments and creation of new ones. The number of Government employees in the district as on March 31, 1974 was 20,539.

Public Employees' Organizations.—Inauguration of the planning era in the country has resulted in great expansion of employment at all levels in public services including the Central Government, the State Governments and local bodies like municipalities, panchayats, etc. as a large manpower was needed for implementing various development schemes under the Five-Year Plans. The following public employees' organizations exist in the district. These have been formed by the employees with a view to redressing their grievances :

1. The Jullundur Central Co-operative Bank Employees' Union, Jullundur

2. Municipal Labour Union, Jullundur
3. Municipal Employees' Union, Jullundur
4. Co-operative Marketing Employees' Union, Kartarpur
5. Municipal Sweepers' Union, Jullundur
6. Fire Brigade Employees' Union, Jullundur
7. Press Mazdoor Sabha, Jullundur
8. Press Karamchari Sangh, Basti Sheikh, Jullundur
9. Jullundur Press Workers' Union, Jullundur
10. Life Insurance Employees' Union, Jullundur
11. Punjab Government Mechanical Workers' Union, (P.W.D., B&R), Jullundur
12. Punjab P.W.D. Workers' Union, Jullundur
13. Punjab Tanneries and Footwears Workers' Union, Jullundur
14. Punjab Canneries Workers' Union, Jullundur
15. Allahabad Bank Employees' Union, Jullundur
16. Punjab State Co-operative Bank Employees' Union, Jullundur
17. United Commercial Bank Employees' Union, Jullundur
18. Dena Bank Employees' Union, Jullundur
19. Union Bank Employees' Union, Jullundur
20. Punjab State Electricity Board Diploma Holders' Association, Jullundur
21. Government Sector Tailors' Union, Jullundur
22. Cantonment Board Sweepers' Union, Jullundur Cantonment
23. Punjab and Himachal Pradesh Military Hospital Karamchari Union, Jullundur Cantonment
24. M.E.S. Employees' Union, Adampur
25. Municipal Employees' Union, Adampur
26. Municipal Octroi Workers' Union, Kartarpur
27. Municipal Subordinate Services, Union, Nawashahr

28. Municipal Employees' Union, Banga
29. Municipal Moharar Employees' Union, Nakodar
30. Government Teachers' Union, Lohian (Tahsil Nakodar)

(b) Learned Professions

The Teachers, Doctors, Lawyers and Engineers form the most important of the learned professions. The information available on each of these professions in the district is given below :

Educational Services.—The importance of the teaching profession in the life of the district can hardly be exaggerated. Jullundur is considered to be the educational centre of the Punjab. This may primarily be attributed to the partition of the country in 1947 when most of the educational institutions of Lahore (Pakistan), along with their staff settled at Jullundur. According to the 1961 Census, the number of college teachers in the district was 384.

The number of teachers working in high/higher secondary, multi-purpose/post-basic, middle/senior basic, primary/pre-primary/junior basic schools in the district, as on June 15, 1974, was 9,088. The grades of teachers are now better and quite attractive. There is a dearth of trained science and mathematics teachers. Ladies are generally reluctant to work in the rural areas which results in an apparent shortage. No residential accommodation is usually provided for the teachers in the urban or rural areas. Most lady teachers reside in towns/cities and come back from their schools in the evening. This results in a hampering of the social activities in schools to some extent.

Medical and Health Services.—With the spread of education and scientific treatment of human ills coming near the reach of the people, the methods of faith-cure and quackery are taken resort to by fewer people now. The Homoeopathy is practised by a few practitioners in towns. The Ayurvedic and Unani systems are liked because of the simpler and familiar medicines prescribed. The State Government is giving better recognition to these systems and the number of Ayurvedic and Unani Institutions in the district as on January 1, 1975 was 3 and 5 respectively. The number of hospitals, dispensaries and primary health centres in the district, as on January 1, 1975, was 16, 12 and 49 respectively.

The medical profession includes persons employed in medical services rendered by organizations and individuals such as hospitals, nursing homes, maternity and child welfare clinics, as also by Unani, Ayurvedic, Allopathic and Homoeopathic practitioners and persons employed in maternity services.

According to the 1961 Census, the total number of persons associated with the profession of medical and health services in the district was 2,668 (2,127 males, 541 females). These included physicians, surgeons, dentists,

nurses, pharmacists and other medical and health technicians. Besides, there are also a large number of private medical practitioners who generally have their small clinics and dispense their own prescriptions.

On the veterinary side, the district is fairly well served by 30 veterinary hospitals and 20 permanent outlying dispensaries to control contagious diseases among the animals and to improve their breeds.

Legal Services.—The profession includes practising lawyers, pleaders and *munshis*. In the social life of the community, lawyers occupy a high status. A number of persons who have taken their degree in law are not practising but are employed in the various departments of Government. According to the 1961 Census, the number of legal practitioners and advisers in the district was 270 (257 males and 13 females).

There are four bar associations in the district, one at the district headquarters and one each at the tahsil headquarters at Nakodar, Nawashahr and Phillaur.

Engineering Services.—Engineers occupy an important position in the economic development of the district. They attend to various development works such as opening of canals, construction of buildings and roads and installation of electricity. The details of the persons employed in engineering services in various Government departments have been given in Chapter XIII, 'Other Departments'. According to the 1961 Census, the number of architects, engineers and the surveyors in the district was 580.

Artists, Writers and Related Workers.—According to the 1961 Census, the number of artists, writers and related workers in the district was 531.

(c) Personal and Domestic Services

Personal Services

These services include barbers, washermen, launderers, dry-cleaners, tailors carpenters, blacksmiths, weavers, cobblers, water-carriers, etc. Their brief description is given below :

Barbers.—They form an important occupational class. The traditional barbers used to visit the homes of their customers and receive payment in kind. With the passage of time, this practice gradually has died out in the urban areas but is still in vogue in most of the villages in the district. Apart from barbering, the barbers (*nais*) in rural areas also act as messengers for conveying messages on the occasions of marriage and death, etc. They are not, however, paid separately for this service except when the message is a happy one, such as a marriage announcement,

which also brings a gift of money or food from the recipient of the message. The *nai* has an important role at the time of marriage. In a boy's marriage he accompanies the marriage party (*barat*) and serves the members of the *barat* at the bride's village. At the girl's marriage, he supervises the arrangements for the guests and also acts as a messenger. The wife of barber, called *nain*, does some sort of periodical hair-cleaning and hair dressing of the women folk of the families to which the barber is attached.

In the urban areas, hairdressing saloons are becoming popular. Generally, the barbers charge Re 1 to Re 1.50 for a haircut and 50 paise for a shave. The charges are lower in rural areas.

The barbers in the towns have formed their unions to look after their interests. Tuesday is usually observed as holiday by them.

The total number of barbers including hairdressers, beauticians and related workers in the district, according to the 1961 Census, was 1,624 out of which 529 were in urban areas.

Washermen.—They also occupy an important place among the miscellaneous occupations of the district. The total number of launderers, dry-cleaners and pressers in the district, according to the 1961 Census, was 1,132. These also included laundrymen, washermen and dhobis.

The good laundries are mostly located in urban areas. This business is becoming popular since launderers are more prompt and efficient as compared to washermen.

The laundry business has adversely affected the washermen. Washing charges vary from 25 to 30 paise and pressing 10 to 15 paise depending on the size of the clothes. In the village almost all dhobis and in towns a few of them get the clothes washed by members of their families.

The dry-cleaning shops are confined almost to the urban areas. Their charges vary from Rs 4 to Rs 5 for the dry-cleaning of a woollen/terelene suit.

Tailors.—The total number of tailors, cutters, furriers and related workers in the district, according to the 1961 Census, was 7,185. Out of them, 1,947 were working in the urban areas.

The old practice of the *darz* calling on the customers, though on the decline, still exists in some rural areas to some extent. In the towns, on the other hand, people usually go to the tailor, unless he is called on occasions like marriage, etc. They generally congregate near the cloth

shops, some of them setting up their machines in the front verandah or somewhere on the premises of the cloth shop itself. Many practise their trade in rooms rented in the residential areas where it is easy for them to meet customers and satisfy their personal tastes and fancies in the matter of dress. Some tailors own their own machines and run their own business. Some are employed by the owners of shops or machines and are paid regular wages.

Another novel feature about tailoring is that in villages and towns tailoring is done in houses by young ladies. The members of the neighbouring houses approach them for stitching works.

Carpenters.—The carpenters make and repair wooden structures, doors, windows, chairs and other building fixtures. The village carpenters make ploughs, carts and other agricultural and domestic articles. According to the 1961 Census, the number of carpenters, joiners, cabinet makers, coopers and related workers in the district was 6,243.

Cobblers.—The cobblers or *mochis* recondition old, wornout or defective footwear to make them serviceable. The experienced cobblers make complete footwear like shoes, *chappals* and sandals. Some of them have small establishments. According to the 1961 Census, the number of shoemakers and shoe repairers in the district was 3,348.

Self-employed Persons.—The persons who work for themselves with direct control over the work are called self-employed persons—such as weavers, shoemakers, potters, etc.

Domestic Services

Persons included in this group belong to various categories. They include domestic servants like cooks, housekeepers, maids and other related workers. Most of the domestic servants are illiterates. According to the 1961 Census, their total number in the district was 2,561.

The domestic servants are mostly employed by businessmen and other well-to-do persons. The wage rates of domestic servants are less attractive when compared to those in other occupations. Some are part-time workers. The part-time servants work as utensil cleaners, washermen/washerwomen and gardeners (*malis*), etc. The wages of domestic servants in whole-time employment are Rs 40 to Rs 50 per mensem in addition to free meals and clothing.

In urban areas, female domestic servants (*mais*) are engaged for

whole-time and part-time employment. Generally, women belonging to poor families adopt this profession to supplement their income. In many cases, a maid servant works in more than one household, each one of them claiming only a few hours of her labour. They are engaged in washing of clothes, sweeping of houses, cleaning of utensils, cooking, etc. Such part-time female servants are paid Rs 10 to Rs 30 per mensem in addition to sundry facilities provided by their employers.

(d) Miscellaneous Services

Transport Services.—Road transport is playing an important role in developing State's economy and influencing cultural life. The position of these services has improved much with the expansion of roads since the independence of the country in 1947. There is one Punjab Roadways Depot in the district at Jullundur¹. Besides, there are eight private transport companies and eight registered goods transport companies in the district.

According to the 1971 Census, 16,313 persons were engaged in transport, storage and communication services in the district. Besides this, a good number of persons are engaged as rickshaw-pullers, rickshaw drivers, tonga drivers, scooter-rickshaw drivers, tampo drivers, etc. The Government give loans to the rickshaw-pullers to purchase their own rickshaws. Banks also advance loans to scooter-rickshaw drivers to purchase their own vehicles. According to the 1961 Census, the number of cycle-rickshaw drivers and rickshaw-pullers was 1,683. Animal driven carts and hand-driven carts also ply in large numbers.

There is a rapid decline in the use of tongas due to the emergence of the cycle-rickshaws and scooter-rickshaws.

¹Another Punjab Roadways Depot was opened at Nawashahr in 1976

CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

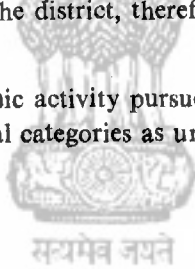
Economic development is regarded as a process whereby the real per capita income increases accompanied by reduction in inequalities of income and the satisfaction of the preferences of the masses as a whole.

The population plays an important role in the economic development of a region. It is because human beings are not only the instruments of production but also the final consumers. The labour force of the region makes a positive contribution, but it is equally true that rapidly growing population retards the pace of development. The economic development can only be promoted if output exceeds consumption and forms the basis of capital accumulation through more savings.

(a) Livelihood Pattern and General Level of Prices and Wages and Standard of Living

Livelihood pattern.—According to the 1971 Census, 27·10 per cent of the population of the district is engaged in various economic pursuits, of which cultivators and agricultural labourers alone accounted for 50·70 per cent. The economy of the district, therefore, continues to be predominantly agricultural.

On the basis of economic activity pursued, the workers are further classified into nine industrial categories as under :



Classification of workers into industrial categories in the Jullundur District according to the 1971 Census

Classification of workers according to their professions	Number of persons according to the 1971 Census						
	Rural			Urban			Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
1. Cultivators	1,24,644	389	3,783	12	1,28,427	401	1,28,828
2. Agricultural labourers	55,451	714	4,757	89	70,218	803	71,021
3. Livestock-keeping, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities	1,953	67	373	9	2,326	76	2,402
4. Mining and Quarrying	2	—	13	3	15	3	18
5. Manufacturing processing, servicing and repairs							
(a) Household industry	11,539	520	2,274	373	13,813	893	14,706
(b) Manufacturing other than household industry	21,753	262	32,121	297	53,874	559	54,433
6. Construction	6,205	11	4,756	121	10,961	132	11,093
7. Trade and commerce	11,479	46	27,445	232	38,924	278	39,202
8. Transport, storage and communications	6,610	15	9,594	94	16,204	109	16,313
9. Other services	23,894	1,698	25,916	4,696	49,810	6,394	56,204
Total workers	2,73,530	3,722	1,11,042	5,926	3,84,572	9,648	3,94,220
10. Non-workers	2,66,156	4,73,929	1,21,688	1,98,508	3,87,844	6,72,437	10,60,281
Total Population	5,39,686	4,77,651	2,32,730	2,04,434	7,72,416	6,82,085	14,54,501

(Census of 1971, Series 17-Punjab, Parts X-A & B, Jullundur District Census Handbook, pp. 110-113)

According to the above table, out of the total population of 14,54,501 persons in the Jullundur District, 3,94,220 were engaged in some kind of economic activity. The number of non-workers was 10,60,281. The ratio of workers to non-workers varied from 27·1 to 72·9.

Apart from other things, the standard of living of a community is judged from the way its members are housed. The primary need of a human family in civilized life is the provision of cheap and decent housing accommodation. In urban areas in the district, the dwellings are almost entirely pucca and are generally provided with modern amenities. In rural areas also the general trend is to have a pucca dwelling if means permit.

According to the 1971 Census, the total number of households was 2,52,425 (rural 1,74,345 and urban 78,080). The number of persons per household was 5·76. The break up of the households, classified by number of members and by number of rooms, is given in Appendix I on page 293.

Prices and wages.—The level of prices has a bearing both on the real income and standard of living of the people because it is not the money income but the purchases therefrom that matter.

Prices

Prices are an outward index of the movements taking place within the economic system. Therefore, problems connected with price movements are at once the most abstract and the most important in the discussion of economic conditions in any country. A brief history of price movement during the past century or so is as under :

The period 1861—66 is that of rising prices. Prices were falling during 1866—83, except for a sudden jump in the prices of food-stuffs between 1876—79 owing to a great famine. During 1883—93, the fall in prices in the country was arrested as a result of depreciation of the rupee. After 1885, when the production of silver outstripped the production of gold, the country entered an era of rising prices. During 1893—1913, the slow rise in prices of the last decennium gathered pace in 1893. During 1890-1912, general price level rose by 40 per cent in the country. Prices rose to unprecedented heights during the war years (1914-19). By 1919, prices of foodgrains rose by 93 per cent and those of piece-goods (imported) by 190 per cent and just over 60 per cent in case of Indian made goods. The failure of rains in 1918-19 and 1919-20 accentuated the rise in prices which reached their highest level in 1920. The phenomenal rise in prices during war was a period of hardships for agricultural masses, working labour force and fixed income groups. During 1919-29, prices after

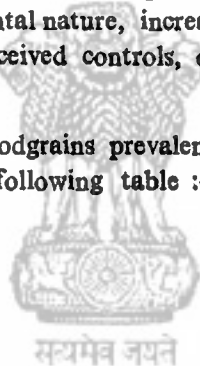
having reached their maximum limit in 1920 began to decline from 1921. This downward trend of prices was accelerated during great depression, i.e. 1929—33. The percentage decline in prices from peak in 1929 to the lowest level during depression was 44.3 per cent in the country. One serious aspect of price fall was the disparity in price levels of raw materials and manufactured goods.

The period 1933—39 was that of partial recovery as there was limited improvement in the economic structure of the country. After 1934, prices started improving, except 1937-38 when there was a recession and set back. It was only in 1939 that the prices finally started recovering in India and in the world at the advent of World War II (1939—45). During the period 1945—51, when the War ended, people looked forward to a fall in prices. But, contrary to their expectations, the prices went on rising till they touched giddy heights in the first half of 1951, from which these declined early in 1952. During 1951—55, the remedial measures adopted by Government and some favourable international factors brought the prices down. But, again from June 1955, prices started rising and remained high except 1957-58, when they declined. The price situation continued to cause anxiety during 1958—61. The upward trend in prices continued during the sixties and thereafter.

Inflationary tendencies have been witnessed in the State as in the country as a whole. The harvest prices during 1972-73 were much higher than in 1971-72. The index number of harvest prices increased from 205.6 during 1971-72 to 230.2 during 1972-73, depicting a rise of 24.6 points. This increase is attributed to the rise in prices of cereals, pulses, oilseeds and *gur*. The unweighted index number of the wholesale prices of 50 agricultural and non-agricultural commodities for the State (base October to December 1949=100) showed a sharp rise from 245 in 1972 to 286 in 1973. The percentage increase in 1973 over 1972 comes to 16.7. The index was as high as 323 in December, in 1973. At the all-India level, the rate of increase in the prices of foodgrains has been greater than the rate of increase in the prices of manufactured articles. In the case of the Punjab, however, prices of agricultural commodities remained under some restraint because of its surplus agricultural economy. The index of wholesale prices of 21 primary agricultural commodities grown in the State (with 1959-60 to 1961-62=100) marked an increase of 14 per cent in 1973 over 1972 as compared to an increase of about 17 per cent in the case of unweighted index number of 50 agricultural and non-agricultural commodities.

The consumer price index number of working class measures the increase in the retail prices. The movements in the consumer price index at the State level have been comparatively subdued as compared with the increase in it at all-India level. The year 1969-70 witnessed a negligible increase over the price level prevailing in 1968-69. But thereafter, there has been a continuous rise. The increase registered during 1968-69 to 1972-73 in the Punjab was of the order of 17.5 per cent as compared to an increase of 19.0 per cent at all-India level. Further in Punjab the index rose by 14.2 per cent in 1973-74 over 1972-73 as compared to a big rise of 20 per cent at all-India level. The same trend is discernible in the movement of consumer price index number for middle class (State series). The slightly, better position of the Punjab in this respect can be attributed to its being a surplus State in foodgrains and other agricultural products. The causes of overall sharp rise in prices can be traced to expansion of public expenditure especially of non-developmental nature, increased money supply, fall in output, economically ill-conceived controls, operation of black money economy, etc.

The retail prices of foodgrains prevalent at Jullundur, from 1901 to 1932, are shown in the following table :—



Retail prices of foodgrains at Jullundur on the 1st January each year in seers and *chhatats* per rupee, 1901—32

Year	Wheat		Barley		Gram		Maize		Jowar		Bajra		
	Average	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.		
1901-05	"	17	7	22	0	22	5	27	3	22	0	19	0
1906-10	"	11	2	17	0	14	4	15	4	13	5	13	0
1911-15	"	12	6	17	10	15	5	18	0	15	6	12	3
1916-20	"	7	10	10	2	9	2	11	0	9	0	8	0
1921-25	"	8	4	11	4	9	5	11	1	11	0	8	0
1926-30	"	7	5	9	2	7	8	10	6	8	0	8	0
1931	"	19	0	26	0	12	12	26	0	20	0	20	0
1932	"	16	4	18	0	16	0	21	0	31	0	17	0

(Punjab District Gazetteers, Vol. IX, Part B, Jullundur District, Statistical Tables, 1935 (Lahore, 1935), pp. clv-cv)

The prices of foodgrains per quintal at Jullundur, during 1964-65 and 1973-74, are shown in the following table:—

Year	(per quintal)						
	Wheat (Rs)	Gram (Rs)	Maize (Rs)	Jowar (Rs)	Bajra (Rs)	Paddy (Rs)	Barley (Rs)
1964-65	55	71	51	48	53	38	43
1973-74	84	195	74	122	133	70	104

(Source : District Statistical Officer, Jullundur)

Wages

Generally, wages denote all remunerations capable of being expressed in the terms of money paid to a person for the work done by him. The prevailing economic conditions of a region and living standards of its people are depicted by the level of wages obtaining at a particular period. Variations in prices on account of fiscal policies and other factors such as the rise in demand, shortage of goods, insufficient production, etc. generally influence the wage level.

The wage level over a period of time undergoes somewhat similar fluctuations as the price level. In the early days, wages, especially in the agricultural sector, were determined by custom and tradition. The agricultural labourers and artisans were generally paid either in cash or in kind or in both. In the later part of the nineteenth century, the characteristic phenomenon of wages, as in the case of prices, was that of a general rise. The wage rates of labour prevalent in the Jullundur District, from 1910-11 to 1931-32, are given in Appendix II on page 294. The rates of pay fixed for the Class IV Government servants, working in the different offices in the Jullundur District, during 1973-74, are given in Appendix III on page 295.

Standard of Living.—The standard of living of the various strata of society gives an idea of the general economic condition of the people. The standard of living depends on the total income and expenditure of a family.

The Board of Economic Enquiry, Punjab, conducted a survey regarding the family budgets of thirty-two cultivators in the Punjab for the year 1971-72¹. It analysed the domestic budgets under various

¹Family Budgets of Thirty-two Cultivators in the Panjab for the year 1971-72 (Publication No. 210, issued by the Economic Adviser to Government, Punjab, Chandigarh, in 1974)

heads of expenditure other than farming. The family budgets deal with income from different sources, cost of various items of household expenditure, and extent to which the commodities were produced in the farm and purchased from outside.

Three families of villages Malri (Tahsil Nakodar) Kala Bakra (Tahsil Jullundur), and Kang (Tahsil Nawashahr) of the Jullundur District have been included in the survey. The finds of the survey pertaining to the income and expenditure are shown in the following table :—

Name of the family/village	Net income from all sources	Net expenditure	Surplus/ deficit
Malri	10,552.43	6,903.86	(+)3,648.57
Kala Bakra	23,362.10	8,822.12	(+)14,539.98
Kang	4,020.37	6,528.57	(-)2,508.20

The above figures show that the annual expenditure of one family, out of three families of the Jullundur District, exceeded its annual income. Taking all the three families together, the district has surplus budget. The survey also showed that an average domestic expenditure per family and per adult male unit, during the year 1971-72 in the Punjab, was 55 per cent on food, 13 per cent on clothing, 12 per cent on housing, 8 per cent on fuel, 3 per cent on travelling, 3 per cent on amusements and luxuries and 6 per cent on other items.

The goods consumed by these three families of the Jullundur District were as under :

Name of the family/village	Total expenditure	Supplied by the farm	Per- centage	Purchased from outside	Per- centage
Malri	6,903.86	3,464.86	50	3,439.00	50
Kala Bakra	8,822.12	3,757.30	43	5,064.82	57
Kang	6,528.57	3,090.91	47	3,437.66	53

In 1973-74, the per capita income of the Jullundur District at the then current prices was Rs 1,281 as compared to Rs 1,386 for the Punjab State as a whole. It is an indicator of the standard of living of the people residing in the district.

(b) Employment Situation

All-round expansion in various sectors, particularly in the agricultural sector, led to increased employment opportunities. In the agricultural sector, employment opportunities have expanded enormously through increased production, expansion in marketing and storing and transportation of agricultural produce. Additional employment opportunities, in the services sector, were created because of expansion of educational facilities, opening of primary schools and upgrading of schools during the last few years.

The economy of the district depends primarily upon agriculture. According to the 1971 Census, nearly 51 per cent of the total working population of the district continues to be engaged as cultivators and agricultural labourers despite the increasingly important role played by urbanization. On March 31, 1974, there were 56,761 labourers employed in the district as compared to 60,365 in the previous year. On March 31, 1972, the employment of women was 10.1 per cent of the total employment. The women employees were mostly employed in education, health and telephone departments.

The number of persons waiting for employment in the district at the close of the year 1973 was 18,699 which rose to 22,503 in 1974. There was a shortage of tractor drivers, road roller drivers, tracers, librarians, boiler attendants, cooks, vaccinators, surveyors, *tabla* masters, music masters, overseers (civil), designer machine, teachers in Hindi, science and mathematics and stenotypists (English). However, there was surplus of trained *dais*, sweepers, *mazdoors*, bus conductors, social study teachers, sewing mistresses, chowkidars, peons, clerks, vehicle mechanics, carpenters, fitters and turners.

Employment Exchange—In order to provide employment to the demobilized veterans of the World War II (1939-45), employment exchanges were opened in the country for the first time. Even after this problem was solved, the exchanges were continued to tackle the greater problem of general unemployment in the country. The system of registration and placements of all categories of employment seekers was introduced in March 1948, in order to make the employment exchanges more purposeful. The administrative control of the employment exchanges was handed over to the State Governments with effect from November 1, 1956. The Employment Exchange, Jullundur, as a part of the National Employment Organization, came into being in the year 1946.

The main functions of an employment exchange are to register applicants and to provide employment assistance ; to impart vocational guidance to the youth and adults to choose a better career; and to collect employment market information to assess the employment trends, impact of Government plans on the employment situations and to collect employment statistics for the Planning Commission of India .

The work done by the Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Jullundur is shown in Appendix IV at the end of this chapter on page 296.

The number of unemployed persons aged 15 and above by sex and educational levels, both in the urban and rural areas of the Jullundur District, as per 1961 census is given below :

Unemployment in the urban areas by sex and educational levels in the Jullundur District, 1961

	Total unemployed		
	Persons	Males	Females
Total	3,015	2,836	179
Illiterate	482	469	13
Literate (without educational level)	186	185	1
Primary or Junior Basic	932	904	28
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	1,217	1,132	80
Technical diploma not equal to a degree	12	6	6
Non-technical diploma not equal to a degree	14	4	10
University degree or post-graduate degree other than a technical degree	142	123	19
Technical degree or diploma equal to a degree or post-graduate degree	35	13	22
(i) Engineering	..	..	..
(ii) Medicine	..	..	1
(iii) Agriculture	..	..	..
(iv) Veterinary and Dairying	..	..	..
(v) Technology	..	..	..
(v) Teaching	23	3	20
(vi) Others	11	10	1

Unemployment in the rural areas by sex and educational levels in the Jullundur District, 1961

Total	4,335	4,319	16
Illiterate	945	944	1
Literate (without educational level)	342	342	—
Primary or Junior Basic	1,411	1,410	1
Matriculation and above	1,637	1,623	14

(Census of India, 1961, Punjab District Census Handbook, No. 10, Jullundur District, pp.214-15)



Tahsil-wise unemployment in the rural areas by sex and educational levels in the Jullundur District, 1961

District/Tahsil	Total unemployed			Illiterate			Literate (without educational level)			Primary or Junior Basic			Matriculation and above		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
Jullundur District	4,335	4,319	16	945	944	1	342	342	—	1,411	1,410	1	1,637	1,623	14
Nakodar Tahsil	416	416	—	58	58	—	22	22	—	150	150	—	186	186	—
Jullundur Tahsil	1,598	1,598	—	391	391	—	132	132	—	513	513	—	562	562	—
Nawashahr Tahsil	1,152	1,151	1	218	218	—	89	89	—	403	403	—	442	441	1
Phillaur Tahsil	1,169	1,154	15	278	277	1	99	99	—	345	344	1	447	434	13

(Census of India, 1961, Punjab District Census Handbook, No. 10, Jullundur District, pp. 214-15)

Employment Market Information Scheme.—The aim of this scheme is to watch the trends of employment in the State so as to make available to the Government and to the Planning Commission information on the periodical expansion and contraction of employment in various industries and occupations in each district and in the State as a whole. The information, thus collected, is also used for determining the location of the industrial training institutes and the trades to be taught therein.

Introduced into the State in 1957-58, the Employment Market Information Scheme is operated under the Director of Employment, Punjab, Chandigarh. Initially, it covered only the public sector, but from 1960-61, it was also extended to the private sector.

Under the Scheme, the employment exchange is responsible for collecting regularly information about the employment in the private sector as well as in the public sector which is done by what is known as "Establishment reporting system". All establishments in the public sector and selected establishments in the private sector engaged in non-agricultural activities are asked to give details regularly about the number of persons they are employing, the vacancies that have occurred therein and the type of persons they find to be in short supply. The information is collected from all establishments in the public sector and those employing 25 or more persons in the private sector under the provision of the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959, which makes it obligatory on them to submit it to the local employment exchange. Information from smaller establishments in the private sector is, however, collected on voluntary basis. The information which is processed at the district level is finally tabulated at the State and the National level respectively to know precisely the employment potential at these levels. An Employment Market Unit is functioning in the Employment Exchange, Jullundur. The following statement clearly shows the changes in the volume of employment both in the private and public sectors in the district, as on March 31, 1973 and March 31, 1974:—

Industrial Division	Number of establishments		Number of employees	
	March 31, 1973	March 31, 1974	March 31, 1973	March 31, 1974
Agriculture	12	11	690	565
Manufacturing	401	387	16,468	16,301
Construction	37	38	6,313	3,629
Electricity, water-supply and public health	23	23	3,101	3,282
Trade and commerce	60	61	3,894	3,941
Transport, storage and communication	21	22	5,571	5,383
Other services	311	319	24,328	23,660
Total	865	861	60,365	56,761

(Source : Sub-Regional Employment Officer, Jullundur)

Vocational Guidance Scheme.—The vocational guidance and employment counselling programmes are designed to give intensive vocational guidance to both youth and adults who seek such assistance.

The programme is jointly operated by the Directorate of Employment Exchanges of the Directorate General of Employment and Training, Union Ministry of Labour and Employment, and the Directorate of Employment in the State. The Ministry of Labour and Employment, through the Director of Employment Exchanges, is responsible for the general policies and procedure which are devised in collaboration with the State Government through the National Working Group of the Employment Service. The State Directorate of Employment administers the service through the Employment Exchanges, co-ordinating it with the guidance service of the Education Department of the State Government.

The office-in-charge of the Employment Exchange, Jullundur, is responsible for the efficient working and general supervision of this scheme in the district. The functions of a Vocational Guidance Unit are to provide vocational guidance and employment counselling to youth (boys and girls) and adults (men and women) in groups as well as individually ; assist in the placement of youth in institutions or inplant training centres or in entry jobs ; follow up and review the progress of guided youth and adults ; review the records of applicants on the live register and to give them such guidance as would lead to early and suitable placement ; assist other sections of the exchanges in improving the quality of registrations and submissions, assist in the collection and compilation of up-to-date information on occupations, training facilities, educational courses, employment trends and employment outlook for youth and adults, scholarships and sources of financial assistance ; maintenance of regular information for the use of applicants and visitors seeking information ; maintenance of up-to-date library on occupation literature ; and educate the public by undertaking publicity measures in vocational guidance principles with a view to encouraging community consciousness. The guidance procedure at an Employment Exchange, with a Vocational Guidance Unit, consists of group guidance comprising invitational talks, group discussions and invitational talk-cum-group discussions according to the needs of the groups ; individual guidance ; and giving information individually.

A Vocational Guidance Unit was started in the Employment Exchange, Jullundur, in December 1960.

The following table shows the work done by the vocational Guidance Unit, Jullundur, during 1970 to 1974 :—

Year	Number of individuals provided			
	Group guidance talks	Individuals given group guidance	Individual guidance cases	Individuals given occupational information
1970	193	1,242	112	124
1971	223	1,055	173	980
1972	208	1,050	74	652
1973	145	656	147	263
1974	58	251	87	237

(Source : Sub-Regional Employment Officer Jullundur)

(C) PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Planning.—The Government of India set up the Planning Department in August 1944. The department drafted a short term plan for restoration of economic normalcy and also a long term plan for economic reconstruction and development.

The Planning Commission was set up in March 1950. The First Five-Year Plan (1951-56) was prepared and launched in 1951-52. It was instrumental in bringing about a marked improvement in agricultural and industrial out put and paved the way for structural changes. It was followed by the Second (1956-61), the Third (1961-66) and the Fourth (1969-74) Five-Year Plans, though three Annual Plans interspersed between the Third and the Fourth for administrative convenience and the assessment of the country's resources.

Under these plans, the State and district plans have been formulated keeping in view the concept of Welfare State and implemented through the district administrative machinery.

Community Development.—The community development can be defined as the process by which the efforts of the people are united with those of the governmental authorities to improve the economic, social and cultural conditions of communities, to integrate these communities into the life of the nation and to enable them to contribute fully to national progress.

Activizing the individual and the community to strive for self-improvement, making use of the available Government assistance, but depending largely on self-help, is its central purpose, and people's participation is the keynote of its programme.

The programme of Community Development was initiated on October 2, 1952, the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. Its main objectives were: Area Development—with a minimum all-round progress; Self-help Programme—people's participation being the essential feature; and development of the whole community with special emphasis on the weaker and the under-privileged sections. Exactly after one year, the National Extension Programme was started. Both of these were regarded as the related phases of the same programme. When first sets of community projects were taken up, community development was described as the method and National Extension as the agency through which transformation of social and economic life of villages was to be initiated. The concept of National Extension had later on broadened into that of Panchayati Raj. The main object of bringing an area under National Extension or Community Projects was to provide the initial stimulus to establish a method of co-ordinated working between the various agencies and to build up people's organizations, in particular, the co-operatives and the panchayats.

The Community Development programme in the Jullundur District was started with the opening of three blocks viz. Nawashahr, Banga and Phillaur on October 2, 1952.

The principal extension functions entrusted to the Community Development Organization fell within the fields of agriculture, animal husbandry, co-operation and rural industries. It was towards these aspects that village level workers were expected to devote the bulk of their time and energy. Now the entire rural areas and population of the Jullundur District have been covered by the 12 Community Development Blocks. The achievement of these blocks in a broad outline of their activities is given below.

The cultivators are supplied with improved seeds, improved implements and fruit plants. New strains of crops with better yielding capacity and resistance to diseases and pests are developed at the research centres. Improved seeds are multiplied on the various seed-multiplication farms and distributed through the agency of co-operatives. Green-manure seeds and fertilizers are supplied to the cultivators on subsidy basis. The farmers are encouraged to dig up and maintain compost pits. The Community Development authorities also help the farmers in reclaiming land and laying

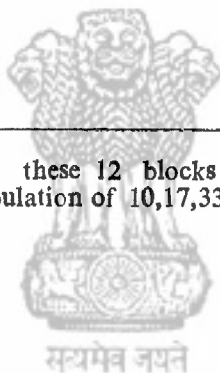
out model farms. Financial assistance is given for constructing percolation wells, and installing pumping-sets and tube-wells. Improved animals like the Nili buffalo bulls, Sahiwal and Haryana cow bulls, are supplied to the villagers. Artificial insemination centres have been set up. Improved varieties of fowls are also supplied to encourage poultry farming. Health and sanitation activities cover opening of new hospitals, primary health centres, rural dispensaries, child welfare and maternity centres, construction of drains, dry latrines and smokeless *chullas* and pavement of streets, installation of hand-pumps and construction of wells for drinking water. Educational activities cover starting of new schools, up grading of old schools, conversion of schools into basic type, and construction and repairing of school buildings. In adult literacy centres, men and women are encouraged to learn the three Rs. Libraries and reading-rooms are started and the young villagers, are encouraged to organize themselves into youth clubs. Mahila Samities are organized for women-folk. Children parks and *balwadis* (nurseries) are started for the benefit of children. *Panchayatghars* and community centres and community listening radio sets are provided for the benefit of the community at large. People are encouraged to construct *kachcha* roads, to repair old ones and to convert the *kachcha* roads into pucca ones, and also to construct culverts on these roads. They are encouraged to organize themselves into credit societies, industrial societies, farming societies, and service societies of various kinds, and to actively participate in the activities of these societies. Village and small-scale industries are encouraged by setting up demonstration-cum-training centres at which the villagers are trained in various arts and crafts. The Community Development authorities have also tried to set up model villages to serve as examples for other villages.

The Community Development Programme covers the entire district of Jullundur comprising 12 blocks as per particulars given below

Serial No	Block/Tahsil	Date of start
Jullundur Tahsil		
1.	Jullundur East	2-10-1963
2.	Jullundur West	1-4-1961
3.	Adampur	1-4-1961
4.	Bhogpur	1-4-1960

Sercal No.	Block/Tahsil	Date of start
Nawashahr Tahsil		
5. Nawashahr	..	2-10-1952
6. Banga	..	2-10-1952
7. Aur	..	1-4-1963
Phillaur Tahsil		
8. Phillaur	..	2-10-1952
9. Rurka Kalan	..	1-4-1957
10. Nurmahal	..	1-4-1957
Nakodar Tahsil		
11. Nakodai	..	1-4-1959
12. Shahkot	..	2-10-1961

On March 31, 1974, these 12 blocks covered 1,209 inhabited villages with a total population of 10,17,337.



APPENDIX I

Sample household classification by the number of members and by the number of rooms occupied in the Jullundur District, 1971
(Vide page 277)

Rural Urban Total	Total number of census house-holds		Total number of members		Total number of rooms		Households with one room				Households with two rooms			
	house-holds		members		of rooms		Number of house-holds		Number of members		Number of house-holds		Number of members	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11				
Rural	1,74,345	5,38,660	4,78,035	4,40,285	49,075	1,24,410	1,07,095	57,475	1,74,860	1,54,605				
Urban	78,080	2,35,280	2,00,760	1,71,935	32,480	81,765	62,760	23,590	71,710	64,165				
Total	2,52,425	7,73,940	6,78,795	6,12,220	81,555	2,06,175	1,69,855	81,065	2,46,570	2,18,770				
Households with three rooms			Households with four rooms		Households with five rooms and above				Households with unspecified number of rooms		Number of house-holds with details unspecified			
Number of house-holds			Number of members		Number of members		Number of house-holds		Number of members		Number of house-holds		Number of members	
Males	Females	house-holds	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rural	32,830	1,08,420	97,460	18,080	64,540	58,170	16,815	66,245	60,485	70	185	220	—	—
Urban	10,100	34,645	31,040	6,105	22,935	20,780	5,805	24,225	22,015	—	—	—	—	—
Total	42,930	1,43,065	1,28,500	24,185	87,475	78,950	22,620	90,470	82,500	70	185	220	—	—

(Census of India, 1971, Series 17—Punjab, Part IV, Housing Report & Tables, pp. 106 and 107)

(Census of India, 1971, Series 17—Punjab, Part IV, Housing Report & Tables, pp. 106 and 107)

Wage rates of labour per day prevalent in the Jullundur District, 1910-11 to 1931-32

Year	Wages of labour						Cart			Camel			Donkey per score			Boat																							
	Skilled			Unskilled																																			
	Highest	Lowest		Highest	Lowest		Highest	Lowest		Highest	Lowest		Highest	Lowest		Highest	Lowest																						
	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P												
1910-11	1	4	0	0	10	0	0	8	0	0	5	0	2	8	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	0	4	6	7	8	0	6	4	0	1	8	0	1	0	0			
1916-17	1	14	0	1	0	0	0	11	0	0	8	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	2	9	0	1	8	0	1	2	0	8	10	0	6	6	0	4	0	0	2	8	0
1921-22	1	11	0	1	4	0	0	13	0	0	9	0	4	7	0	4	7	0	3	2	0	1	12	0	1	5	0	9	4	0	7	1	0	3	12	0	2	8	0
1926-27	1	10	0	1	0	0	0	12	0	0	7	0	3	12	0	3	12	0	3	0	0	1	4	0	1	2	0	8	14	0	6	13	0	3	0	0	2	12	0
1931-32	0	12	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	8	0	1	0	0	3	14	0	10	0	0	8	12	0	5	0	0	3	0	0

(Punjab District Gazetteers, Vol. IX, Part B, Jullundur District Statistical Tables, 1935 (Lahore, 1935 p. c. iii))

(Vide page 281)

APPENDIX III

Wage rates of labour per day fixed in the Jullundur District, during 1976-77

Serial No.	Particulars	Wage rates	
		Per day (Rs)	Per month (Rs)
1.	Khalasi	6.50	174
2.	Cook	6.75 to 8.75	140 to 145
3.	Waterman	..	108
4.	Chowkidar	6.75	185
5.	Gardener	..	108
6.	Pair of bullocks with ploughman	16.00	..
7.	Pair of bullocks with cart and cartman	20.00	..
8.	Donkeyman with four donkeys	13.00	413
9.	Carpenter	9.00 to 13.00	256 to 350
10.	Blacksmith	9.50	272
11.	Dak-carrier	..	108
12.	White washer	7.00	199
13.	Bearer	..	108
14.	Driver of vehicles	8.50	237

(Source : Deputy Commissioner, Jullundur)

APPENDIX IV

(Vide page 284)

Work done by the Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Jullundur, in the Jullundur District, during 1965-1974

Year	Registration during the year	Vacancies notified	Applicants placed in employment during the year	Applicants on live register at the end of the year	Monthly No. of employers using the Exchange	Vacancies carried over at the end of the year
1965	24,108	4,162	2,380	7,038	63	801
1966	19,927	3,608	2,016	7,268	72	785
1967	21,292	4,342	2,708	5,226	85	759
1968	22,029	4,578	3,048	9,930	84	944
1969	23,489	4,458	3,011	10,747	87	1,153
1970	21,921	5,481	3,308	9,208	84	1,124
1971	24,277	7,939	3,493	16,188	93	1,662
1972	27,521	5,271	3,545	16,430	97	1,383
1973	37,335	5,591	3,619	18,699	103	1,800
1974	21,225	5,742	3,775	22,503	129	32,048

(Source : Sub-Regional Employment Officer, Jullundur)

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

(a) Historical Background and Divisions of the District

District administration by the agents of Central Government has been basic feature of the government system of this country from times immemorial. India was first largely united under Chandergupta Maurya and Ashoka. The Maurya empire was divided into a number of provinces and each province was divided into a number of districts. The Gupta empire was also divided into a number of provinces and a province, in its turn, was divided into a number of districts. Sher Shah Suri gave a new system by dividing his empire into districts, called *sarkars* and each *sarkar* into a number of *parganas*. But Sher Shah's system was modified by Akbar, who found it impossible to run the administration without a provincial establishment. Accordingly, his empire was divided in the first instance, into a number of provinces (*subas*). Each province again was divided into a number of districts (*sarkars*), which were further subdivided into *parganas*.

The Mughal system of administration remained in vogue in Punjab for a considerable long period. However, under Ahmad Shah Abdali's invasions in the latter half of the 18th Century, the administration in Punjab became dislocated. The Sikh *Misldars* took advantage of the situation and established their power in various parts of Punjab. The Dallewalia *Misl* held a major portion of the upper Jullundur Doab. The Sikh administration was governed by '*Gurmatta*', the Central body of Sikhs. The Sikhs from the different parts of the country assembled at Amritsar on the occasion of certain festivals such as Dussehra, Diwali and Baisakhi. They met at the Akal Takhat and took various decisions in the presence of the holy *Granth Sahib*. These meetings were called the meetings of the 'Sarbat Khalsa' or whole Sikh people and the resolutions passed therein were called '*Gurmatta*'—advice of the Guru. The noblest feature of the *misl* organisation was the panchayat system which existed in every one of its villages.

After consolidating his power, Maharaja Ranjit Singh established strong administration in Punjab. For the sake of convenience of administration and efficiency, the Maharaja had divided his kingdom into four provinces, namely, Lahore, Multan, Peshawar and Kashmir. The territories forming Jullundur Doab were included in the Lahore province. The governor of a province, called Nazim was the representative of the Maharaja. He maintained law and order, heard appeals from the

Kardar's court and led small expeditions when ordered by the Maharaja. The provinces were further divided into districts or *parganas*. The chief officer of a *pargana* called Kardar was a revenue collector, judge, magistrate, customs officer and representative of the central authority, all rolled into one. The district was divided into villages or *mauzas*. The village administration was carried on by the panchayats who also decided civil and criminal cases of the villages. Like Akbar, the Maharaja gave perfectly secular administration to his people. He abolished the '*Gurmatta*' and substituted it by a decision of his cabinet consisting of people of various communities.

The Punjab came under the British Administration when it was annexed to the British territory during the Governor Generalship of Lord Dalhousie. A Board of Administration consisting of three members, with Henry Lawrence as its President was formed for running administration in Punjab. The Punjab was divided into seven divisions or commissioner-ships, which further divided into districts. A five-tiered administration was set up. Next to the Board were the commissioners of the seven divisions. Below the Commissioners were Deputy Commissioners. The lowest grade of gazetted officer was Tahsildar, whose civil powers extended to deciding cases up to the value of Rs 300.

In the above background, the administrative set-up of the Jullundur District is detailed hereunder:

Administrative Divisions.—For the purposes of general and revenue administration, the district is divided into 4 tahsils, viz. Jullundur, Nawanshahr, Nakodar (including sub-tahsil Shahkot) and Phillaur. Tahsil Jullundur was converted into sub division in 1965, Nawashahr in 1954, and Nakodar and Phillaur in 1964.

The strength of Sub Divisional Officers, Tahsildars, and Naib-Tahsildars in the district, as on March 31, 1974, is given below:

Subdivision/Tahsil	No. of Posts		
	Sub Divisional Officer(Civil)	Tahsildar	Naib-Tahsildar
Jullundur ..	1	3	2
Nawanshahr ..	1	1	2
Nakodar ..	1	1	2
Phillaur ..	1	1	2
District Jullundur ..	4	6	8

(b) District Authorities

For administrative purposes, the Deputy Commissioner, Jullundur, is under the control of the Commissioner, Jullundur Division, Jullundur. Besides Jullundur, the latter has jurisdiction over the districts of Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur and Kapurthala. The office of the Commissioner, Jullundur Division, Jullundur, was established in 1847.

The Commissioner plays an important role in the task of general as well as revenue administration. Apart from exercising general supervision over the various administrative agencies, he exercises certain statutory powers under the land revenue and tenancy laws. In matters relating to land administration and law and order, the Commissioner is the connecting link between the Government and the district administration in his division, and, except in certain specified matters, the Deputy Commissioners correspond with the Government through him and not direct. He exercises supervisory and inspectorial powers over the administration at the district level and below.

The Commissioner exercises administrative powers under the various Acts, i.e. the Punjab Municipal Act, the Punjab Zila Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, etc. He also exercises the powers of the Head of Department under the Civil Services Rules and the Financial Rules. He is the appellate as well as the revisional authority under the Punjab Land Revenue Act, the Punjab Tenancy Act and several other Acts and Rules.

The Commissioner, Jullundur Division, also functions as a State Liaison Officer for the Punjab to keep liaison between the army and the civil administration. He has to deal with special problems relating to the India-Pakistan border. During emergency, he has to work round the clock with a view to mobilizing the entire civil administrative machinery, creating confidence among the public and boosting the defence effort in the division.

The Commissioner is also the Chairman of (i) the Regional Transport Authority, Jullundur, (ii) the Marginal Farmers' and Agricultural Labourers' Agency for Jullundur and Kapurthala districts with headquarters at Jullundur, and (iii) the Small Farmers' Development Agency for Amritsar and Ferozepur District with headquarters at Amritsar.

The Commissioner is assisted by 1 Superintendent, 3 Assistant Superintendents, 13 Assistants, 19 Clerks, besides other ministerial and allied staff.

Deputy Commissioner.—The general administration of the district is the responsibility of the Deputy Commissioner who is under the administrative control of the Commissioner, Jullundur Division, Jullundur. The

Deputy Commissioner has to play triple role—as Deputy Commissioner, Collector and District Magistrate:

(i) As Deputy Commissioner, he is the executive head of the district with numerous responsibilities in the sphere of civil administration, local bodies, panchayats, development, etc.

Under the Deputy Commissioner, an office superintendent supervises the work of the clerical staff. He guides the functioning of the different branches, each of which is headed by an Assistant who has to perform two kinds of functions, viz. supervisory and disposal of important cases. An Assistant has one or more clerks under him.

The various branches functioning in the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Jullundur, are : Establishment Branch, Nazarat Branch, Local Funds Branch, Records and Issue Branch, Miscellaneous Branch, Licencing Branch, Development Branch, District Revenue Accounts Branch, Complaints Branch, Revenue Records Branch, Vernacular Records Room Branch, Sadr Copying Branch, Civil Defence Branch, Sadr Registration Branch, and Small Savings Branch.

(ii) As Collector of the district, the Deputy Commissioner is the chief revenue officer, responsible for collection of revenue and other government dues recoverable as arrears of land revenue. He is the appointing authority for most of the important subordinate revenue staff in the district and supervises and controls the work of all of them. He is also the highest revenue judicial authority in the district. The hearing of appeals against the decisions of subordinate revenue officers in a variety of matters also falls within his jurisdiction. Every district has a Treasury to account for every financial transaction in the district on behalf of Government. The Deputy Commissioner is responsible for the due accounting of all moneys received and paid and the punctual submission of all returns due from the District Treasury.

All the branches dealing with revenue matters are under the direct supervision of the Assistant Superintendent (Revenue and Records) who supervises the Sadr Kanungo's Branch, District Revenue Accounts Branch, Vernacular Records Room Branch, Copying Agency, Registration Branch, and Rehabilitation Branch. Most of the work relating to land revenue administration is carried on in the Sadr Kanungo's Branch. The District Revenue Accounts Branch is under the charge of an office Assistant, known as the District Revenue Assistant (D. R. A.).

(iii) In his capacity as District Magistrate, the Deputy Commissioner is primarily responsible for the maintenance of law and order within his

jurisdiction. For this purpose, the district police force, under the immediate control of the Superintendent of Police, takes orders from him. He is the head of the criminal administration of the district. While the internal departmental control of the police force as such vests in the Superintendent of Police, the deployment and use of the police force in the district is subject to the over all control and direction of the District Magistrate.

Nothing of importance takes place in the district with which the Deputy Commissioner is not acquainted. Besides the above mentioned duties as Deputy Commissioner, Collector and District Magistrate, he plays an important role as Deputy Custodian. In this capacity his duties are: revision against the orders of Tahsildars and Officer-in-Charge, Rural, regarding allotment of land and houses in rural areas; revision against the orders of the District Rent Officer regarding allotment of houses and shops in urban areas; and disposal of cases received from the Assistant Custodian (Judicial), regarding evacuee property.

The Deputy Commissioner is the executive head of the civil administration. As such, all departments in the district, which otherwise have their own officers, look to him for guidance and co-ordination. He plays an important role in the administration of municipal committees, market committees, panchayats, panchayat samitis, community development blocks and the Zila parishad, which have come into shape with the decentralization of authority and expansion of the Panchayati Raj. He is also responsible for the execution of rural development schemes under the Community Development Programme.

The Deputy Commissioner also exercises various residuary powers. He is also responsible for the peaceful conduct of all elections held in the district. He actually helps and participates in the decennial census operations. He maintains general control over the administration of supply and distribution of controlled articles. He is responsible for the rehabilitation of displaced persons and famine relief.

Sub Divisional Officer (Civil)—The Sub Divisional Officer (Civil) is the executive head of the subdivision. He is a miniature District Magistrate in his smaller sphere and performs the same kind of work as the latter. But, as he has to work under the direct supervision and control of the District Magistrate, the burden of his responsibility is far less heavy.

The Sub Divisional Officer exercises direct control over the Tahsildar and his staff in his Sub Division and is the normal channel of correspondence between the Deputy Commissioner and the Tahsildar.

The powers and responsibilities of the Sub Divisional Officer relating to revenue, magisterial, executive and developmental matters run on parallel lines with those of the Deputy Commissioner but at a lower level. His revenue duties are supervision and inspection of all matters from assessment to collection and of the work of all officials concerned with them, and co-ordination of work in the departments of revenue, agriculture, veterinary and public health within the subdivision.

His magisterial duties are liaison and co-operation with the police in the subdivision, watch over the relations between various communities and classes, special precautions and action in emergencies, especially connected with festivals and recommendations to District Magistrate about grant of arms licences. He has ample powers under the Criminal Procedure Code, the Police Rules and other laws to exercise effective supervision over the law and order situation in his area.

In his executive capacity, the Sub Divisional Officer can call for any of the records and registers which deal with crime from police stations and ask officers, incharge of police stations, to come to him to explain matters. He can bind over unsocial elements. He commands closer contact with the public and more intimate association with local bodies and market committees.

He also plays an important role in the Community Development Programme. He gets all sorts of co-operation and help from other governmental officers in subdivision for smooth running of the administration and successful implementation of the developmental schemes. He can even correspond direct with the Government on routine matters but, on important policy matters, he is required to route the papers through the Deputy Commissioner.

Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars.—The Tahsildar is the officer incharge of a tahsil. He is primarily a revenue officer and is responsible for the collection of land revenue and other dues payable to the Government. Therefore, he has to be constantly on tour to keep in touch with subordinate revenue officials, to observe the seasonal conditions and condition of crops to take note of the difficulties of the cultivators and to distribute *taccavi* loans. He decides urgent questions like correction of entries in the accounts books, providing relief to the people faced with natural calamities, etc. on the spot. After he returns to his headquarters, he draws up reports and recommends remission or suspension of revenue, brings the records up-to-date, sits in court to settle disputes regarding tenancy, arrears of rent, ejectment of tenants, entries in account books, etc. besides doing other kinds of work.

The duties of Tahsildars and the Naib-Tahsildars do not substantially differ excepting that the Tahsildars have been invested with the powers of Assistant Collector, Class I under the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, with regard to the partition cases only, whereas the Naib-Tahsildars are the Assistant Collectors Class II for all purposes. In criminal powers also they differ ; the Tehsildars are normally Magistrates, Class II while the Naib-Tahsildars are Magistrates Class III.

The Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars in the district are assisted by a Sadr Kanungo, as incharge of the records at the district headquarters ; 4 Office Kanungos, one each at the tahsil headquarters ; 18 field Kanungos, 5 at Jullundur, 5 at Nakodar, 4 at Phillaur and 4 at Nawashahr ; 406 Patwaris ; and 4 Naib-Patwaris.

Kanungos and Patwaris.—Literally meaning expounder of laws, a Kanungo is, in practice, a supervisor of patwaris. He is an important and the only link between the tahsil officer and the patwari. Each Tahsildar is assisted by an Office Kanungo whose main duty is to consolidate the information on different matters. Similarly, at the Deputy Commissioner's Office, there is a Sadr Kanungo who, *inter alia*, is incharge of the Patwaris Kanungos' establishments and carries out inspections of patwar circles and Kanungos in addition to those by Tahsildars. Special Kanungo or Patwari Moharir makes the information contained in revenue records accessible to the litigating public and to the courts by preparing extracts from the revenue records. Special Kanungo assists the courts of law in the examination of revenue records by giving evidence and by putting the records before the court and by drawing attention to those parts of the records which the court ought to examine.

The patwari is the king-pin of the revenue administration in the district. He is the representative of Government at the village level. There are usually one or two villages in his charge. He is a mine of information about the village and its occupants and there is little that he does not know or cannot guess. He is in fact the eyes and ears of the Collector.

The duties of patwari include conducting of surveys, field inspections, recording of crops, revision of maps or reports relating to mutations, partitions, revenue or rent, *taccavi*, etc. Under the orders of the Collector, he prepares the records of rights. He is also required to assist in the relief of agricultural distress or census operations. He reports the crimes and prepares maps to illustrate police enquiries. His special duty is the preparation of *dhal bachh* (papers regarding distribution of revenue over holdings).

Lambardars.—As a representative of Government, Lambardar is the most important functionary in the village. He is a sort of multi-purpose official to help the Government in gathering all sorts of data and information. His main function is to keep watch over the law and order position in his area and report to the nearest police station in case of breach of law. The Lambardar is to collect the revenue dues of the Government from various sources and to remit them into the treasury. He is given *pachotra*, i.e. 5 per cent of the land revenue collections. He is the custodian of all the Government properties in the village.

(c) Development Organization

The community development programme was initiated on October 2, 1952, the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. Its main objectives were area development—with a minimum all-round progress ; self-help programme—people's participation being the essential feature and development of the whole community with special emphasis on the weaker and the underprivileged sections.

The concept of rural development in India has grown round the assumption that a community development block will constitute the primary unit for the planning and execution of the development programmes where a number of technical experts work with a Block Development Officer, advising on and executing in a co-ordinated way programmes, as approved by the people's representatives in the local government. At the district level similar co-ordination is provided. At the State level, the Development Commissioner co-ordinates the policies and programmes of the different departments of government and advises the State Cabinet in matters relating to policy and co-ordination.

The district is divided into 12 development blocks, viz. Jullundur East, Jullundur West, Adampur, Bhogpur, Nawashahr, Banga, Aur, Nakodar, Shahkot, Phillaur, Rurka Kalan, and Nurmahal. Each block is under the control of a Block Development and Panchayat Officer, who is under the administrative control of the Chairman of the respective Block Samiti, Sub Divisional Officer (Civil) of the respective subdivision and the District Development and Panchayat Officer at the district level, besides being under the overall control of the Deputy Commissioner.

The Block Development and Panchayat Officer is mainly responsible for the successful implementation of development schemes in his block. He also guides and supervises the work of the staff of the other departments in his block. He is assisted by a Social Education and Panchayat Officer, Mukhya Sevika, an Overseer (popularly known as Extension Officer), a number of Gram Sevaks and Gram Sevikas, besides ministerial, Class III

and Class IV staff. Besides, he has a number of Extension Officers belonging to the departments of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Co-operation and Industries, who assist and advise him in their respective spheres. This is to co-ordinate the activities of various nation building departments.

(d) General Arrangement for Disposal of Business

In addition to the Additional Deputy Commissioner, Extra Assistant Commissioner, SubDivisional Officers (Civil), Tahsildars and Block Development and Panchayat Officers, the Deputy Commissioner, Jullundur, is assisted by a General Assistant, a District Officer, Removal of Grievances, a District Development and Panchayat Officer, a Civil Defence Controller, a District Transport Officer, Executive Magistrates, an Official Receiver, Oath Commissioners and a District Attorney.

General Assistant.—The General Assistant is the personal executive officer of the Deputy Commissioner whom he assists in all his executive and administrative functions. As such, he is the principal administrative officer and attends to routine correspondence, attestation, complaints, etc. almost all the branches of Deputy Commissioner's Office are under his supervision. As he has to keep a vigilant eye on the district office, he does little touring. He is competent to correspond with the Government and other departments in routine matters. He is Magistrate, Class I, but, since the separation of the judiciary from the executive on October 2, 1964, he tries only security cases.

District Officer, Removal of Grievances.—A Senior Magistrate or an officer of an equivalent status, the District Officer, Removal of Grievances, redresses the grievances of the public in the district and expedites action on the complaints received by him relating to all the departments. He also acts as co-ordinating officer in the disposal of the complaints of the public.

District Development and Panchayat Officer.—Promoted from amongst the Block Development and Panchayat Officers, he co-ordinates the activities of all the development departments in the district. The development branch of the Deputy Commissioners' Office, which deals with planning of development programmes and agricultural production, functions under his supervision. He controls all the Block Development and Panchayat Officers in the district in respect of the implementation of Community Development Programme.

Civil Defence Controller.—The Deputy Commissioner is the *ex-officio* Civil Defence Controller of the district. He is assisted by a Civil Defence Officer. At the time of aggression/conflict or war, he has multifarious duties to perform. He is responsible for the defence of civilian population,

maintenance of fire-fighting equipment, proper functioning of sirens, digging of trenches, first-aid, extension of hospital facilities, electricity and water facilities, etc. At the same time he maintains liaison with the local, military and other authorities and holds periodical meetings of all the officers and organisations concerned with civil defence.

District Transport Officer.—With headquarters at Jullundur, the District Transport Officer is the registering authority (motors) and the licensing officer in the district. His duties and functions comprise traffic checking, survey of routes and other miscellaneous jobs.

Executive Magistrates.—There are 8 Executive Magistrates in the district. Since the separation of the judiciary from the executive on October 2, 1964, the Executive Magistrates help the District Magistrate in the maintenance of law and order. The Executive Magistrates also deal with security/revenue cases. They are also responsible for criminal work of the various police stations falling within their respective jurisdiction.

Registration.—The Inspector-General of Registration, Punjab, with headquarters at Jullundur, is the head of the Registration Department at the State level. At the district level, the Deputy Commissioner is the Registrar who supervises the registration work in the district. In the Jullundur District, the Registrar is assisted by 4 Tahsildars as Sub-Registrars, one each in the four tahsils of Jullundur, Nawashahr, Phillaur and Nakodar. The State Government is authorised to appoint any Cantonment Magistrate as Joint Sub-Registrar temporarily. Naib-Tahsildar in a tahsil is the *ex-officio* Joint Sub-Registrar and he undertakes the registration work only when the regular Sub-Registrar is on leave or away from the headquarters. The Sub-Registrar and the Joint Sub-Registrar do registration work in addition to their own duties, for which they get monthly honorarium.

The Sub-Registrar registers the documents pertaining to the properties situated within his jurisdiction. The Registrar is, however, empowered to register any document from any tahsil of his district. The Registrar hears appeals and applications preferred to him under sections 72 and 73 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908, against refusal to register documents by the Sub-Registrars under him.

A Head Registration Clerk assists the Registrar at the district headquarters and clerks/readers assist the Sub-Registrars/Joint Sub-Registrars in the tahsils in performing the registration work.

Official Receiver.—He is appointed by Government on the recommendations of the District and Sessions Judge. He is in charge of insolvency estates. In case a person applies for insolvency, his property is put under his charge. He disposes of it according to the orders of the Insolvency Court, keeping a fixed percentage of sale proceeds as his remuneration. He also acts as Court Auctioneer and gets 4 per cent commission on the auction proceeds.

Oath Commissioners.—There are 14 Oath Commissioners in the district. 7 at Jullundur, 3 at Nawashahr and 2 each at Phillaur and Nakodar. They charge Re 1 as attestation fee for an affidavit attested by them.

District Attorney.—The District Attorney is appointed by the Home Secretary to the Government, Punjab, and is declared as Public Prosecutor and Government Pleader. He is under the administrative control of the Director, Prosecution, Litigation and Joint Secretary to Government, Punjab. He is assisted by Assistant District Attorneys, besides ministerial staff. He represents the government cases in the court of the District and Sessions Judge.

(e) District Committees

The following District Committees have been constituted in order to accelerate the disposal of business. Their meetings are held at the district headquarters under the Chairmanship of the Minister/Commissioner/Deputy Commissioner/Senior Sub-Judge:—

1. District Agricultural Production Committee
2. District Loan Advisory Committee
3. City Development and Beautification Committee
4. District Public Grievances Committee
5. District Citizens' Committee
6. Bhargo Camp Development Committee
7. District Copying Agency Committee
8. House Allotment Committee

(f) Other State and Central Government Officers

The following State and Central Government Officers are posted in the district :—

State Government Officers

1. Commissioner, Jullundur Division, Jullundur
2. Deputy Commissioner, Jullundur
3. Additional Deputy Commissioner, Jullundur

4. General Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner, Jullundur
5. District Officer, Removal of Grievances, Jullundur
6. Executive Magistrates, Jullundur District (Eight)
7. Special Land Acquisition Officer, Jullundur
8. District Development and Panchayat Officer, Jullundur
9. District Transport Officer, Jullundur
10. Sub Divisional Officer (Civil), Jullundur
11. Sub Divisional Officer (Civil), Nakodar
12. Sub Divisional Officer (Civil), Nawashahr
13. Sub Divisional Officer (Civil), Phillaur
14. Tahsildar, Jullundur
15. Tahsildar, Nawashahr
16. Tahsildar, Phillaur
17. Tahsildar, Nakodar
18. Tahsildar Election, Jullundur
19. Tahsildar Sales, Jullundur
20. District and Sessions Judge, Jullundur
21. Additional District and Sessions Judge, Jullundur (Two)
22. Senior Sub-Judge, Jullundur
23. Chief Judicial Magistrate, Jullundur
24. Judicial Magistrate Class I, Jullundur (Six)
25. District Attorney, Jullundur
26. Deputy Inspector Genral of Police, Jullundur Cantonment
27. Senior Superintendent of Police, Jullundur
28. Superintendent of Police (City), Jullundur
29. Additional Superintendent of Police, Jullundur
30. Assistant Superintendent of Police, Jullundur
31. Deputy Superintendent of Police (Headquaters), Jullundur

32. Deputy Superintendent of Police (City), Jullundur
33. Superintendent of Police (Vigilance), Jullundur
34. Deputy Superintendent of Police (Vigilance), Jullundur
35. Deputy Inspector General of Punjab Armed Police, Jullundur
36. Commandant, 7th Bn., Punjab Armed Police, Jullundur
37. Superintendent of Police/Commandant, 17th Bn., Punjab Armed Police, Jullundur
38. Commandant, 75th Bn., Punjab Armed Police, Jullundur
39. Commandant, 80th Bn., Punjab Armed Police, Jullundur
40. Principal, Police Training College, Phillaur
41. District Commander, Punjab Home Guards, Jullundur
42. Regional Conservator of Forests, Jullundur
43. District Manager, Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd., Jullundur
44. District Manager, Marketing Federation Ltd., Jullundur
45. Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Jullundur
46. Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Consumers Stores, Jullundur
47. Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Jullundur
48. Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Nawashahr
49. Audit Officer, Co-operative Societies, Jullundur
50. Senior District Industries Officer, Jullundur
51. District Industries Officer, Jullundur
52. District Animal Husbandry Officer, Jullundur
53. Deputy Conservator of Forests, Jullundur Forest Division, Phillaur
54. Superintending Engineer, Jullundur Circle (Public Works), Punjab State Electricity Board, Jullundur.
55. Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department (Public Health), Jullundur
56. Superintending Engineer, National Highways, Jullundur Circle, Jullundur
57. Executive Engineer, Public Health Division (I), Jullundur

58. Executive Engineer, Public Health Division (II), Jullundur
59. Executive Engineer, Provincial Division, P.W.D., B & R, Jullundur
60. Executive Engineer, Mechanical Division, P.W.D., B & R, Jullundur
61. Executive Engineer, Construction Division, P.W.D., B & R, Jullundur
62. Executive Engineer, Jullundur Drainage Division, Jullundur
63. Executive Engineer, Bist Doab Division, Jullundur
64. Executive Engineer, National Highways, Jullundur
65. Executive Engineer, Panchayati Raj, Jullundur
66. Executive Engineer, Punjab State Electricity Board (East), Jullundur
67. Executive Engineer, Punjab State Electricity Board (West), Jullundur
68. Executive Engineer, Punjab State Electricity Board, Cantonment Division, Jullundur
69. Poultry Project Officer, Jullundur
70. Secretary, Zila Sainik Board, Jullundur
71. Secretary, Zila Parishad, Jullundur
72. Managing Director, Punjab Tanneries, Jullundur
73. Labour-cum-Conciliation Officer, Jullundur
74. District Statistical Officer, Jullundur
75. Additional Director, Consolidation of Holdings, Punjab, Jullundur
76. Land Acquisition Officer, Punjab, P.W.D., B & R, Jullundur
77. Director, Sugarcane Research Station, Jullundur
78. Regional Deputy Director, Local Government, Jullundur
79. District Language Officer, Jullundur
80. Chief Inspector of Boilers, Jullundur
81. Deputy Secretary (Rehabilitation), Jullundur
82. Chief Settlement Commissioner, Jullundur
83. Settlement Officer (Sales), Jullundur
84. Chairman, Jullundur Improvement Trust, Jullundur

85. District Welfare Officer, Jullundur
86. Districts Sports Officer, Jullundur
87. Superintendent, District Jail, Jullundur
88. Deputy Director, Food and Supplies, Jullundur
89. District Food and Supplies Controller, Jullundur
90. Industrial Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Jullundur
91. Secretary, Regional Transport Authority, Jullundur
92. General Manager, Punjab Roadways, Jullundur
93. Traffic Manager, Punjab Roadways, Jullundur
94. District Probation Officer, Jullundur
95. District Public Relations Officer, Jullundur
96. Regional Deputy Director, Health Services, Jullundur
97. Circle Education Officer, Jullundur
98. District Education Officer, Jullundur
99. District Treasury Officer, Jullundur
100. Chief Agricultural Officer, Jullundur
101. Civil Surgeon, Jullundur
102. Divisional Town Planner, Jullundur
103. Senior Regional Employment Officer, Jullundur
104. Deputy Excise and Taxation Commissioner, Jullundur
105. Deputy Excise and Taxation Commissioner (Appellate), Jullundur
106. Divisional Welfare Officer, Jullundur
107. Director, Land Records-cum-Inspector General Registration, Punjab, Jullundur
108. Assistant Controller of Weights and Measures, Jullundur

Central Government Officers

1. Registrar of Companies (Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Chandigarh), Jullundur
2. Information Officer, Press Information Bureau, Government of India, Jullundur

3. Assistant Controller of Estate Duty, Jullundur
4. Assistant Collector, Central Excise, Jullundur
5. Commissioner of Income Tax, Jullundur
6. Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax, Jullundur
7. Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax, Jullundur
8. Income Tax Officer, Jullundur (Five)
9. Senior Divisional Manager, Life Insurance Corporation of India, Jullundur
10. Station Director, All India Radio, Government of India, Jullundur
11. Senior Superintendent of Post Offices, Posts and Telegraphs Department, Jullundur
12. Divisional Engineer Telegraphs, Posts and Telegraphs Department, Jullundur
13. Divisional Engineer Phones, Posts and Telegraphs Department, Jullundur
14. Director, Indian Posts and Telegraphs, Audit and Accounts, Jullundur
15. Deputy Director, Radio and Press, Jullundur
16. District Manager, Food Corporation of India, Jullundur
17. Group Commander, Group Headquarters, National Cadet Corps, Jullundur
18. Deputy Inspector General of Border Security Force, Jullundur

CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

(a) Land Revenue Administration

(i) History of Land Revenue Assessment and Management Collection of Revenue under Native Rule

Revenue System under Emperor Akbar (1556—1605).—The indigenous system of land revenue payment consisted in giving a share of the produce to the State officials. In theory cash collections were well known, but they were very little practised. Akbar introduced a general cash settlement of the revenue, but his system is said to have been merely an improvement of that of Sher Shah (1540—1545), whose reforms are again said to have been only a revival of the schemes of Ala-ud-din Khalji (1295—1316). Akbar's revenue system was the work of Raja Todar Mal, a Khatri of Lahore, who was made Vakil, or Prime Minister, in 1582. His assessment superseded that of his former superior, Muzaffar Khan. For the effectual introduction of the system, three separate objects had to be accomplished: (1) by a correct measurement to ascertain the assessable area; (2) to find out the produce of the land and the share payable to government; and (3) to fix a money payment for such share. The unit of area was the *bigah* of five-eighths of an acre. The money-unit was the *dam*, of which 40 went to a rupee. In the measurement land was classed as cultivated, land which required fallows, land which had not been cultivated within three or four years, and land which had not been cultivated within five years. Cultivated land was divided into three classes. The produce of each class was ascertained, but it does not appear how this was done. An average of the three was taken, and one-third of this was assumed as the government share. Price-lists for nineteen years preceding the survey were obtained from a number of places. The value of the government share at the rate of each year was calculated and the average of the whole nineteen was assumed as the government demand. The settlement was originally made annually, but afterwards for a term of 10 years, on an average of the payments of the preceding ten. Land requiring fallows paid only when cultivated, and the other two classes were assessed on favourable terms when first brought under assessment. A large number of various taxes were abolished when the Settlement was made, (though some, as the *dahseri*, or royalty of 10 *sers* (seers) of grain on each cultivated *bigah*, were retained), and the officials were directed to be paid from imperial funds. The people, however, had the right to pay in kind if they liked and it seems incredible that they should have paid to any large extent in cash.

Jullundur at the time of the *Ain-i-Akbari*.—In the *Ain-i-Akbari*, composed by Sheikh Abul Fazl, the division of the empire into provinces (subahs), divisions (*sirkars*) and *mahals* (corresponding to the modern *parganas*) is given as it stood about 1590 A.D. Owing to the disturbed state of the country during the second half of the eighteenth century, accompanied by the Sikh feudal system and followed, when some sort of order was restored, by the division of the country in *talukas*, the *pargana* system became quite obsolete, and consequently no help is to be got from the present state of things in any attempt made to show the original organization. It is quite impossible to fix the limits of the different *mahals*; their names can be only guessed at in many cases, and in some are quite unrecognizable. It is likely enough that the names were not written very accurately at first, and in course of time each transcriber has added his own mistakes, for which the Persian character has afforded unlimited facilities. The *sirkars* were divided into *dasturs* (or districts) and there are separate *sirkars* and *dasturs* statements in the *Ain-i-Akbari*; but unfortunately they do not agree even in the number of *mahals*, let alone in their names, and thus confusion becomes worse confounded. The *Sirkar* of Doaba Bist Jalandhar is said to have contained 70 *mahals*, and seems to have comprised the whole of the Jullundur and Hoshiarpur Districts, part of Kangra, with Suket and Mandi and other hill tracts (Himachal Pradesh). It belonged to the Subah of Lahore. The *mahals* which can be recognized with certainty as belonging to the present Jullundur District are given in the following statement. Their statistics are also given as recorded by Abul Fazl.

सत्यमेव जयते

Particulars regarding the Jullundur District as given in the *Ain-i-Akbari* by Sheikh Abul Fazal, about 1590 A.D.

Name of <i>Majal</i>	Forts	Areas (<i>Bighas</i>)	Land Revenue (<i>Dams</i>)	Miscellaneous collections (<i>Dams</i>)	Tribe of zamindars	Horse	Foot
Talwan	—	2,04,450	67,80,337	8,04,389	Main	70	700
Jullundur	Burnt brick fort	4,74,308	1,47,51,626	7,73,167	Lodhi and Lohani Afghans and Ranghars	100	1,000
Dardak	—	4,98,202	97,07,993	92,153	Ghorewana	150	4,000
Rahimabad	—	8,750	24,80,639	13,631	Ghorewana	30	200
Mahammadpur	—	38,231	18,02,558	10,553	Ranghar, Main	100	1,000
Malsainow Malsian	—	54,653	18,23,559	1,217	Ranghar, Jat	20	3,000
Nakodar	—	78,731	37,10,796	9,757	Main	20	1,000

(*Jullundur District Gazetteer*, 1904, (Lahore 1908, p. 245))

Since the *Ain-i-Akbari* was drawn up, about four centuries have elapsed. Immense political changes have taken place, but the country has altered comparatively little. Then, as now, Jullundur was a highly cultivated tract. But the cultivation has much extended. Much of the fertile low lands have been added to the Doab by changes in the course of the River Satluj. After all changes, enough still exists unaltered to attest the substantial accuracy of the description the country given by Abul Fazl.

The later Mughal emperors soon dropped the cash assessments of Raja Todar Mal as unprofitably just, and leased cluster of villages to the highest bidder. Under the Sikh confederacies, even this remnant of system disappeared, and the ruler took whatever he could get. Ranjit Singh followed the same principle with a greater show of method, giving large grants of land in jagir on service tenure, and either leasing the rest to farmers or entrusting the collection of the revenue to *kardars*, who paid him as little as they dared.

Sikh Revenue System.—Under Sikh rule, the revenue administration was exceedingly simple. The ruler took whatever he could get and whenever he could get it. The feudal system was at first in full force. The big chiefs of a confederacy (*misl*) had smaller chiefs under them, and those again their retainers, and so on till the simple horsemen were reached. The great barons had large estates, the lesser smaller, and the horsemen their shares in a village. All squeezed the agriculturist to the best of their ability, and practically left him only a bare livelihood. The chief seized as many villages as he could and built himself a fort. He then deputed subordinates to collect the revenue in those estates which he could not look after himself. Revenue was paid in kind, by actual division of the crop or by appraisement. Cash was paid only for certain crops: cane, cotton, *chari*, tobacco, pepper, false-hemp, vegetables, and the spring fodder crops. Any measurements needed were done by pacing. Rough lists were drawn up of the amount due or collected from each man, but they seldom went beyond the person who prepared them and as to keeping regular accounts of the yearly collections, no one ever seems to have thought of such a thing. The cash and produce were sent by his subordinates to the Chief, who spent the former and fed his retainers on the latter, and stored what remained over for future consumption or sale when prices were favourable. Under Ranjit Singh, exactly the same sort of thing went on. The whole country was placed under a Governor or *Nazim*. Under him it was largely held by jagirdars, often the descendants of old Chiefs on condition of supplying so many troopers and rendering other service.

The jagirdars followed in the footsteps of their predecessors. The land retained by government was partly farmed out. The farmer could do very much what he pleased, so long as he paid the sum agreed on. Land not held by jagirdars and not farmed was managed by *kardars*, or agents, who were allowed a certain establishment and got pay every six months. The jurisdiction of a *kardar* seems to have been called a *Ta'aluka*, and apparently it was sometimes divided into *Tappas*, and its limits varied constantly. The *kardar* had no certainty of permanent employment, rather the contrary; and so naturally his great object was to enrich himself as far as he could within the shortest time possible. He accordingly cheated his employers and robbed the peasantry as far as he dared. It was a regular case of *batai lutai* (division of the crop is robbery). The accounts kept appear to have been usually in a state of hopeless confusion, greatly facilitated by the prevailing custom of giving with one hand and taking back with the other. The share of the produce due to government was held to be one-half. On land held by persons employed in collecting the revenue, called *mukaddam* in the village, and *chaudhri* in the *Tappa* or *Ta'aluka*, the demand was generally lowered to two-fifths, or one-third, or even one-fourth. The government agents, however, did not succeed really in collecting one-half the produce, and government did not get what they collected. To make up the deficiency there were extra taxes, levied on all imaginable pretences... "there were presents to the king, his Court, his Ministers, his favourites, the provincial Governors, and their train of subordinates; gifts on the occasion of marriages, solemnities, or festivities in families of royalty or nobility. Subsistence allowance for the sowars and other Government menials and myrmidons, who were constantly quartered and billeted in the village..... none of those little perquisites, which add much to the comforts of rustic life, escaped the grasp of a *Kardar*. Grass, wood, timber, fruit, garden produce, were all seized upon..... The site of the village could not be removed, no house could be built, no well erected, no plot enclosed without the payment of a fee." ¹ Collections were made from the actual cultivator. Joint responsibility was not enforced, and could not be when each man's own burden was the utmost he could bear. If any cultivator failed, the *kardar* made arrangements to get his land cultivated by some one else. Towards the end of the Sikh rule, when the capacity of the several estates had become well known, cash assessments were not uncommon, especially during the governorship of Misr Rup Lal. But there was no permanency in such assessments; either party might go back to payment in kind; and it is said this was not an uncommon

¹ Temple, Richard, *Report on the Settlement, Under Begn. IX, of 1833, of the District of Jullundur, Trans-Sutlej States, 1846—1851* (Lahore, 1852), para 156.

practice with the government officials, if the harvest promised to be above the average. The people got the money from bankers, to whom they sold their crops.

Revenue History under the Sikhs.—Mohkam Chand and his son Moti Ram held the Jullundur Doab until 1831. In that year, Moti Ram was recalled, and Sheikh Ghulam Muhi-ud-din, a tyrannical and grasping man, appointed in his place. The people of the Doab complained so bitterly of his oppression, that in the following year he was superseded by Misr Rup Lal, a man of entirely different character. He is described as “an able and humane ruler, true to his word and engagement; loved by the agriculturists and dreaded by evil-doers.”² A better man could not have been chosen. He was wealthy, and for this reason free from one powerful inducement to oppression. Being connected, moreover, by marriage with a Jullundur family, he had an interest in the prosperity of the country. He was more successful than his predecessors in introducing cash payments of revenue, for his assessments were more light and equitable. He compounded in one sum for the revenue and for all extra dues and cesses leviable by the State; and his rates were such that holders of his leases, seldom hesitated at a later period to produce them before the British Settlement Officer—a sure sign that they would not object to pay his assessments. Even in the famine year of 1833 there were very few unpaid balances. He resided constantly within his jurisdiction, and kept a close watch upon the conduct of his subordinates. It is even said that he would not accept the smallest present. “Among the long roll of Sikh Governors, who, as a rule, considered the people under them as rated for their private profit, it is refreshing to meet with a man like Misr Rup Lal upright and just whose name is to this day remembered by the people with respect and affection.”³ He ruled the Doab from 1832 to 1839 A.D. (1889 to 1896 Samvat). Probably, his praises would not have been sung so loudly if he had not come in between the two administrations of the Sheikhs, who had ground down the people before him in the first, and raised his demand largely in the second, besides levying extra dues as they saw fit. In the tract now represented by the Nawashahr Tahsil the usual moderation of the Misr was wanting, and his demand was unusually high, in many cases corresponding with that of the Sheikhs.

On the death of Ranjit Singh, the Misr was recalled, and Sheikh Ghulam Muhi-ud-din, the former oppressor of the Doab, restored to office. He at once raised Rup Lal's assessments 25 per cent and then

² *Memorandum on first eight years of British rule in Hoshiarpur*, by S. A. Abbott, Deputy Commissioner, Hoshiarpur

³ *Ibid.*

left Jullundur, making over the authority to his son Imam-ud-din. The new rulers did not even profess to adhere to the enhanced assessments at first demanded. They were under little control, the affairs of the Punjab being now in confusion. They kept no engagements except when convenient. If the season promised an unfavourable outturn, they would make cash settlements with the villagers; if it took a good turn, they would collect in kind. The extra dues amounted to 20 per cent, upon the original revenue demand, nor was any rule adhered to, except that of oppression. Neither father nor son was often resident in the Doab, but made over charge to Lieutenants. The best known of these were Sandi Khan in Hoshiarpur and Karim Bakhsh in Jullundur. These persons were found in charge at the time of annexation (1846). The term Sheikhan is particularly applied to several *nazims* of that tribe, who jointly ruled the Doab and farmed its revenue. They ruled from 1840 to 1849, and the most notorious among them are the Imam-ud-din and Karim Bakhsh just mentioned; it cannot be said that they bore a high character for moderation. If the Mistr's *jama* represents the least that a country ought to pay, the Sheikh's *jama* would represent the most that it could pay. The Mistr compounded in one sum for the revenue and for all extra dues and other cesses leviable by the State. The Sheikhs fixed a money assessment, based upon actual appraisement, and reserved to themselves the right of collecting additional items, as avarice might dictate or necessity demand.

Collection of Revenue under British Rule and Thereafter

Summary Settlement, 1846.—When, in 1846, the Doab came into British possession, a Summary Settlement was made in Nawashahr, the West of Nakodar and the jagir villages of Jullundur by Vansittart, and in the rest of the district mostly by John Lawrence (afterwards Lord Lawrence). Some of the Nakodar lowland villages were settled by various other officers. There is nothing to show on what principles the Summary Settlement was made, except as regards the Nakodar villages settled by Vansittart, who appears to have based his demand on figures supplied by the Jagirdar, Bedi Bikrama Singh. But, no doubt, the plan adopted was to take previous demands, especially Mistr Rup Lal's, as a basis, and alter them when enquiry seemed to show they were unfair. The jagir villages were, as a rule, not settled. The Summary Settlement, taken as a whole, worked well, and, except in Bikrama Singh's villages, does not appear to have broken down, except in odd villages, anywhere. The demand was changed in many villages, and often more than once,

before the Regular Settlement assessment came into force ; but there is nothing to show that any general revision of the revenue originally fixed was made. The Summary Settlement demand, including nominal income of jagirdars as given in the Regular Settlement Final Report, 1846—1851, was Rs 13,20,024, and was reduced by but little over Rs 20,000 at the Regular Settlement.

Regular Settlement, 1846 to 1851.—This was begun in 1846, and was completed in 1851. Up to the commencement of the latter year, there was only one establishment for the two districts of Jullundur and Hoshiarpur. After that a separate Settlement Officer was appointed to each district. The settlement was begun by Mr Christian, and carried on by him up to April 1849. He effected the demarcation of boundaries, and completed a large portion of the field survey, and assessed a part of the Phillaur Tahsil paying about half a lakh of revenue. During the next year, Pearson was in charge. He completed the field survey, with few exceptions, assessed the rest of Phillaur, chiefly on Christian's data, and most of Tahsil Jullundur, made much progress in the investigation of revenue-free grants, and commenced the record of rights. In April 1850, Scott succeeded him. He was obliged shortly to proceed to the hills on account of ill-health and finally to take furlough, and so little more than a general advance in the miscellaneous business of the Settlement was effected. In January 1851, Sir Richard Temple was placed in charge. He completed the Settlement, and furnished the Final Report, which is dated October 25, 1851. During the course of the Settlement, a Revenue Survey was made ; many villages, principally in the north-east of the Jullundur and south of the Nawashahr Tahsil were transferred from Hoshiarpur District to this district, and outlying villages under the British were exchanged for Kapurthala estate scattered about the district.

Principles of assessment

There are no records to ascertain the procedure in assessing adopted by Richard Temple's predecessors, but it seems probably it was in the main the same as his. Finding that the number of wells was looked upon as a precise index of the capacity of an estate, and that the relative values of irrigated and unirrigated land were well known, and that the people, as a rule, distributed the demand by rates on irrigated and unirrigated land, he resolved to adopt corresponding rates in preference to soil rates or one general rate. But attention was always paid to difference in soil, and, in some cases, soil rates were used. The village statements were prepared. Assessment circles were marked off, principally with reference to peculiarities of soil. Then, from rough statistics of each circle, the Settlement

Officer formed an opinion as to what change, if any, was needed in it. Next from detailed statistics and personal enquiry and observation, he arranged the villages in each circle into classes, paying attention to every circumstance which might affect the capacity of the estate to pay revenue. Then, from produce estimates, checked by statistics of previous taxation, revenue rates, according to the locally accepted values of irrigated and unirrigated land, were made out for villages supposed to be fairly assessed. These revenue rates were applied to the villages supposed to be over or under assessed, and adopted or modified according as the result was satisfactory or not. The rates of the classes and circles were then compared with each other, and finally fixed after any alteration found necessary.

Revenue rates based on produce estimates

As rent rates did not exist, the revenue rates had to be based on produce estimates and previous assessments. The amount of produce was ascertained by personal enquiry made by the Settlement Officer and his Deputy Collectors from "*chaudhris*, zamindars, kanungos and others", whose "misstatements would be rather on the side of deficiency than of excess," while jagirdars were "very useful as witnesses on the other side." The produce per acre of each crop in each class of each circle, with its market price having been thus ascertained, one-fourth of the value of the gross produce was assumed to be the share due to Government, and from it the revenue rates were deduced. It was believed that the estimates were rather below than above the reality, and that they were fairly accurate. It is impossible to share this belief, as it would appear that the area on which the produce estimates were calculated was that of only one harvest or rather of the standing crops, instead of that of a whole year. In one tahsil the area was about 125 per cent less than it should have been, and make up for the deficiency in area, the yield had to be very much over-estimated. There is some doubt, at least in Nawashahr, as to whether the recorded irrigated area was accepted, or whether it was not altered so as to give an annual area of 10 acres for each single well and 15 for each double well.

Extra cesses

The extra cesses amounted to Rs 9-2-0 per cent, on the demand, and consisted of lambardars' fees, Rs 5; patwari's pay Rs 3-2-0; and road fund Re 1. To these may be added Rs 5 for *malba*, or miscellaneous expenses incurred on account of the whole village.

Financial results of the Settlement

The financial results of the Regular Settlement are given below :

	Summary Settlement (Rs)	Regular Settlement (Rs)
Tahsil Jullundur	3,68,757	3,77,415
Tahsil Phillaur	2,89,660	3,02,201
Tahsil Nawashahr	3,49,457	3,26,084
Tahsil Nakodar	3,12,149	2,94,019
Total	13,20,024	12,99,719

The rate of the new demand was Rs 2-0-7 per cultivated acre. Of the total demand, Rs 26,568 were on account resumed revenue-free land, so the effective reduction was really larger than the above figures show. Even in the Regular Settlement, some jagir villages remained unassessed, and even unmeasured. On the other hand, the demand increased during the term of settlement by lapses, etc. to Rs 13,17,594.

Working of the Regular Settlement

The settlement worked well; and, if a considerable number of villages were found in distressed circumstances when the Revised Settlement began this was scarcely ever to be attributed to any fault in the regular Settlement.

First Revised Settlement, 1880-1885.—The Revised Settlement was commenced in January 1880 and completed in November 1885. Purser was in charge, as Settlement Officer, for the whole time except three months, when Gordon Walker acted for him.

Settlement instructions

The instructions given to Purser for his guidance in the assessment were that the Government demand was not to exceed half the net produce of an estate, or, in other words, half the produce ordinarily receivable by the landlord either in money or kind; that special attention was to be paid to produce estimates, as produce rents prevailed in the district; that all circumstances bearing on the assessment, such as rent rates where cash rates existed, the habits and character the people, proximity of marts, facilities of communication, etc. were to be allowed due weight and that

the gross assessments for each assessment circle having been framed on the principles thus indicated, revenue rates on soils were to be deduced, and to form the basis of assessment of particular estates.

Rates and resulting revenue

Purser framed half net assets estimates accordingly, which brought out a demand of Rs 17,05,303 for the whole district. His views in the matter were not accepted by the Settlement Commissioner and Financial Commissioner. The rates proposed by Purser were, therefore, considerably revised, and as sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner brought out a revenue of Rs 15,11,810 as compared with Purser's proposed revenue of Rs 14,14,045.

The actual new demand amounted to Rs 15,10,159. The rebate of Rs 24,448 was due to new wells whose period of protection was still in force. The new demand was 14 per cent in excess of the former demand of Rs 13,17,594 and 13 per cent below the half assets estimate of Rs 17,05,303 and was at the time the highest revenue paid by any district in the then Punjab, though in respect of area was the smallest district in the province except Delhi and Simla. The incidence of the revenue fell at the rate of Rs 2-2-3 per acre of cultivation as compared with Rs 2-0-2 and Re 1-8-0 in the adjoining districts of Hoshiarpur and Ludhiana, which were reassessed at about the same time. The demand of the settlement of 1851 fell at Rs 2-0-7 per acre on the cultivation then existing and in 1878-79 had, in spite of the gross increase of demand, fallen to Re 1-15-6.

The following were the extra cesses collected :—

		Formerly			Revised Settlement		
		Rs	As	Ps	Rs	As	Ps
Local rate (per cent on revenue)	..	8	5	4	10	13	4
Lambardar's cess	..	5	0	0	5	0	0
Patwari's pay	..	4	0	0	3	11	2
School cess	..	8	0	0	—		
Road cess	..	1	0	0	—		
Total	..	19	5	4	19	8	6

This assessment of Jullundur was certainly a full one, but it cannot be regarded as excessive, considering that since the Regular Settlement of 1851 cultivation had extended by $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, irrigation by 38 per cent, and that the prices of agricultural produce had risen at least 25 per cent.

The settlement was sanctioned for 30 years from the *kharif* of 1885 inclusive.

Working of the First Revised Settlement ⁴

When carrying out the first revised settlement from 1880 to 1885, Purser took so pessimistic view of the future of the district, and especially in prices, and deterioration of the soil by action of the '*chos*' or hill torrents, that, in spite of considerable increases in cultivation and well irrigation and a large actual advance in prices, he proposed an assessment which exceeded by only 7 per cent the former demand fixed as far back as 1851. The provincial Government raised this percentage of enhancement to 17. Nevertheless, in commenting upon the character of the new assessments, the Government of India expressed grave doubt whether its leniency did not amount to an injustice to the general tax-payer, and it was with some misgiving that in 1892 they confirmed the settlement for a term of 30 years. Events proved that their doubts were well founded and that Purser's gloomy anticipations were completely erroneous. The demand sanctioned in 1885 was paid with the greatest ease, and the principal argument for caution, namely the expectation that the rapid growth of population would outrun any possible development of the district's resources, was falsified, partly by the enterprise of the people in increasing the outturn by sinking new wells and in seeking new outlets afforded by emigration to the canal colonies and elsewhere, but partly also by the unfortunate ravages of plague.

Second Revised Settlement 1913—1917.—Since the First Revised Settlement, 1880—1885, there had been a striking expansion of resources of the district which justified a substantial enhancement of the land revenue demand. The actual assessment, thus, imposed by the Second Revised Settlement, 1913—1917, of the Jullundur District, was Rs 19,62,313 (Rs 19,65,847 inclusive of urban assessment), but of this no less than Rs 1,28,075 was deferred partly on account of protective leases to wells and partly on account of progressive assessments in villages whose revenue had been raised by more than one-third. The new demand represented an advance of 32.8 per cent on that of the expiring settlement of 1880—1885. The average rate of assessment was Rs 2-15-0 (Rs 2.94) per cultivated acre and Rs 2-9-3 (Rs 2.58) per acre of matured crops. The term of the settlement was fixed at 30 years.⁵

⁴ Hotu Singh, Bhai, *Final Report of the Second Revised Settlement, 1912—1917 of the Jullundur (Lahore, 1917)*

⁵ *ibid.*

Working of the Second Revised Settlement

The assessment made in the settlement operations in the district, during the Second Revised Settlement of 1913—1917, was due for re-assessment after a period of 30 years in 1947. But, it could not be undertaken on account of the partition of the country and its independence in that year. The land revenue, therefore, continued to be the same as was fixed in 1917.

The charges of land revenue, fixed in the second decade of the present century, had lost their contact with the income arising out of land. With the expansion of Government establishment and introduction of various development plans, the Government expenditure had also vastly increased, particularly since the independence in 1947. The State Government, therefore, tapped different sources of revenue to meet this ever-growing demand. As regards land revenue, in addition to the demand assessed during the settlement operations of 1913—1917, Surcharge, Special Assessment, Special Charge and Additional Charge had been levied in accordance with the Punjab Land Revenue (Surcharge) Act, 1954, the Punjab Land Revenue (Special Assessment) Act, 1956, the Punjab Land Revenue (Special Charges) Act, 1958, and the Punjab Land Revenue (Additional Charges) Act, 1960.

(ii) Collection of Land Revenue

The Collection of land revenue is the responsibility of the *Lambardar* (village headman) for which he is paid *pachotra*, a cess charged at the rate of 5 per cent of the land revenue. Besides land revenue, the *Lambardar* also collects *abiana* and water advantage rate, for which he is paid 3 per cent and 5 per cent, respectively as collection charges.

(iii) Income from Land Revenue and Special Cesses

Land Revenue.—The land revenue fixed, as in the Second Revised Settlement of 1913—1917, is realised to this day as there has been no further revised settlement thereafter.

In the year 1961, the Punjab Land Revenue (*Thur*, *Sem*, *Chos* and *Sand*) Remission and Supervision Rules, 1961, were enforced under which land revenue of all lands, rendered unculturable on account of *thur* and *sem*, is remitted.

Land revenue is realized in two instalments, i. e. for *kharif* crops by the 15th January and for *rabi* crops by the 15th June. The following statement gives the details of income from land revenue and remissions

In the district, during 1969-70 to 1973-74 :—

Year		Recovery (Rs)	Remission (Rs)
1969-70	..	17,83,204	7,34,620
1970-71	..	16,87,545	6,80,621
1971-72	..	17,88,886	7,60,524
1972-73	..	15,98,637	7,32,065
1973-74	..	16,40,084	7,26,404

(Source : Deputy Commissioner, Jullundur)

Special Cases.—Besides the land revenue, the following cesses are levied on the land owners

Village Officers' Cess

The *patwar* cess, which was previously included in the village officers' cess, was remitted in 1906 when the State took over charge of *patwaris*. Thereafter, *pachotra* amounting to 5 per cent of the land revenue was charged as the commission for the *Lambardar* whereas the cost of the *Zaildari* and *Sufedposhi* agencies was met by setting aside 1 per cent of the land revenue. Since the abolition of *Zaildari* and *Sufedposhi* agencies in 1948, only *pachotra* at the rate of 5 per cent of the land revenue is being charged as the village officers' cess.

Local Rate

Having grown from small beginnings, the local rate was imposed under the Punjab Local Rates Act, 1871, at the rate of $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the land revenue. It was raised to $8\frac{1}{4}$ per cent in 1878 and $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in 1883. Later on, it was reduced to $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent but again raised to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in 1945. It was further raised to 25 per cent from *kharif* 1947 and to 50 per cent from *kharif* 1948.

The following table shows the amount of local rate collections in the Jullundur District, during the period 1969-70 to 1973-74 :—

Year ending <i>Rabi</i>	Local Rate collections (Rs)
1969-70	9,81,810
1970-71	9,72,288
1971-72	9,72,133
1972-73	9,72,203
1973-74	9,65,248

(Source : Deputy Commissioner, Jullundur) ²

Surcharge on Land Revenue

The assessment of land revenue during the last settlement of 1913—17 was made on the basis of the prices of the produce prevailing at that time. The 30 years' term of the settlement has long since expired. Meanwhile the prices of various crops have greatly increased. On the basis of increase in prices, there would be a corresponding increase in the net assets which would have meant corresponding increase in the assessment of land revenue, had regular settlements been undertaken by Government. Since no further settlement could be undertaken and more revenue was immediately needed to meet the increasing expenditure on development, a surcharge had to be imposed on the existing land revenue. This was levied under the Punjab Land Revenue (Surcharge) Act, 1954, with effect from *rabi* harvest of the agricultural year 1953-54. Every land owner who pays land revenue in the Punjab State in excess of ten rupees is liable to pay surcharge to the extent of one quarter of the land revenue, if the amount payable by him as land revenue does not exceed thirty rupees, and two-fifths of the land revenue, where the amount payable exceeds thirty rupees.

The income from the surcharge in the Jullundur District, during 1969-70 to 1973-74, is shown below :

Year ending <i>Rabi</i>	Income from Surcharge (Rs)
1969-70	3,63,457
1970-71	3,50,239
1971-72	3,51,749
1972-73	3,56,818
1973-74	3,57,658

(Source : Deputy Commissioner, Jullundur)

Special Charge on Land Revenue

In lieu of the agricultural income tax, a special charge was imposed in the State with effect from *rabi* 1958 under the Punjab Land Revenue (Special Charges) Act, 1958. Its rate is based on the income tax pattern with different slabs or different categories of landowner. While the landholders paying land revenue up to Rs 50 have been exempted from the provisions of the Act, those paying more than Rs 1,00 have been subjected to 300 per cent increase in the land revenue.

The income from the special charge on land revenue in the Jullundur District, during 1969-70 to 1973-74 is given below :

Year ending <i>Rabi</i>	Income from Special Charge (Rs)
1969-70	.. 1,28,335
1970-71	.. 1,27,762
1971-72	.. 1,22,423
1972-73	.. 1,03,882
1973-74	.. 96,726

(Source : Deputy Commissioner, Jullundur)

Abiana

Abiana is charged on the area irrigated by canals. The income from this source in the Jullundur District, during 1969-70 to 1973-74 is given below :

Year	Collections from <i>Abiana</i> (Rs)
1969-70	.. 10,28,613
1970-71	.. 9,16,263
1971-72	.. 9,89,139
1972-73	.. 9,10,429
1973-74	.. 8,95,743

(Source : Deputy Commissioner, Jullundur)

(b) Land Reforms

'Land to the tiller' has been adopted as the main concept in the scheme of land reforms which contemplate that owner-cultivation should be established on the widest possible scale and all cultivators should go into direct relation with the State. The policy of land reforms aims at the increase of agricultural production and social justice. The first efforts at land reform in the country were made as early as the Rent Act of 1859 and the Tenancy Act of 1885 in Bengal. The demand for radical land reform invoking the principle of 'land to the tiller' seems to have been raised in the country for the first time during the thirties of the present century. In December 1948, the Committee for Agrarian Reform was set up at the demand of the Indian National Congress. In July 1949, the Committee submitted a detailed report for a concrete land reform programme. The units suitable for farms were defined in terms of an 'economic holding' which meant one that could provide a reasonable standard of living to the cultivator and give full employment for a family of 'normal size' using a pair of bullocks. Soon after the publication of this report, and in a few States even before its publication, the land reform legislation began to be enacted and implemented. With the passage of time, ideas and facts changed and the reform programmes evolved as a part of that situation. Land reform programmes seek to transform the land tenure system and farming structure with a view to shifting agriculture to a higher productivity basis⁶.

The State Government have made the following enactments in pursuance of the agrarian reforms :—

1. The East Punjab Utilization of Lands Act, 1949
2. The Punjab Occupancy Tenants (Vesting of proprietary Rights) Act, 1952
3. The Punjab Abolition of Ala Malkiyat and Talukdari Rights Act, 1952
4. The Punjab Security of Land Tenures Act, 1953
5. The Punjab Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1955—(Punjab Act, 45 of 1956)
6. The Punjab Resumption of Jagirs Act, 1957
7. The Punjab Village Common Lands (Regulation) Act, 1961
8. The Punjab Land Reforms Act, 1972

Land reforms in the erstwhile Punjab and Pepsu States were undertaken in 1953 and 1955 respectively. The idea was to limit the size of the holding of farmers and also to provide security of land tenures to tenants working under them. Occupancy tenants in both the States had been made full-fledged owners of land and all kinds of *ala-malkiat* had been abolished by legislation. It was considered necessary to impose a ceiling on landholdings in order to compel the landowners to cultivate the land themselves, to make improvements on agricultural land and also to adopt scientific agricultural techniques and modern methods of cultivation with a view to getting more agricultural produce from smaller holdings. Another objective of imposing a ceiling on landholdings had been to undertake measures for providing social and economic justice to the people by providing some land to the tillers so that they may have necessary incentive to work hard and to produce the maximum out of the soil.

The previous land ceiling laws did not achieve the objective of reducing inequalities of income and wealth sufficiently, mainly because of exemption provided to various categories of landowners. Therefore, it was considered necessary that these provision should be given a second look. On the basis of national guidelines, the Punjab Land Reforms Act, 1972, was passed. In order to carry out the objectives of the Act, the Punjab Land Reforms Rules, 1973, were framed. The Punjab Utilization of Surplus Areas Scheme, 1973, was also framed under the provisions of the Act for utilizing the surplus areas. Surplus land available under the old Punjab and Pepsu laws for allotment is being distributed to land less agricultural workers, members of Scheduled castes and Backward Classes and tenants who own no land or an area less than two hectares of the first quality land.

The distribution of land among various classes of cultivators/land holders in the Jullundur District, during 1973-74, is given below:

Class of Cultivators/Landholders	Area (Hectares)
Total cultivated Area	2,95,965
Tenants-at-will ..	51,041
Tenants free of rent or at normal rent ..	537
Tenants with rights of occupancy ..	—
Owners ..	2,44,387

(Source: Deputy Commissioner, Jullundur)

Security of Land Tenures.—One of the most important planks of land reforms is the tenancy reform. This include 3 F's : fair rent, fixty of tenure and free transfer of land. The insecurity of tenancy has not only impeded the widespread adoption of high-yielding variety seeds but, in some cases, even led to social and agrarian tensions. The Punjab Security of Land Tenaures Act, 1953, came into force on April, 15, 1953. The objectives of the Act are to provide a ceiling on individual landholdings to give certain security of tenure to tenants, to provide for resettlement of tenants lawfully evicted and to give a right to certain tenants to purchase land of their tenancy.

By March 31, 1974, 427 cases of surplus area were decided and 2,041 standard hectares of land were declared surplus in the Jullundur District. By the same date, 1,735 eligible tenants were resettled on 1,669 standard hectares of surplus area.

Utilization of Lands.—The East Punjab Utilization of Lands Act, 1949, was passed to utilize every inch of available culturable land for growing more food and other essential crops. Under this Act, a notice is served on every landowners who allow his land to remain uncultivated for six or more consecutive harvests and the land, thus taken over, is leased out to others for a term ranging from 7 to 20 years, priority being given to Harijans. No land has been taken over and leased out to the tenants in the Jullundur District, up to March 31, 1974.

Consolidation of Holdings.—Fragmented and scattered holdings is a wasteful method of land utilization and many improved agricultural practices cannot be adopted. This problem has been the greatest stumbling block in all the schemes for agricultural improvement. Consolidation of holdings was, therefore, started in the Punjab through co-operative consolidation societies as far back as 1920. The consolidation was done on voluntary basis through pursuation and propaganda. As there was no legal compulsion in the matter, the progress was slow. The Punjab Government, therefore, passed the Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1936, which made consolidation compulsory if two-third of landowners agreed to it. After the independence (1947), the East Punjab Holdings (consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) Act, 1948, was passed which made consolidation of holdings compalsory.

The work of consolidation of holdings in the Jullundur District started in 1950, has since been completed. Apart from consolidating the holdings of the farmers, the scheme provided an opporunity for replanning the countryside, which included planning the location of schools, hospitals and roads. Land was also reserved for community buildings, such as community centres, places of worship, and playgrounds.

Bhoodan.—Acharya Vinoba Bhave, a follower of Mahatama Gandhi, started his Bhoodan (land gift) movement in 1951. It made a moral appeal to the landowners to donate a portion of their land for distribution among the landless, as a gift. The Punjab Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1955, was passed to promote the movement. However, no land was given in Bhoodan in the Jullundur District.

Rural Wages and Condition of Agricultural Labour.—The agricultural labour is easily available in this district and no difficulty is experienced by the cultivators in this respect. It is generally employed on daily wages and is paid for working eight hours a day. No meals are provided to the skilled labour. Other unskilled labour is generally given cooked meals twice a day, when employed, in addition to the cash wages.

The wages paid to agricultural and skilled labourers (men) in selected villages, viz. Jamsher (1965—70) and Dayalpur (1971--74), in Tahsil and District Jullundur, are given in the following statement :—



"Daily Wages Paid to Agricultural and Skilled Labourers (Men) in two Selected Villages, Jamsheer (1965-70) and Dayalpur (1971-74) in Tahsil and District Jullundur

Year	Agricultural Labour				Skilled Labour			
	For ploughing (Rs)	For sowing (Rs)	For weeding (Rs)	For harvesting (Rs)	**For picking of cotton (Rs)	For other agricultural operations (Rs)	Blacksmith (Rs)	Carpenter (Rs)
Village Jamsheer, Tahsil Jullundur								
1965	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	3.00	5.50	5.50
1966	..	3.06	3.00	..	..	3.00	6.25	6.21
1967	3.27	3.27	3.27	..	..	3.33	7.36	7.36
1968	4.33	4.33	4.37	..	..	4.38	8.38	8.38
1969	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	4.00	5.50	10.92	10.92
1970	5.63	5.57	5.55	6.75	2.83	5.63	11.79	11.79
Village Dayalpur, Tahsil Jullundur								
1971	6.67	5.90	6.00	7.00	..	5.87	13.04	13.04
1972	7.00	7.00	7.00	8.20	3.00	7.00	13.08	13.08
1973	6.82	6.38	6.83	8.00	..	6.83	13.04	13.02
1974	5.11	5.11	5.11	7.50	..	5.11	13.30	13.30

*For a normal working day of eight hours

**For female worker

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1965 to 1974)

(c) Other Sources of Revenue, State and Central

In order to meet the growing expenditure on development activities, the State and Central Government have to augment their financial resources by tapping additional sources of revenue. Besides land revenue, the other sources of revenue, State and Central, are as under :

(i) Other Sources of State Revenue

These are Stamp Duty, Registration Fee, Excise Tax, Motor Spirit Tax, Sales Tax, Passengers and Goods Tax, Entertainments Tax, Entertainments Duty, Central Sales Tax, Electricity Duty, and Copying Fee.

Stamp Duty.—It is levied under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, which was amended by the Indian Stamp (Punjab First Amendment) Act, 1929, The latest amendment in the Act was made vide Punjab Amendment Act No. 18 of 1974. Stamp revenue is derived from non-judicial stamps.

The total income realized in the district from the sale of non-judicial and miscellaneous stamps, during 1969-70 to 1973-74, is shown in the following table :—

Year	Non-Judicial stamps (Rs)	Miscellaneous Stamps (Rs)	Total (Rs)
1969-70 ..	59,72,499	4,53,591	79,01,591
1970-71 ..	68,23,607	4,80,241	90,30,274
1971-72 ..	78,15,158	6,54,174	1,03,80,102
1972-73 ..	1,15,59,749	10,91,336	1,48,98,734
1973-74 ..	1,15,31,676	7,47,570	1,42,30,095

(Source : Treasury Officer, Jullundur)

Registration Fee.—Registration of certain documents is made compulsory under section 17 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908, and optional in case of certain others under section 18. As a rule, fees are levied for the registration of all documents but the State Government have exempted or partially exempted levy of registration fee in respect of (i) documents pertaining to societies registered under the Co-operative Societies Act and Land Mortgage Banks, (ii) mortgage deeds executed by government servants in respect of advances for house building, (iii) encumbrance certificates issued in connection with loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.

The following statement shows the number of registered documents, value of property transferred and receipts in the district from 1969-70 to 1973-74 :—

Number and Description of Registered Documents and Value of Property Transferred in Jullundur District 1969-70 to 1973-74

Year	No. of Registrations of Property					Aggregate Value of Property Transferred ('000 Rs)				
	No. of Registration Offices	Immovable Property		Moveable property		Grand Total	Immovable property		Total	Total Receipts ('000 Rs)
		Compulsory	Optional	Total			property	property		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1969-70	5	20,699	5	20,704	1,367	22,071	1,72,327	178	1,72,505	2,070
1970-71	6	21,649	1	21,650	1,350	23,000	2,16,510	—	2,16,510	2,307
1971-72	6	21,030	3	21,033	1,175	22,208	1,52,504	—	1,52,504	2,562
1972-73	6	24,035	4	24,039	1,238	25,277	3,37,975	14	3,37,989	2,773
1973-74	6	25,213	6	25,219	1,382	26,601	3,58,461	—	3,58,461	3,120

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1970 to 1974)

Excise Tax.—The States and Central Excise Acts enforced in the Punjab are : The Indian Opium Act, 1878 ; The Punjab Excise Act, 1914 ; The Punjab Local Option Act, 1923 ; The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 ; The Punjab Molasses Control Act, 1948 ; The Indian Power Alcohol Act, 1948 ; The Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955 ; and the Spiritious Preparation (Excise Duties) Act, 1955.

Motor Spirit Tax.—It is levied under the Punjab Motor Spirit (Taxation of Sales) Act, 1939. During 1973-74, the rate of tax on petrol was 9 paise per litre and on high speed diesel 7 paise per litre.

Sales Tax.—As a source of revenue, sales tax occupies a distinct position in tax structure. It is not only productive from the point of view of revenue but has the additional merit of flexibility. By changing the coverage and the rates of tax, the yield can be adjusted to the revenue needs of the State. It is levied under the Punjab General Sales Tax Act, 1948, which repealed the Punjab General Sales Tax Act, 1948, on May 1, 1948.

Passengers and Goods Tax.—This tax is levied under the Punjab Passengers and Goods Tax Act, 1952, on all fares and freights in respect of passengers carried and goods transported in motor vehicles in the Punjab. The rate of the tax has been enhanced from time to time. In 1974, the rate of the tax was 35 per cent of the fare/freight. In the same year, the rate of tax per truck was Rs 262.50 per quarter in the plains and Rs 50 per quarter in hilly areas.

Entertainments Tax.—The Punjab Entertainment Tax (Cinematograph Shows) Act, 1954, came into force on May 4, 1954. The tax is levied for every show on the number of occupied seats of a cinema hall. The Act provides that the tax shall not exceed Rs 10 per show in any case and shall be charged proportionately for a fraction of 100 seats.

Entertainments Duty.—The Punjab Entertainments Duty Act, 1955, repealed the Punjab Entertainments Duty Act, 1936, with effect from November 4, 1955. The rates of duty change from time to time. It is, however, provided in the Act that entertainments duty shall be not exceed in any case 60 per cent of the payment for admission, and, in the case of complimentary tickets, the rate of duty shall be 60 per cent of the payment for admission to the particular class.

Central Sales Tax.—In 1956, the Central Sales Tax Act was passed to achieve unifority in sales tax in different states, levied on goods

which enter inter-State trade. The states have been authorised to administer this tax on behalf of the Government of India and the entire collections are appropriate by them.

Electricity Duty.—It is levied under the Punjab Electricity (Duty) Act, 1958, to meet the additional financial burdens undertaken by the State on account of introduction of free education and provincialisation of local body schools. The duty is levied on the energy supplied by the Punjab State Electricity Board to a consumer or a licensee and it is collected by the Board alongwith the bills for the energy thus supplied.

Copying Fee.—The fee is levied under the Punjab Copying Fees Act, 1936, for copies of orders, etc. supplied to the public. The charges vary for supplying copies on ordinary and urgent basis.

The collections from the above mentioned taxes in the Jullundur District, during 1969-70 to 1973-74, are shown in the following statement :—



Collections from Other Sources of State Revenue in Jullundur District, 1969-70 to 1973-74

Serial No.	Tax	1969-70 (Rs)	1970-71 (Rs)	1971-72 (Rs)	1972-73 (Rs)	1973-74 (Rs)
1.	Stamp Duty	79,01,591	90,30,274	1,03,80,102	1,48,98,734	1,42,30,095
2.	Registration Fee	20,70,000	23,07,000	25,62,000	27,73,000	31,20,000
3.	Excise Tax	2,43,29,000	2,38,38,535	3,70,81,747	3,87,15,700	4,05,46,117
4.	Motor Spirit Tax	37,75,000	47,83,397	51,60,781	55,35,145	64,49,726
5.	Sales Tax	3,21,52,015	3,56,82,810	3,62,22,522	4,80,09,879	5,38,92,352
6.	Passengers and Goods Tax	96,66,019	98,97,343	90,50,770	1,18,91,099	1,31,46,382
7.	Entertainments Tax	65,224	1,03,366	2,64,582	3,58,745	3,96,183
8.	Entertainments Duty	26,53,434	31,88,131	37,89,064	42,36,845	52,53,512
9.	Central Sales Tax	1,14,74,220	1,23,00,218	1,18,11,438	1,50,06,650	1,55,12,231
10.	Electricity Duty	18,46,092	19,92,901	23,91,114	26,31,701	34,38,661
11.	Copying Fee	..	66,205	64,211	66,055	63,796

(Source : Excise and Taxation Officer, Jullundur, Deputy Commissioner, Jullundur, and Executive Engineer, Punjab State Electricity Board in the Jullundur District)

(ii) Central Sources of Revenue

Important items of Central revenues are : Central Excise Duties, Income Tax, Wealth Tax, Gift Tax and Estate Duty. Some particulars about these revenues so far as they concern Jullundur District are given below :

Central Excise Duties.—The main sources of the Central Excise Duties in the district are : unmanufactured tobacco, motor parts, nuts and bolts, ball bearing, refined diesel oil, kerosene, cutting tools, patent proprietary medicines, internal combustion engines, air conditioning machinery, sugar, motor vehicle trailers, film projector, domestic electric appliances, Paints and varnish, inter-cum-devices, paper board, metal container, motor starters, prepared and preserved foods, rubber products, sodium silicate, electric wires and cables, electric fans, iron and steel products, steel ingots, etc.

The duties are realized under the Gold Control Act, 1962, and the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944.

Income Tax.—This is one of the most important direct taxes levied and collected by the Central Government. It is levied under the Income Tax Act, 1961, which replaced the Indian Income Tax Act, 1922, on April 1, 1962. The rates of income tax vary from year to year in accordance with the Finance Act, passed by the Parliament every year.

Wealth Tax.—The tax is levied under the Wealth Tax Act, 1957. It is chargeable on the net wealth of an individual and a Hindu undivided family.

Gift Tax.—The tax is levied under the Gift Tax Act, 1958. It is chargeable on the value of gifts made by a donor to a donee during a previous year. A gift means the transfer by one person to another of any existing movable or immovable property made voluntarily and without consideration in money or money's worth.

Estate Duty.—The State Duty Act, 1953, came into force on October 15, 1953. The duty is leviable on the estates of persons dying after this date. For levy of estate duty, Jullundur District falls under the jurisdiction of the Assistant Controller of Estate Duty, Jullundur, whose jurisdiction also extends to Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Kapurthala, Firozpur, Bhatinda, Faridkot and Jammu districts.

The collections from the Central sources of revenue in the Jullundur District, from 1969-70 to 1973-74, are given on the following page —

The collection of the Central Sources of Revenue in the Jullundur District, 1969-70 to 1973-74

Year	Central Excise duties (Rs)	Income Tax (Rs)	Wealth Tax (Rs)	Gift Tax (Rs)	Estate Duty (Rs)
1969-70	14,42,330	..	..	..	76,000
1970-71	57,94,852	2,40,11,331	4,34,057	1,67,805	1,60,000
1971-72	1,16,49,097	2,83,64,885	8,78,886	2,55,976	2,75,000
1972-73	3,13,06,112	3,00,10,424	15,97,915	3,85,227	3,38,000
1973-74	6,34,20,917	3,80,77,244	18,45,811	4,93,655	3,52,000

(Source : Treasury Officer, Jullundur; Assistant Controller of Estate Duty,
Jullundur; Income Tax Officer, Jullundur and Assistant Collector,
Central Excise Division, Jullundur)

(a) Incidence of Crime in the District

An idea regarding the number and frequency of various crimes which occurred in the district, during 1964 to 1974, may be had from the following table :—



Number of reported cases relating to various crimes, etc. in the Jullundur District, 1964—74

Year	All Crimes (Class I to VI)	Mur- der	Dac- city	Rob- bery	Burg- lary	Riot- ing	Th- eft	Cattle Lifting	Traf- fic in Wo- men	Cheat- ing	Police Act	Arms Act	Excise Act	Opium Act	Gamb- ling Act	Motor Vehicle Act
1964	.. 4,191	39	—	7	212	3	346	24	—	78	3,121	15	1,643	656	307	1,504
1965	.. 4,597	39	—	1	171	4	305	16	—	56	2,656	9	2,124		261	2,442
1966	.. 5,010	42	—	1	186	4	379	27	—	41	2,455	30	2,498	677	252	2,538
1967	.. 4,372	34	1	—	183	4	319	23	—	61	2,064	68	1,913	633	250	3,652
1968	.. 4,579	42	—	—	153	2	291	20	—	55	1,213	92	2,115	729	180	2,794
1969	.. 5,217	48	1	1	128	1	293	27	—	30	377	149	2,553	834	288	4,777
1970	.. 6,041	64	—	3	130	2	300	20	—	52	1,353	177	3,168	877	320	3,774
1971	.. 6,100	51	1	9	183	3	317	17	—	46	228	165	3,294	837	307	7,864
1972	.. 5,117	55	—	4	202	2	374	25	—	55	652	100	2,624	535	220	10,574
1973	.. 1,584	68	—	7	191	5	395	10	—	48	260	125	2,692	489	340	9,079
1974	.. 1,424	62	1	7	196	4	356	12	—	50	199	257	2,705	410	338	5,271

(Source : Senior Superintendent of Police, Jullundur)

The important categories of crime are described below :

Murder.—The highest number of murders recorded during 1964—74, was 68 in 1973. During the other years, it varied from 34 in 1967 to 62 in 1974.

Murder is a fortuitous crime and at times no amount of vigilance or surveillance could prove effective to control it. The important motives behind murder are usually the traditional '*zan, zar and zamīn*'. Illicit sexual relations, domestic quarrels, blood feuds, land disputes, property disputes, canal water disputes, personal enmity, sudden quarrel, etc. are the common causes of this crime. Sometimes murders are committed under grave and sudden provocation, while mental frustration also leads to it. Lack of education and social backwardness can also be considered as causes of this crime.

Dacoity.—The district remained immune from the incidence of dacoity, during 1964—74, except for single case reported each in the years 1967, 1969, 1971 and 1974.

Due to anti-dacoity measures, no gangs of dacoits are to be found in the State.

Robbery.—The incidence of this crime is not very large. The highest number recorded during 1964—74 was 9 in 1971. Systematic *naka bandis* and extensive patrolling of strategic points are mainly responsible for keeping this crime under effective control.

Burglary.—The highest number of burglaries recorded during 1964—74, was 212 in 1964. During the other years it varied from 202 in 1972 to 128 in 1969.

This crime is a common feature both in rural and urban areas. Vigorous efforts have been made to bring the situation under control. During 1964—74, there was much fluctuation in the incidence of this crime in the Jullundur District, minimum being 128 in 1969 and maximum 212 in 1964.

Rioting.—This crime is not of common occurrence in the Jullundur District. The highest number of cases recorded during 1964-74, was 5 in 1973, followed by 4 each in 1965, 1966, 1967 and 1974, and the lowest 1 in 1969. The district has shown considerable improvement in the incidence of rioting.

Riots generally take place in rural areas. Disputes over land and personal rivalries on account of party faction are responsible for the incidence of this crime.

Theft.—The incidence of this crime has shown an upward trend since 1968. The highest number of thefts recorded during 1964—74 was 395 in 1973 and the lowest 291 in 1968, followed by 293 in 1969, 300 in 1970, 317 in 1971, 374 in 1972 and 356 in 1974.

Thefts in the rural areas of the district take place in small numbers because the village *abadis* are small and the inhabitants know each other personally.

Cattle Lifting.—This crime is mostly prevalent in the rural areas. The highest number of cases recorded during 1964—74 was 27 each in 1966 and 1969, and the lowest 10 in 1973.

Traffic in Women.—Through sustained efforts, the incidence of this crime has been completely eliminated. There is no organised gang of traffickers. No case was reported in the district during 1964—74.

Cheating.—A wilful misrepresentation of a definite fact with intent to defraud is cheating. The highest number of this crime recorded during 1964—74, was 78 in 1964. During the other years it varied from 30 in 1969 to 61 in 1967.

Offences under Local and Special Laws.—The crime under this head comprises cases of Police Act, 1888 (cases of public nuisance), the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the Punjab Excise Act, 1914, the Opium Act, 1878, the Public Gambling Act, 1867, the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, the Indian Railways Act, 1890 and the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947.

The highest number of cases reported was 3,121 in 1964 under the Police Act, 257 in 1974 under the Arms Act, 3,294 in 1971 under the Excise Act, 877 in 1970 under the Opium Act, and 340 in 1973 under the Gambling Act. The lowest number of cases reported was 199 in 1974 under the Police Act, 9 in 1965 under the Arms Act, 1,643 in 1964 under the Excise Act, 410 in 1974 under the Opium Act, and 180 in 1968 under the Gambling Act.

Incidence of Motor Vehicle Accidents.—The number of crimes under this head has shown an upward trend. The highest number of cases reported during 1964—74 was 10,574 in 1972 and the lowest 1,504 in 1964.

Road Traffic.—Besides the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, the Indian Penal Code, the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, and the Municipal Bye-laws, the Stage Carriage Act, 1861, the Police Act, 1888, the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890, the Punjab Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1925, the Hackney Carriage Act, 1879, regulate the road traffic.

The prosecutions launched in the district under the various Acts, during 1965 to 1974, are given in the following statement ;—

Prosecutions launched under various Acts in the Jullundur District, 1965 to 1974

Name of the Act	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Indian Penal Code	884	807	818	680	657	645	679	913	711	757
Municipal Act and Municipal Bye-laws	380	395	405	410	398	401	372	227	432	513
Police Act	2,770	1,958	2,165	2,355	2,291	972	617	425	598	265
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hackney Carriage Act	270	285	292	301	295	310	282	198	333	312

(Source : Senior Superintendent of Police, Jullundur)

(b) History and Organisation of Police**History of Police**

Some organisation or the other has always existed in the past for the maintenance of law and order and to attend to the allied functions. The police administration at the district level was further organised under the British with the appointment of the Superintendent of Police. From time to time, the police system has been re-organised in accordance with the recommendations of the Police Commission of 1861 (and the resultant Police Act V of 1861), the Second Police Commission of 1902, the Punjab Provincial Police Committee of 1925 (which submitted its report in 1926), the Punjab Police Commission of 1961, etc.

The primary functions of the police are the prevention and detection of crime; maintenance of order; apprehension of offenders; escorting of and guarding prisoners, treasure, private or public property of which they may be placed in charge; and the prosecution of criminals. They have, however, various other duties to perform, of which some such as control of traffic, censorship of plays and other performances, service of summonses in criminal cases are imposed upon them by law, and others, such as passport and naturalization enquiries, are entrusted to them for administrative reasons.

Organisation of Police

Early in the twentieth century, the regular police force in the district consisted of 453 persons of all ranks, including 56 cantonment and 78 municipal police, in charge of a Superintendent of Police who usually had 3 Inspectors under him. The village watchmen numbered 1,305.

The police administration in the district is under the Senior Superintendent of Police who functions under the administrative control of the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Jullundur Range, Jullundur. The Senior Superintendent of Police is assisted by 1 Superintendent of Police, 1 Additional Superintendent of Police, 4 Deputy Superintendents of Police, 7 Inspectors, 49 Sub-Inspectors, 54 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 168 Head Constables and 1,355 Constables.

The strength of police in the district, as on March 31, 1974, was as follows :—

Police Strength in the Jullundur District, as on March, 31, 1974

	Senior Superin- tendent of Police	Additional Superin- tendent of Police	Deputy Superin- tendent of Police	Inspec- tors	Sub- Inspec- tors	Assistant Sub- Inspec- tors	Head Consta- bles	Const- ables
Civil Police								
Permanent	1	—	4	5	19	49	116	998
Temporary	—	1	—	1	19	4	37	249
Armed Reserves								
(1st, 2nd and 3rd Armed Reserves)								
Permanent	—	—	—	—	1	1	7	64
Temporary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mounted Police								
Permanent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Temporary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prosecution Staff								
Permanent	—	—	—	1	10	—	3	11
Temporary	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	33
Total	1	1	4	7	49	54	168	1,355

(Source : Senior Superintendent of Police, Jullundur)

The number of police stations and police posts in each tahsil/ subdivision, as on 31-3-1974, is as under :

Tahsil/Sub division	Number of villages	Police Stations	Police Posts
Jullundur	416	1. Jullundur Sadr 2. Jullundur City 3. Jullundur Cantt. 4. Kartarpur 5. Adampur	Bhogpur
Nakodar	326	1. Nakodar 2. Shahkot	Lohian
Nawashahr	291	1. Nawashahr 2. Banga	Rahon
Phillaur	240	1. Phillaur 2. Nurmahal	

Civil Police.—The civil police is posted at the police stations/ police posts. There are 11 police stations and 3 police posts in the district. Station House Officer is incharge of each police station. He is normally assisted by one or more Assistant Sub-Inspectors, a Head Constable, a Moharrir and a number of Constables. The duty of the Station House Officer is to maintain law and order and to investigate offences occurring in the area under his jurisdiction.

The police station investigation staff is assisted by the Criminal Investigation Agency (C.I.A. staff) with headquarters at Jullundur. This staff is meant to handle complicated cases and also cases of inter-district or inter-police station character

Vigilance Police.—The main functions of the Vigilance Bureau is to conduct raids on corrupt officers/officials and also to conduct enquiries against them. There is only one unit functioning in the district at Jullundur consisting of 1 Deputy Superintendent of Police, 3 Inspectors, 2 Sub-Inspectors, 1 Head Constable and 12 Constables.

Railway Police.—Not allotted to any district, Railway Police is a part of a separate State organization, working under an Assistant Inspector-General, Government Railway Police, Punjab, with headquarters at Patiala. The circles of the Railway Police are formed according to the sections of railway lines in which they control crimes committed within the railway premises and on the railway trains.

The headquarters of the Railway Police, which controls crimes on the railway stations in the Jullundur District is situated at the Jullundur Railway Station. The Government Railway Police Station, Jullundur, has under its jurisdiction 8 outposts, viz. Jullundur Cantonment, Nawa-shahr, Nakodar, Lohian Khas, Hoshiarpur, Kapurthala, Mukerian and Phagwara, of which the last four do not fall in the Jullundur District. The staff posted in the district comprises 1 Inspector, 1 Sub-Inspector, 2 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 7 Head Constables and 36 Constables.

Excise Police Staff.—The staff strength of Excise Police in the District consists of 2 Sub-Inspectors, 10 Head Constables and 65 Constables. The whole of this staff is on deputation from the main strength of the Police Department.

Village Police.—The village chowkidar forms a part of the police organization. He helps the village headman in maintaining law and order in the village. His duty is to help in the detection of crimes and report any crime which occurs to the authorities concerned. He keeps a watch in the village at night.

Trackers.—The services of trackers are required especially in theft cases and other cases, if necessary. They render useful help to the police in the investigation of such cases and to trace out the accused from the tracks left by them at the scene of occurrence.

Punjab Home Guards.—The need for constituting a voluntary organisation to be made use of during emergencies was, however, keenly felt. In the Punjab, the Punjab Home Guards Act was passed in 1948. Under this Act, the Home Guards organisation was started in the Jullundur District in 1960.

This organisation has been established in order to supplement the ordinary police force in the maintenance of law and order and other essential services during emergencies and providing relief in the event of natural calamities like, flood, fire, etc. The technical and important Civil Defence Services are also manned by the Home Guards during the emergencies.

The Home Guards are imparted training in civil defence, police duty, first-aid, fire fighting, rescue and drill, and weapon training.

(c) Jails and Lock-ups

The institution of jails, as we know them now, is essentially of British origin and was a part of the judicial system introduced by them. Under the British, the jails formed punishing cells and, on release, there

was generally little improvement in the mental attitude of the prisoners whose approach to society remained unchanged. They remained emotionally unbalanced and continued to be a menace to society.

Improvements were introduced in prison administration from time to time on the recommendations of the different jail committees appointed in 1836, 1864, 1877, 1889, 1892 and 1919, and the resultant Prisoners Act, 1870, the Prisons Act, 1894, and the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897. After the independence (1947), tremendous changes have been effected in the working of jails which now function as reformatories. Good care is taken of the diet, health, education and emotional make-up of the prisoners. An endeavour is made to enable them to earn their livelihood by labour on release and to become useful and respectable citizens.

There is a District Jail at the district headquarters at Jullundur. Besides, there is a lock-up attached to each police station, which is controlled by the police department.

District Jail Jullundur.—Established in 1861, it is under the charge of the Superintendent of Jail, who is assisted by 1 Deputy Superintendent (Jail), 1 Medical Officer, 3 Assistant Superintendents, 1 Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3 Head Warders, 1 Accountant, 6 Clerks, 41 Warders, 1 Dispenser, 1 Matron, 1 Carpenter Master, 1 Chalk Master, besides other miscellaneous and Class IV staff.

The total admissions during the year, average daily population and maximum population on any one day during the year in the District Jail, Jullundur, during 1965 to 1974, are given in the following table :—

Year		Total admissions during the year	Average daily population	Maximum population on any day during the year
1965	..	3,882	441.15	982
1966	..	3,422	354.87	603
1967	..	3,261	430.88	552
1968	..	3,299	502.53	713
1969	..	3,857	442.75	607
1970	..	4,305	493.78	836
1971	..	4,501	482.65	660
1972	..	3,881	443.97	678
1973	..	4,426	480.64	667
1974	..	4,512	474.73	691

(Source : Superintendent, District Jail, Jullundur)

The number of convicted prisoners released on different grounds, during 1970 to 1974, are shown in the table given below :

Year	Grounds of release					
	Appeal/ Bailed	Expiry	Remission	Government orders Parole/ Furlough and under section 401 Cr. P.C.	Others	
1970	...	514	432	177	27	63
1971	..	567	449	156	13	2
1972	...	444	353	130	27	87
1973	..	352	552	140	28	45
1974	...	676	464	96	31	—

(Source : Superintendent, District Jail, Jullundur)

There is a separate female ward in the jail and a matron looks after the women prisoners. The Government's main objective of punishment is the social reconstruction and rehabilitation of offenders. To bring about a change in their attitude, various types of institutional treatments are applied. They are trained in the modern methods of agricultural and industrial production to enable them to earn their living after release from the jails and adjust themselves in the society in a respectable manner. With this end in view, Government has introduced many jail reforms like remission of sentence for good behaviour; granting of furlough and parole; supply of newspapers; literacy classes for the benefit of prisoners; canteen facilities with permission to spend up to a certain percentage from the money earned by prisoners in jail on items like tea, milk, cigarettes, match-boxes, soap, etc. film shows arranged by the District Public Relations Officer; cultural activities in the form of *bhajans*, songs, etc.; permission to prosecute studies and get school books in addition to religious books from relatives and jail library; and installation of radio/television set in the jail premises.

Education and Recreational and Medical Facilities

The inmates of jails are treated psychologically by well-trained staff. They are provided all facilities of education, technical training and entertainment in such a way that they are able to earn their living after their release and are able to adjust themselves fully in society. Arrangements also exist to give them adult education. Quarterly examinations of the prisoners are held and literacy certificates are issued to those prisoners who pass the examination. Vocational training in different crafts like furniture making, weaving, soap making and the like are given. Literate convicts are also employed for teaching purposes. A library is maintained for the use of prisoners. Besides, daily and weekly newspapers are also provided for the benefit of inmates.

There are arrangements for outdoor and indoor games for the prisoners. Periodical matches are also arranged between the different teams to inculcate the spirit of competition and sportsmanship. Dramas of reformatory values are staged. In addition to this, cultural programmes like *bhangra*, folk songs and folk dances are enjoyed by the prisoners. Variety shows and cinema shows which are useful from reformatory point of view are arranged. A television set has also been provided for the entertainment of prisoners.

The jail has its own hospital where a Medical Officer looks after the medical requirements of the prisoners and the employees of the jail.

Canteen

The jail is running a canteen on co-operative basis since 1961 to facilitate the supply of eatables at reasonable rates. The articles of daily use such as sugar, *gur*, cigarettes, ready-made tea, soap, *sarson* oil, boot polish, etc. are sold there.

Panchayat System

The panchayat system has been introduced in the jail and its meetings are held regularly for the improvement and betterment of the prisoners.

Jail Industries

The industries carried on in the District Jail, Jullundur, are carpentry, chalk making, *ban* making, chicks, poultry, etc. The average number of prisoners employed in these industries, total production and

gross profit, during 1965 to 74, are given below :

Year	Total average of prisoners working in the factory	Production (Rs)	Gross profit (Rs)
1965	93.94	1,51,051	15,105
1966	89.10	1,75,359	17,536
1967	101.00	2,53,605	25,361
1968	104.06	2,89,678	28,968
1969	90.37	2,79,935	27,994
1970	109.38	3,30,642	33,064
1971	113.99	3,98,867	39,887
1972	121.09	2,89,615	28,962
1973	123.32	2,97,323	29,732
1974	114.16	2,17,180	21,718

(Source : Superintendent, District Jail, Jullundur)

Official and Non-Official Visitors

The purpose of visits of official and non-official visitors is to ensure that rules and regulations governing the administration of jail are properly carried out. The members visit the jail, meet prisoners, hear their complaints and note their observations in the Visitors' Book. The visitors' suggestions for any improvement in the jail are at once given active consideration by the authorities.

District Probation Officer, Jullundur.—The Probation of Offenders' Act, 1958, came into force in the Jullundur District on June, 1, 1966, when a District Probation Officer was posted there. He is under the control of the Chief Probation Officer, Chandigarh, who supervises and directs the work in the entire State under the overall administrative control and guidance of the Inspector-General of Prisons, Punjab, Chandigarh.

The District Probation Officer, Jullundur, supervises probationers and other persons placed under his supervision by the court and, where necessary, endeavours to find them suitable employment. He also inquires, in accordance with any direction of a court, into circumstances or home surroundings of any person accused of an offence with a view

to assisting the court in determining the suitable method of dealing with him and submitting reports to the court.

The following table show the number of persons put on probation under supervision and the number of persons for whom employment was arranged, during 1966 to 1974

Year	Number of persons put on probation under supervision	Number of persons for whom emp- loyment was arranged
1966	12	1
1967	46	6
1968	55	6
1969	69	2
1970	71	—
1971	78	2
1972	62	—
1973	75	4
1974	99	6

(Source : District Probation Officer, Jullundur)

Mostly, the probationers put under supervision in the Punjab are agriculturists and they do not require any assistance in finding the jobs. Only a few require assistance and they are helped in finding suitable jobs.

(d) Organisation of Civil and Criminal Courts

Since the separation of the executive from the judiciary in the State on October 2, 1964, the administration of justice in the district, both on the civil and criminal sides, is headed by the District and Sessions Judge, Jullundur. He is assisted by two Additional District and Sessions Judges. The Chief Judicial Magistrate and Judicial Magistrates work under him primarily on the criminal side and the Senior Sub-Judge and Sub-Judges on the civil side. The criminal work is assigned to the various Magistrates police station-wise. The Sub-Judges exercise their power within the prescribed pecuniary limits.

Government cases in the civil courts and in the Sessions Courts are represented by the District Attorney and the Assistant District Attorney who are controlled by the Director, Prosecution, Litigation and Joint Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Civil Justice.—The administration of civil justice in the district is controlled by the District and Sessions Judge, Jullundur. He is assisted by 2 Additional District and Sessions Judges, posted at Jullundur, 1 Senior Subordinate Judge, posted at Jullundur, and 8 Sub-Judges-cum-Judicial Magistrates (5 posted at Jullundur, 1 at Nawashahr, 1 at Nakodar and 1 at Phillaur). Out of these, 5 are I Class ; the two posted at Jullundur are I Class Judicial Magistrates-cum-Sub-Judges II Class ; and another posted at Jullundur is I Class Judicial Magistrate-cum-Sub-Judge III Class.

The civil courts try all sorts of cases of civil nature up to the powers with which each Sub-Judge and Senior Subordinate Judge has been invested. The Senior Subordinate Judge and Sub-Judges are sometimes invested with additional magisterial powers.

Additional District and Sessions Judges, Jullundur.—The two Additional District and Sessions Judges posted at Jullundur work as Additional District Judges on the civil side. Appeals against the judgments and decrees of the Sub-Judges, up to Rs 10,000 and cases under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, and the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, are heard by them.

Senior Subordinate Judge, Jullundur.—The Senior Subordinate Judge, Jullundur, hears cases of rents, succession certificates, insolvency cases, guardianship cases and appellate work up to a certain limit, suits under the Torts and the Indian Contract Act, 1972.

Sub-Judges I Class.—All the Sub-Judges are Subordinate Judges who have been invested with the powers of unlimited jurisdiction of civil nature in their respective areas. including rent cases, succession certificates and others.

Criminal Justice.—The District and Sessions Judge, Jullundur, is incharge of administration of criminal justice in the district. He is assisted by 2 Additional District and Sessions Judges, posted at Jullundur, 1 Chief Judicial Magistrate, posted at Jullundur, and 8 Judicial Magistrates-cum-Sub-Judges (5 posted at Jullundur, 1 at Nawashahr 1 at Nakodar and 1 at Phillaur).

On the criminal side, the powers of the District Magistrates have been vested in the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Jullundur. With the separation of the executive from the judiciary in the State on October 2, 1964, the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Jullundur, functions under the supervision and control of the District and Sessions Judge, Jullundur.

The Chief Judicial Magistrate and Judicial Magistrates deal with all types of cases relating to crime except security cases. The Chief Judicial Magistrate is vested with the powers of a Judicial Magistrate I Class, viz. power to try juvenile offenders, to require delivery of letters, telegrams, etc. to issue search warrants for documents in custody of postal or telegraph authorities, to release persons imprisoned for failing to give security under section 106, to order police investigations into a cognizable case, to entertain cases without complaints, to transfer cases to a Subordinate Magistrate, to report a case to High Court, etc.

All Judicial Magistrates try cases under the Indian Penal Code, 1860, Punjab Excise Act, 1914, Essential Commodities Act, 1955, and other special Acts, relating to their police stations. They have the powers to direct warrant to land-holders, to issue search warrants for discovery of persons wrongfully confined, to record statements and confessions during police investigation, to recover penalty on forfeited bond, to order released convicts to notify residence, etc. All criminals apprehended by the police are produced before the Judicial Magistrate in whose jurisdiction the criminals may have been apprehended or in whose jurisdiction the crime may have been committed.

After investigation, the police put up the *challans* in the courts of Judicial Magistrates who also act as *Ilaka* Magistrates and watch the investigation of criminal cases. The Judicial Magistrates have also been vested with the powers of Sub-Judges with varying jurisdiction.

Cases of security for keeping the peace and security for good behaviour, under the Criminal Procedure Code, after the separation of the executive from the judiciary, are tried by the Sub Divisional Magistrates, Jullundur, Phillaur, Nakodar and Nawashahr relating to their respective subdivisions. They are also called upon to perform executive functions in addition to the trial of above types of cases.

The following statement shows the number of criminal cases tried by the criminal courts in the Jullundur District, during 1970 to 1974 :—

Period		Regular cases	Security cases	Summary cases
1970	...	8,912	1,828	7,524
1971	...	10,170	1,433	8,262
1972	...	8,986	1,588	12,005
1973	...	11,729	1,981	13,323
1974	...	4,571	1,440	13,322

(Source : Chief Judicial Magistrate, Julundur)

In addition to the developmental functions, the gram panchayats have also been assigned judicial functions, both civil and criminal, under the various enactments so that the villagers may get natural justice at minimum cost within the shortest possible period in the village itself.

The following table shows the judicial work done by the panchayats in the district, during 1970-71 to 1973-74 :—

Judicial work done by the Panchayats in the Jullundur District, 1970-71 to 1973-74

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Revenue Cases				
1. Cases pending at the beginning of the year	192	208	193	193
2. Cases instituted	255	255	253	253
3. Cases received by transfer	8	—	2	9
4. Cases transferred from panchayats and cases returned for presentation to courts and panchayats	2	—	5	2
5. Cases decided	244	560	252	277
(a) Cases dismissed	74	184	24	41
(b) Cases compounded	36	125	212	207
(c) Cases decreed	34	251	16	29
6. Cases pending at the end of the year	208	193	193	176

Criminal Cases

1. Cases pending at the beginning of the year	...	77	55	52	73
2. Cases instituted	...	222	155	346	385
3. Cases received by transfer	...	—	2	3	9
4. Cases transferred from panchayats for presentation to courts and panchayats	...	1	1	7	24
5. Cases decided	...	249	158	317	344
(a) Cases dismissed	...	97	113	39	47
(b) Cases compounded	...	135	37	254	278
(c) Cases convicted	...	48	—	24	19
6. Cases pending at the end of the year	...	55	52	73	99

(Source : Director, Panchayats, Punjab, Chandigarh).

(e) BAR ASSOCIATIONS

Bar Associations have been formed at the district as well as the subdivisional headquarters of the State in order to encourage and promote the study of scientific law, to promote and maintain the higher standard of professional conduct, to protect and promote the interests of the lawyers, to investigate and study the existing laws, and to discuss the various legislative measures and their implications. The object of these associations is to promote administration of law and justice and to protect and advance the rights and privileges of the legal profession in general and of individual members in particular and also to safeguard the rights of the people guaranteed to them under the Constitution of India. The associations also help to a great extent in maintaining cordial relations between the bench and the bar.

The District Bar Association, Jullundur, was formed in 1882. In 1918, the Bar Association had about 60 members on its rolls. At the time of the Partition of the country in 1947, the membership of the association rose to 110. Its strength as on March 31, 1974, was 275. The association has its own constitution and rules and has well-equipped library for the use of its members.

The Bar Association, Nawashahr, is also an old one having been formed in 1907. Its strength, as on March 31, 1974, was 30. A Bar Association is also functioning at Phillaur which is said to have been formed in 1921. Its strength, as on March 31, 1974, was 13. The membership of the Bar Association, Nakodar, as on March 31, 1974, was 11.



CHAPTER XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

The departments, which have not been mentioned elsewhere in this gazetteer, have been dealt with in this chapter in regard to the scope of their activities, organizational set-up, jurisdiction and the strength of staff posted in the district. Their account will also explain the general administrative set-up in the district.

(a) Public Works Department

The activities of the Public Works Department may be mainly divided into construction of buildings and roads, public health, drainage, etc. The jurisdiction of the circles/divisions of the department does not necessarily confine to one district; it may extend to more than one district. The circles/divisions, having jurisdiction over the Jullundur District, are discussed hereunder :

(i) Superintending Engineer, Jullundur Circle, P.W.D., B & R Branch, Jullundur.—This circle was formed in 1947. It has two divisions under it in the Jullundur District, viz. Jullundur Provincial Division, Jullundur, and Jullundur Construction Division, Jullundur, each under an Executive Engineer.

The Superintending Engineer is under the administrative control of the Chief Engineer, P.W.D., B & R, Punjab, Patiala. He is assisted by 1 Circle Head Draftsman, 3 Draftsmen, 1 Superintendent, 1 Head Assistant, 6 Assistants besides other ministerial/technical Class III and miscellaneous Class IV staff.

The main functions of the circle are to exercise control over the construction of roads and buildings under its jurisdiction.

Executive Engineer, Jullundur Provincial Division, P.W.D., B & R Branch, Jullundur.—The division was established in 1930. The Executive Engineer is assisted by 5 Sub Divisional Engineers, 23 Sectional Officers, 1 Head Draftsman, 3 Assistant Draftsmen, 1 Head Clerk 1 Divisional Accountant, besides other ministerial/technical Class III and miscellaneous Class IV staff.

The main functions of the division are construction and maintenance of public buildings and roads.

Executive Engineer, Jullundur Construction Division, P.W.D., B & R Branch, Jullundur.—This division was opened in 1963. The Executive Engineer is assisted by 5 Sub Divisional Engineers, 20 Sectional Officers,

1 Head Draftsman, 2 Assistant Draftsmen, 1 Head Clerk, 1 Accountant, besides other ministerial/technical Class III and miscellaneous Class IV staff.

The division is entrusted with the construction and maintenance of public buildings and roads.

(ii) **Executive Engineer, Construction Division, P.W.D., B & R Branch, Nawashahr.**—Opened in 1972, the division is under the administrative control of the Superintending Engineer, Hoshiarpur Construction Circle, P.W.D., B & R Branch, Hoshiarpur. The Executive Engineer is assisted by 4 Sub Divisional Engineers, 16 Sectional Officers, 1 Head Draftsman, 2 Assistant Draftsmen, 2 Tracers, 1 Head Assistant, 2 Assistants, besides other ministerial/technical Class III and miscellaneous Class IV staff.

The Executive Engineer is entrusted with the construction of public buildings and roads including bridges, etc.

(iii) **Superintending Engineer, National Highways Circle, P.W.D., B & R Branch, Jullundur.**—The Circle was formed in 1972. The Superintending Engineer, at the circle level, is assisted by 1 Superintendent, 1 Head Clerk, 1 Circle Head Draftsman, 2 Assistant Draftsmen, besides other ministerial/technical Class III and miscellaneous Class IV staff.

The main functions of this circle are widening and strengthening of the national highways, strategic roads and bridges in the Jullundur, Hoshiarpur, Ludhiana and Gurdaspur districts.

Executive Engineer, National Highways, P.W.D., B & R, Jullundur.—The Division was opened in 1972. The Executive Engineer is assisted by 4 Sub Divisional Engineers, 16 Sectional Officers, 1 Head Draftsman, 2 Assistant Draftsmen, 1 Head Clerk, besides other ministerial/technical Class III and miscellaneous Class IV staff.

The division is entrusted with the widening and strengthening of national highways, strategic roads and bridges in the district.

(iv) **Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Public Health Circle, Jullundur.** Started in 1961, this circle has two divisions under it in the Jullundur District viz. 1st Public Health Division, Jullundur, and 2nd Public Health Division, Jullundur, each under an Executive Engineer. Besides the Jullundur District, the jurisdiction of the circle also extends to the Amritsar and Kapurthala districts.

The Superintending Engineer, at the circle level, is assisted by 1 Circle Head Draftsman 2 Assistant Draftsmen, 1 Superintendent,

one **Head Assistant** besides other ministerial/technical class III and miscellaneous Class IV staff.

The main functions of the circle are to provide drinking water supply, and sewerage disposal arrangements in urban and rural areas. It also provides public-health amenities like water supply, sewerage and sanitary installation in government buildings, Harijan *bastis*, grain markets and jayanti villages, etc.

Executive Engineer, 1st Public Health Division, Jullundur.—This division was formed in 1962. The Executive Engineer is assisted by 5 Sub Divisional Engineers, 20 Sectional Officers, 1 Head Draftsman, 2 Assistant Draftsmen, 1 Head Clerk, 1 Accountant, besides other ministerial/technical class III and miscellaneous Class IV staff.

The main functions of the division are to execute urban water supply and sewerage schemes, provision of water supply, sanitary installation and sewerage in all government buildings and maintenance thereof, and to provide brick paving and surface drains in model villages and Harijan *bastis*.

Executive Engineer, 2nd Public Health Division, Jullundur.—The division was opened in 1969. The Executive Engineer is assisted by 4 Sub Divisional Engineers, 16 Sectional Officers, 1 Head Draftsman, 2 Assistant Draftsmen, 1 Head Clerk, 1 Accountant, besides other ministerial/technical Class III and miscellaneous Class IV staff.

The main functions of the division are to execute urban water supply and sewerage scheme, rural water supply schemes, provision of water supply, sanitary installation and sewerage in all government buildings and maintenance thereof and to provide brick paving and surface drains in model villages and Harijan *bastis*.

(v) **Executive Engineer, Jullundur Drainage Division, Jullundur.**—Formed in 1947, this division is under the supervision and administrative control of the Superintending Engineer, Amritsar Drainage Circle, Amritsar. The Executive Engineer, is assisted by 2 Sub Divisional Engineers, 15 Sectional Officers, 3 Draftsmen, 1 Head Clerk, 1 Ziladar, besides other ministerial/technical Class III and miscellaneous Class IV staff.

The main functions of the division are to attend to drainage and flood works in the district.

(vi) **Executive Engineer, Mechanical Division, P.W.D., B & R Branch, Jullundur.**—Opened in 1973, this division is under the supervision and administrative control of the Superintending Engineer, Patiala Mechanical

Circle, Patiala. The Executive Engineer is assisted by 3 Sub Divisional Engineers, 12 Sectional Officers, 1 Draftsman, 1 Head Clerk, 1 Accountant, besides other ministerial/technical Class III and miscellaneous Class IV staff.

The main functions of the division are to undertake repair of Government jeeps, trucks, tractors, bulldozers, etc. Besides the Jullundur District, the jurisdiction of this division also extends to the Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur and Kapurthala districts.

(vii) **Executive Engineer, Panchayati Raj, P.W. (C & M) Division, Jullundur.**—Formed in 1971, this division is under the administrative control of the Superintending Engineer, Panchayati Raj, P.W. (C & M) Circle, Punjab, Chandigarh. The Executive Engineer is assisted by 6 Sub Divisional Engineers (posted one each at Amritsar, Jullundur, Gurdaspur, **Kapurthala**, Hoshiarpur and Rupnagar), 1 Divisional Head Draftsman, 2 Draftsmen, 1 Head Clerk, 1 Divisional Accountant, besides other ministerial/technical Class III and miscellaneous Class IV staff.

The division is responsible for imparting technical guidance to the Overseers working under the Block Development and Panchayat Officers, through the Sub Divisional Officers (Civil). It carries out government as well as non-government works.

(b) Public Relations Department

The department is represented at the district level by the District Public Relations Officer, Jullundur, who is assisted by 4 Tahsil Publicity Organizers, 2 Field Publicity Assistants, 1 Technical Assistant, 1 Head Clerk, 1 Accountant, 1 Cinema Operator, 1 Drama Inspector, 1 Radio Mechanic, 1 Harmonium Master, 1 Tabla Master, 1 Stage Master, 5 Actors, besides other ministerial/technical Class III and miscellaneous Class IV staff. This office was established in August 1947.

The main functions of the District Public Relations Officer are not only to acquaint the public with what Government has achieved but also to assess the desires and wishes of the people and communicate the same to the Government for the formation, revision and modifications of their policies and programmes. Thus, he serves as a liaison between the Government and the public, promotes a better understanding between the two, disseminates and publicizes Government policies and programmes through press and mass media of dramas and cinemas. He also organizes public meetings, rural conferences, *melas*, *kavi darbars* (poetical symposia), exhibitions and variety programmes.

The office also runs an information centre at the district headquarters. Under the community listening scheme, radio sets are supplied to different panchayats/schools in the district.

(c) Co-operative Department

The department is represented in the district by three Assistant Registrars and two Deputy Registrars, viz. the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Jullundur; the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Nawashahr; the Industrial Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Jullundur¹; one Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Jullundur; and one Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Consumers' Stores, Jullundur. The Assistant Registrars, Co-operative Societies, Jullundur and Nawashahr, are under the administrative control of the Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Jullundur, with an overall control of the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Punjab, Chandigarh. The jurisdiction of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Jullundur, extends to the Jullundur and Phillaur tahsils and that of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Nawashahr, to the Nawashahr and Nakodar tahsils. The jurisdiction of the Industrial Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Jullundur, extends to the Jullundur, Kapurthala, Rupnagar, and Hoshiarpur districts. The jurisdiction of the Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Consumers' Stores, Jullundur extends to the Jullundur, Ludhiana, Hoshiarpur and Kapurthala districts.

The office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Jullundur, was established in 1946. He is assisted by 1 Head Clerk, 1 Accountant, 1 Statistical Assistant, 24 Inspectors, 44 Sub-Inspectors, besides other ministerial and Class IV staff.

The office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Jullundur-East, Jullundur, was shifted to Nawashahr with effect from September 27, 1966. He is assisted by 1 Head Clerk, 1 Accountant, 1 Statistical Assistant, 15 Inspectors and 30 Sub-Inspectors, besides other ministerial and Class IV staff.

The main functions of the Assistant Registrars, Co-operative Societies, Jullundur and Nawashahr, are : to ensure proper growth and development of agricultural and non-agricultural economy of the district, registration of co-operative societies and to exercise supervision

¹Prior to October 1974, the Industrial Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Jullundur, was under the administrative control of the Director of Industries, Punjab, Chandigarh, but now he is under the administrative control of the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Punjab, Chandigarh.

over them, and to ensure the audit of the accounts of these societies. Besides, they advance short-term and medium-term loans to the members of the societies for stepping up agricultural production. Loans are also advanced in the form of fertilizers, seeds and agricultural implements.

The office of the Industrial Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Jullundur, was established in 1962. He is assisted by 6 Industrial Inspectors (three posted at Jullundur and one each at Nakodar, Phillaur and Banga), 25 Industrial Sub-Inspectors, besides ministerial and Class IV staff. His main functions are to organize industrial co-operative societies under various schemes and to co-ordinate the work of arranging financial assistance to these societies through the Reserve Bank of India and the Central Co-operative Banks.

The office of the Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Consumers' Stores, Jullundur, was established in 1966. He is assisted by 5 Inspectors Stores (posted one each at Jullundur, Ludhiana, Hoshiarpur, Kapurthala and Phagwara), besides ministerial and Class IV staff. His main functions are to inspect and supervise the stores at Jullundur, Ludhiana, Hoshiarpur, Kapurthala and Phagwara in order to ensure their efficiency and smooth working.

(d) Food and Supplies Department

The department is represented at the district level by the District Food and Supplies Controller, Jullundur. He is under the administrative control of the Deputy Director (Field), Jullundur, with an overall control of the Director, Food and Supplies, Punjab, Chandigarh.

The office of the District Food and Supplies Controller, Jullundur, was established about the year 1948. He is assisted by 1 Additional District Food and Supplies Controller, 2 District Food and Supplies Officers, 8 Assistant Food and Supplies Officers, 1 Superintendent, 1 Senior Auditor, 15 Junior Auditors, 1 Head Analyst, 4 Junior Analysts, 3 Accountants, 1 Statistical Assistant, 47 Inspectors, 60 Sub-Inspectors, besides other ministerial and Class IV staff.

The main functions of the department are : procurement of food-grains ; distribution of sugar, rice, wheat-flour and vegetable ghee through fair price shops and the branches of co-operative consumers'

stores in urban as well as rural areas ; issue/renewal of brick-kilns and fire-wood licences ; allotment of coal/coke and cement ; and checking of licences of foodgrains, rice hullers, rice-shellors, kerosene, ghee, rice, sugar, yarn, etc. The department maintains its own godowns for the storage of foodgrains.

(e) Finance Department

The department is represented at the district level by the Treasury Officer, Jullundur, who is incharge of the District Treasury. He is assisted by 4 Assistant Treasury Officers (one at the district headquarters and the remaining three in charge of the sub-treasuries at Phillaur, Nawashahr and Nakodar), 1 Assistant Superintendent Treasury, 1 District Treasurer, 5 Assistant Treasurers, 9 Assistants, besides ministerial and Class IV staff.

The main duties of the Treasury Officer and the Assistant Treasury Officers are to make receipts and payments on behalf of the Government ; to maintain the initial accounts of the Government ; and storage of all kinds of stamps, postal stationery, valuables, etc. They are also responsible to the Accountant General, Punjab, for regular submission of monthly accounts and allied returns, etc.

(f) Planning Department

The department is represented at the district level by the District Statistical Officer, Jullundur, whose office was established about the year 1959. He is assisted by 2 Technical Assistants, 5 Field Assistants, (four of these in the National Sample Survey Scheme), 1 Inspector (National Sample Survey Scheme), 1 Clerk, and 2 Peons.

The main functions of the District Statistical Officer are to co-ordinate and advise in regard to the statistical activities of the different offices in the district, to collect, maintain, publish and disseminate up-to-date data on important subjects, to improve the quality of the statistical work done at the district level, to conduct *ad hoc* socio-economic surveys, to collect weekly retail prices, and to act as store of statistics for government institutions and interested public.

(g) Language Department

The department is represented at the district level by the District Language Officer, Jullundur. He is assisted by 1 Extension Information Officer, 1 Instructor, 1 Clerk and 2 Peons. This office was established in 1962.

The main functions of the District Language Officer are to popularise Punjabi in the district offices, to impart training in Punjabi shorthand and type-writing, to organize literary meetings, *kavi darbars* (poetical symposia), dramas, debates and poetic compositions, to celebrate birth/death anniversaries of the renowned deceased poets/writers of the district at their native places, to undertake linguistic and cultural surveys and to bring out glossaries, to award financial assistance to literary men and institutions/organizations, and to assist the government offices in translating pamphlets/books in Punjabi.



CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

(a) Evolution of Local Self-Government in the District

Local Governments are infra-sovereign geographic units found within a sovereign nation or quasi-sovereign State. Like other units of government, local government units possess a defined area, a population, an organisation and also the authority to undertake and the power to perform public activities. Within its territory, a local government unit seeks to give opportunities to the people for the expression of their opinion in regard to local affairs. It enables them to choose their representatives to take care of local affairs on their behalf.

Historical Retrospect.—Municipal Government in India has its roots in pre-historic times. The epoch-making excavations at Harappa and Mohenjodaro (Pakistan) reveal that a highly developed urban civilisation existed in the ancient past. The cities had their councils which were elected bodies. India can, thus, rightly be a claimant of the hoariest traditions of local government in the world. Though the existence of elective city councils in ancient India cannot be denied yet there is no doubt that the foundations of modern system of municipal government were laid by the British particularly after the transfer of power from the East India Company to the Crown in 1858. The dominant considerations which prompted the British to establish local government institutions in India were paucity of finances of imperial power, administrative problems due to the large size of the country, and the need of providing relief to the District Officer from some of the details of his work.¹

Local Self-Government is of two kinds : the local government of the villages and that of the towns. The development of local self government in urban areas is described here while that of rural areas falls under the Head 'Panchayati Raj'.

The earliest Act in the Punjab dealing with municipal administration was the Punjab Municipal Act, 1867. The Act was a carte-blanche given to the Lt.-Governor, Punjab, to establish whatever form of the municipal government he would choose. The enactment of this statute gave a great spur to the growth of municipal bodies. This was repealed by the Punjab Municipal Act, 1873, which aimed at

¹ Vishnoolal Bhagwan, *Municipal Government and Politics in Haryana* (New Delhi, 1974), p. 1, 14

providing for conservancy, local improvements, and education in the towns of the Punjab and for levying taxes in them. In 1882, Lord Ripon made the historic statement which has since then been acclaimed as the Magna Carta of local self-government in India. Soon after, Lord Ripon's Government passed a famous resolution on local self-government. The Punjab Government agreed with his proposals and issued a resolution in September, 1882, in which it was stated that the object of the reforms introduced by the resolution was to educate the people to manage their own affairs and that the enlightenment policy of Lord Ripon should be given a real and genuine trial. Acts were also passed in 1883 (the Punjab Local Boards Act) and 1884 (the Punjab Municipal Act, 1884) which greatly enlarged the constitution, power and functions of municipal authorities. Further development of municipal administration in Punjab took place under the Municipal Act, 1891, which repealed the Act XIV of 1884 and introduced such changes as experience had shown to be desirable. It introduced communal representation.

The Royal Commission on 'Decentralization', 1909, strongly recommended the decentralisation of administration and democratization of local bodies. The Punjab was the first province to incorporate the Royal Commission's recommendations in a statute. In 1911, the Punjab Municipal Act was passed, which, with certain modifications, is still the basis of Municipal Government in the Punjab.

After the independence, two diametrically opposite trends set in the field of municipal government. In the first place, the municipal statute of 1911 was amended to provide for universal adult suffrage, abolition of communal representation and adoption of joint electorate with reservation of seats for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, etc. On the other hand, the government in actual practice concentrated more and more powers in its own hands. This latter trend was forced upon the government by the disturbed conditions created by the influx of vast population from Pakistan to this part of India after the partition in 1947. There was a deterioration of municipal services in most of cities and towns, the municipal authorities, with their limited resources and personnel, could not cope with these problems. Hence, the East Punjab Local Authorities (Restriction of Functions) Act, 1947, was passed. This Act empowered the State Government to notify certain areas and to assume functions of local authority there if the local authority was not capable of performing such functions adequately.

The Punjab Municipal (Second Amendment) Act, 1954, repealed the Punjab Small Town Act, 1921, and converted Town Committees into Class III Municipal Committees. This Act, which came into force on the 1st April, 1955, brought the governance of all urban local bodies under a unified corpus of municipal law.

However, the government did not remain unconcerned with this deterioration in municipal administration and they wanted to adopt some radical measures to put the municipal government on an even keel. In view of this, the Government appointed in December, 1954, the Local Government (Urban) Enquiry Committee to enquire into the working of municipal committees and to suggest reforms in them so that they might be able to take up the role which could be theirs in a democratic set-up of a welfare state engaged in development based on the widest participation of the people and their elected organ². The Committee in its report, in 1957, recommended enlargement of autonomy of municipal bodies to the maximum extent, compatible with the imperative needs of continuity, efficiency and integrity in municipal administration.

The term of office of municipal commissioners in the State is five years.

(b) Organization and Structure

Functions and Duties of Municipal Committees.— Statutorily, the Punjab municipal bodies have two types of functions, namely, obligatory and optional. Obligatory functions are those which every municipal committee has to perform and if for their performance the committee does not make sufficient provision in its budget, then the State Government compels it to do so ; and if the committee fails to perform these functions satisfactorily, then the State Government may even supersede the committee and place the municipality under the charge of its own officer. Obligatory functions are of four main types, viz. public safety and convenience, medical relief, public works and public health. These include such activities as regulating or abetting offensive or dangerous trades, removing of obstructions and projections in public streets, lighting and cleansing of public streets, extinguishing of fires, provision and regulation of slaughter-houses, burial grounds, latrines, picnic spots, drains and sewers, registration of births and deaths, public vaccination, inoculation and primary education, etc.

² Modi, Prem Datt, *The Punjab Municipal Act, 1911* (Amritsar, 1950), p. 2
 Avasthi, A., *Municipal Administration in India* (Agra, 1972), p. 145

The list of optional functions is comprehensive and includes construction and maintenance of public streets, establishing and maintaining public parks, gardens, libraries, museums, *dharamshalas*, rest-houses, lunatic asylums, furthering educational programmes other than primary education, planting and maintaining of roadside trees, arranging for the destruction of stray dogs, maintaining dairy farms and breeding studs, holding of exhibitions, etc.

There are 10 municipalities in the district at Adampur, Alawalpur, Jullundur, Kartarpur, Nakodar, Banga, Nawashahr, Nurmahal, Rahon and Phillaur, besides the Cantonment Board at Jullundur cantonment. Out of these municipalities, 1 is Class I, 6 Class II and 3 Class III. The income and expenditure of the municipalities/Cantonment Board are given in the Appendix at the end of this Chapter. The sources of income of the different municipalities/Cantonment Board include, house tax, octroi tax, cinema show tax, building application tax, water rate, *tehbazari* fee, licence fee on articles of food and drink, dangerous and offensive trades licence fee, vehicle licence fee, slaughter-house tax, etc.

A brief account of each municipality/Cantonment Board is given below :

ADAMPUR MUNICIPALITY

The municipality was abolished in 1886 and replaced by notified area committee. The latter was also abolished in 1896. In 1942, the administration of the locality was handed over to panchayat which continued till 1957. The first election of the municipality was held in 1959. It is a Class III municipality with 9 members in 1973-74.

According to the 1971 Census, the area of the town was 2.72 sq. km. and its population was 8,105.

The civic amenities provided by the municipality include street lighting and arrangements for the cleanliness of the town and disposal of town refuse. It maintains a reading room. The municipality contributes Rs 81 per annum to the Mental Hospital, Amritsar.

Alawalpur Municipality

The municipality was first created in 1867. It was later on replaced by a notified area committee but again converted into a municipality in 1955. It is a Class III municipality. In 1973-74, it had 13 members.

According to the 1971 Census, the area of the town was 0.21 sq. 2.50 km. and its population was 4,732.

The civic amenities provided by the municipality include street lighting and arrangements for the cleanliness of the town and disposal of town refuse. A library is maintained by the municipality.

Banga Municipality

The municipality was first created in 1867. It is a Class II municipality which, in 1973-74 had 16 members.

According to the 1971 Census, the area of the town was 1.30 sq.km. and its population was 11,885.

The civic amenities provided by the municipality include street lighting and arrangements for the cleanliness of the town and the disposal of the town refuse. It maintains a library and a reading-room.

Jullundur Municipality

Created in 1867³, this municipality was brought under the Municipal Act, 1884, as Class II municipality. It was raised to Class I in 1950 under the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911. In 1973-74, it had 42 members.

According to the 1971 Census, the area of the city was 62.16 sq. km. and its population was 2,96,106.

The civic amenities provided by the municipality include street lighting, water-supply, arrangements for the cleanliness of the city and the disposal of the refuse, underground sewerage, public urinals and latrines, etc. The municipality maintains a maternity hospital, 5 maternity and child welfare centres, 3 allopathic dispensaries, 9 Ayurvedic dispensaries, 2 Unani dispensaries, and a Municipal Isolation Hospital. The Municipality also makes annual contribution to Mukerji Memorial Ayurvedic Memorial Ayurvedic Dispensary (Rs 660), Gulab Devi T.B. Hospital (Rs 1,75,000), Aggarwal Sabha Ayurvedic Free Dispensary (Rs 7,200), Mandi Fenton Ganj Dispensary (Rs 2,400), Apahaj Ashram (Rs 3,600), Pingla Ghar (Rs 3,000), Nari Niketan (Rs. 9,500), Dayanand Ayurvedic College (Rs 2,400), Vidhwa Sahaik Sabha (Rs 3,000) and Gaushala Pincrapol (Rs 6,000). It also maintains a fire brigade, a library in the Nehru Garden, 54 reading rooms in the different parts of city, a stadium, a swimming tank, an open air theatre, and a number of children parks at different places in the city.

³ *Imperial Gazetteer of India Provincial Series Punjab Vol I P. 422*

The *Jullundur District Gazetteer*, 1904, however, mentions (on page 285) that Jullundur existed as a municipality since annexation (A.D. 1846), but little was heard of it until it was brought under the Municipal Act of 1884 as a 2nd Class municipality.

Jullundur Cantonment Board

The Jullundur Cantonment was established in 1846 after the First Anglo-Sikh War. The Cantonment Boards, all over the country, including the Jullundur Cantonment Board, were constituted in 1924, under the Cantonment Act, 1924. The Board is constituted of 14 members, out of which 7 are elected and the remaining 7 are taken by virtue of their chair and nomination by the Station Commander who is the President of Board. The term of office of the elected members is three years.

According to the 1971 Census, the area of the cantonment was 15.62 sq. km. and its population was 33,724.

The civic amenities provided by the cantonment board include water-supply, street lighting, and arrangements for the cleanliness of the locality and the disposal of refuse. The Board maintains the Cantonment General Hospital. It also runs a higher secondary school for boys, a high school for girls and five primary schools. It maintains a public library-cum-reading room and a garden with two parks (including one children park).

The cantonment board donates annually Rs. 1,000 to the Ram Bagh committee (Shamshan Bhoomi); Rs. 1,200 to the Gaushala Pinjrapol (Regd.), Jullundur; and Rs. 1,000 to Zahria Mall Veterinary Hospital, Jullundur Cantonment.

Kartarpur Municipality

Created in 1867, it is Class II municipality with 15 members in 1973-74.

According to the 1971 Census, the area of the town was 4.92 sq. km. and its population was 14,644.

The civic amenities provided by the municipality include street lighting and arrangements for the cleanliness of the town and the disposal of the town refuse. The municipality maintains a dispensary and a library-cum-reading room.

Nakodar Municipality

Originally created in 1867, the municipality was raised to Class II in 1885. In 1973-74, it had 15 members.

According to the 1971 Census, the area of the town was 3.16 sq. km. and its population was 18,156.

The civic amenities provided by the municipality include street lighting and arrangements for the cleanliness of the town, the disposal of the

town refuse, and fire-fighting. The water supply scheme and the sewerage scheme are in progress. The municipality maintains a health centre and a library-cum-reading room. It contributes Rs 3,500 per annum to the Gulab Devi T.B. Hospital, Jullundur, for reservation of one bed, and Rs 181 per annum to the Mental Hospital, Amritsar.

Nawashahr Municipality

Originally created in 1867, the municipality was raised to Class II in 1885. In 1911, it was declared a notified area committee and in 1924 a small town committee. In 1951, it was again raised to a Class II municipality. In 1973-74, it had 16 members.

According to the 1971 Census, the area of the town was 3.83 sq. km. and its population was 17,527.

The civic amenities provided by the municipality include street lighting, arrangements for the cleanliness of the town and the disposal of the town refuse, water supply and sewerage system. The municipality maintains a health centre, a library-cum-reading room, and three public parks. It contributes Rs 3,000 per annum to the Gulab Devi T.B. Hospital, Jullundur and Rs 175 per annum to the Mental Hospital, Amritsar.

Nurmahal Municipality

Originally created in 1867, the municipality was raised to Class II in 1885. In 1973-74, it had 15 members.

According to the 1971 Census, the area of the town was 5.75 sq. km. and its population was 8,135.

The civic amenities provided by the municipality include street lighting and arrangements for the cleanliness of the town and the disposal of the town refuse. It maintains a veterinary hospital and a library-cum-reading room.

Phillaur Municipality

Originally created in 1867, the municipality was raised to Class II in 1886. In 1973-74, it had 17 members.

According to the 1971 Census, the area of the town was 0.44 sq. km. and its population was 11,543.

The civic amenities provided by the municipality include street lighting, arrangements for the cleanliness of the town and the disposal of the town refuse, and sewerage system. The municipality maintains a library, two reading-rooms, a serai and public parks.

Rahon Municipality

Originally created in 1867, the municipality was raised to Class II in 1886. On account of the continued decrease in the population of the town, its municipality has been made Class III. In 1973-74, it had 15 members.

According to the 1971 Census, the area of the town was 5.18 sq. km. and its population was 6,607.

The civic amenities provided by the municipality include street lighting and arrangements for the cleanliness of the town and the disposal of the town refuse. The municipality maintains a reading room.

(c) Town and Country Planning and Housing

The office of the Divisional Town Planner, Jullundur Division, Jullundur, was set up in September, 1963, after upgrading the office of the Assistant Town Planner, Jullundur, established in 1945. This is the largest Division in the Department of the Town and Country Planning, Punjab, and covers town planning activities in three districts, viz. Jullundur, Hoshiarpur and Kapurthala. It covers an area of 10,896.13 sq. km. and a total population of 22,72,111 persons (as per 1971 Census).

Principally, this office is engaged in the preparation of Master Plans of various Class I and Class II towns. Besides this, it prepares the lay out plans of the various schemes, viz. town planning schemes for municipal committees, development schemes and street schemes for the Improvement Trusts, urban estates for the Housing and Urban Development Department, housing board schemes for the Housing Board, Industrial Areas and Industrial Development Colonies, and rehabilitation colonies for the respective departments. During 1973-74, two major projects, viz. preparation of lay out plans for providing housing sites for landless labourers in villages having more than 100 eligible persons and preparation of lay out of plans/architectural designs for beautification of cities in terms of improvement of roads, parks, shopping centres, etc. were launched on large-scale. Separately, the miscellaneous Government projects, viz. preparation of lay out plans for disposing of surplus Government land and selection of sites for government projects were also taken up. Basically, this office renders technical advice to the various concerned departments including municipalities and Improvement Trusts.

To control the haphazard development around cities, controlled areas are declared around the cities, under the provisions of the Punjab Scheduled Roads and Controlled Areas Restriction of Unregulated Development Act, 1963.

Jullundur Improvement Trust, Jullundur.—The Punjab Town Improvement Act, 1922, was extended to the Jullundur town in February, 1944, and the Jullundur Improvement Trust, Jullundur, was formed in April, 1945. It ceased functioning sometime in August, 1947, and was resuscitated in 1949.

An Improvement Trust is an *ad hoc* body constituted for the general purpose of city development. The various types of schemes taken up by the Jullundur Improvement Trust are development schemes, general improvement schemes, street schemes, and slum clearance schemes.

The Improvement Trust consists of seven trustees including the Chairman. The term of their office is three years.

The sources of income of the Improvement Trust are: municipal contribution, Government grants, loans, trust property, *nazul* property, fees, investments, costs awarded by Government, fines and penalties, deposits, collection of advances, unclassified suspense account and others. The details of income and expenditure of the Jullundur Improvement Trust, Jullundur, during 1969-70 to 1973-74, are given below:

Year	Income (Rs)	Expenditure (Rs)
1969-70	48,69,857	48,04,860
1970-71	55,21,371	55,03,705
1971-72	33,84,893	32,92,604
1972-73	85,82,142	75,04,110
1973-74	89,15,420	1,04,91,957

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1970 to 1974)

(d) Panchayati Raj

Waves after waves of foreign invaders like Greeks, Huns, Afghans, Mongols made depredations into this country but failed to leave behind any permanent impression on the Indian way of life and culture. On the other hand, with the passage of time, their influences got submerged into the vast ocean of Indian culture of which our village panchayats were the biggest repositories. The British regime did a great harm to this country by substituting the panchayats with a centralized bureaucratic system of administration. If India was to regain her lost

glory, it was strongly felt that the panchayats must be revived. Mahatma Gandhi drew pointed attention to this basic necessity. Other leaders shared this view, and accordingly the organization of village panchayats was made one of the Directive Principles of the State Policy in the Constitution of India.

The term 'Panchayati Raj' came into usage after the acceptance of the recommendations on Democratic Decentralization of Balwant Rai Mehta Study Team and in pursuance thereof the passage of the Punjab Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act, 1961. Previously, the terms used were 'village panchayat', 'district board' or 'sub-district board' which were self governing bodies at the village or regional levels. Panchayati Raj implies the creation of local government institutions at the village, block and district levels. These bodies play a vital role in rural administration in the present age when more and more governments are carrying the banner of welfare state.

Panchayati Raj is a three-tier system of rural local government in India, viz. panchayat at the village level, panchayat samiti at the block level and zila parishad at the district level, with adequate power and resources and responsible for planning and development in their respective jurisdiction. All these three institutions are organically linked with each other by means of indirect elections. They are one superior to the other but do not constitute hierarchy, where one is subordinate to the other. They have clearly defined spheres of activities and have independent and distinct sources of revenue. This enables them to function without losing their initiative and self-reliance.

The Punjab Gram Panchayat Act, 1952, and the Punjab Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act, 1961, as amended up-to-date, form the corner stones of the Panchayati Raj in the State. Panchayati Raj movement, launched in the State on October 2, 1961, is a unit of local self-government, an extension of Community Development Programme and agency of the State Government. Bringing with it the transfer of authority, responsibility and resources to village panchayats, the Panchayati Raj has brought about a major change and revolutionized the outlook of our rural masses.

Gram Panchayats.—Since times immemorial, India had a self-governing system at the base level in the form of village panchayats. The village organization functioned as a centre of community life, independent of the State. Several causes led to the decay of village panchayats during the British rule. It was, however, again during the British rule that efforts were made to involve the people and their existing

institutions in judicial activities. The starting point of local self-government at district and *taluka* level, as we know it today, began by the establishment of district and *taluka* local fund committees in 1869. The next important landmark in the development of local self-government was Lord Ripon's resolution on local self-government adopted by the British Government in 1882. This led to the passage of series of provincial Acts. Accordingly, local boards, both at *taluka* and district levels, were created. But mostly local-self bodies were set up at the district level. Efforts were also made to resuscitate the village panchayats in the later part of the 19th century. The Royal Commission on Decentralisation in 1909 pointed out "The scant success of the efforts, hitherto made to introduce a system of rural self-government is largely due to the fact that we have not built from the bottom. The foundation of any stable edifice which shall associate the people with administration must be the village, one in which the people are known to one another, and have interests with coverage on well-organized objects." The Commission along with the retention of local-self body at the district level (i.e. district board) recommended for the formation of sub-district boards on each *taluka* and tahsil level and village panchayat at the village level. Under the Government of India Act, 1919, local self-government became a provincial subject. The village panchayat Acts were passed in various provinces to revive village panchayats.⁴

The earliest legislation on panchayats in the Punjab was the Punjab Panchayat Act of 1912, which was followed by another Act in 1921-22. These enactments failed badly in their purpose and did not get any encouraging response from the people. Another Act passed in 1939 superseded the earlier Acts and conferred, among others, wide judicial powers, both civil and criminal, on the panchayats. Efforts were also made to improve the financial resources of panchayats through Government grants. A separate Panchayat Department was created to look after panchayats.

Keeping in view their importance, constitution of panchayat in every village has been enshrined as one of the Directive Principles of State Policy in Article 40 of the Constitution of India.

The Punjab Gram Panchayat Act, 1952, repealed the 1939 enactment. This Act was also amended in 1960, and that was the first step towards the establishment of Panchayati Raj in the State. Under the Act, a gram sabha may be constituted for any village or group of contiguous villages with a population of not less than 500 and a gram pan-

4 R. Dayal, *Panchayati Raj in India* (Delhi, 1970), pp. 1, 10, 12, 33

chayat is elected for the gram sabha area and not for each village. The Government, of course, has the power to relax it. Every male or female who is entered as a voter on the electoral roll of the State Vidhan Sabha is a member of the gram sabha. These members of the gram sabha elect the members of the panchayats from amongst themselves. If no woman is elected as a Panch, the women candidate, securing the highest number of votes amongst the women candidates in that election, is co-opted by the panchayat as a Panch, and, where no such woman candidate is available, a woman is co-opted as a Panch by the prescribed authority. Similarly, it has been provided that every panchayat shall have one or two members of the Scheduled Castes, depending upon the ratio of their population in the village.

Under the Act, gram panchayat is to meet at least once a month at a place within the gram panchayat area. Majority of the Panches for the time being holding office form quorum.

All the decisions of the Panchayat are taken by majority and, when the voting is equal, the Sarpanch has an additional or casting vote.

In 1974-75, the number of panchayats in the Jullundur District was 971 and their membership was 6,298.

Functions

Under the Punjab Gram Panchayat Act, 1952, the panchayats have been vested with judicial and executive powers besides being an important agency for rural development. In the course of time, though many duties were assigned to the panchayats, yet administratively these continued to be weak and financially poor. The panchayats were, thus, not able to perform these functions as efficiently as was expected. Some improvements were, therefore, considered essential. Various study teams were appointed by the Government to suggest ways and means to improve the functioning of these bodies. As a result of their recommendations, some important amendments have been carried out in the Punjab Gram Panchayat Act, 1952, with a view to making the panchayats an effective instrument for undertaking the tasks of rural uplift.

The panchayats are expected to provide cheap and ready justice. On the criminal side, they have been given powers to try certain minor offences like petty thefts, hurt, affray, and commission of public nuisance. They are under the control of the District Magistrate, who can hear appeals from their orders, and transfer cases from one panchayat to another. On the civil and revenue side, the panchayats have been given powers to try civil revenue and judicial cases within certain pecuniary

limits, and in respect of these cases they are under the control of the District Judge and the Collector, respectively.

Besides the judicial work, the panchayats look to the requirements of their respective areas in regard to agriculture, education, animal husbandry, public health and sanitation including water supply, works of public utility, games and sports, industries, medical health and relief to the poor. They are expected to arrange 50 per cent of the cost of local development works sponsored by the Development Department, either in cash, kind or labour, and with the help of the concerned departments, they have been responsible for starting a number of single teacher primary schools, construction of new school buildings and repairing and remodelling of old ones, provision of drinking water arrangements in the schools, raising of aided libraries, provision of community listening sets, construction and repairing of *panchayatghars*, building of dispensaries, planting of trees, arranging playgrounds and children parks, construction of village approach roads, repairing and levelling of public paths, construction of drains, construction of culverts and pavement of streets, construction, repair and remodelling of wells for drinking water and remodelling and repairing of ponds.

Sources of Revenue

The panchayats need resources to perform the various developmental and other functions. For this purpose, the Punjab Gram Panchayat Act, 1952, provides the following sources of revenue; the income from these sources is credited to the gram fund which is provided for each panchayat. The sources of gram fund are: all grants from Government and other local authorities; all donations; all taxes, duties, cesses and fees; the sale proceeds of dust, dirt and dung etc.; income derived from common lands; income derived from villages fisheries; etc.

The income of the panchayats in the Jullundur District, during 1969-70 to 1973-74, is given below:

Source of income	1969-70 (Rs)	1970-71 (Rs)	1971-72 (Rs)	1972-73 (Rs)	1973-74 (Rs)
1. Grants from Government	3,08,723	2,01,142	2,42,388	5,88,600	1,10,743
2. Grants from local bodies	3,42,815	1,76,105	2,48,433	1,44,950	3,07,935

Source of income	1969-70 (Rs)	1970-71 (Rs)	1971-72 (Rs)	1972-73 (Rs)	1973-74 (Rs)
3. Voluntary contributions	1,47,895	46,952	10,310	1,43,916	38,413
4. House tax	1,03,603	1,98,241	1,58,444	2,01,005	5,11,640
Total	9,03,036	6,22,439	6,59,575	10,78,471	9,68,731

(Source : Director, Panchayati Raj and Community Development, Punjab, Chandigarh)

Achievements

During 1973-74, the panchayats in the district, constructed 61 new school buildings and repaired and extended a good number of the existing ones, provided 78 playgrounds, established 194 libraries, constructed 67 *panchayatghars*, constructed buildings of 2 veterinary hospitals, provide street light to 33 villages, constructed 105 km roads, besides making drains pucca, pavement of streets, etc.

As regards the judicial work done during 1973-74, the panchayats in the district decided 277 revenue cases and 344 criminal cases.

Panchayat Samitis.—Constituted under the Punjab Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act, 1961, the panchayat samitis form the second tier of the 'Panchayati Raj' scheme. This tier of local self-government acts as a bridge between the zila parishads and village panchayats.

Every community development block in the State is to have a panchayat samiti consisting of primary members, associated members, co-opted members and *ex-officio* members. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the panchayat samiti are elected by the primary and co-opted members from amongst themselves and their term of office is 5 years. The Block Development and Panchayat Officer is the Executive Officer of the samiti. He, however, is not the sole repository of the executive powers vesting in the former.

The panchayat samitis provide and make arrangements for carrying out the requirements of the area under their jurisdiction, in respect of agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries, health and rural sanitation, communication, social education, co-operation, and such other miscellaneous duties as development of cottage and small-scale industries and

other local development works. The samiti is also the agent of the Government for the formulation and execution of Community Development Programme.

The sources of income with the samiti comprise: local rate as charged by the defunct District Board, fee derived from public institutions like schools and markets, fee from fairs and shows, rents and profits accruing from properties vested in it, and such moneys and grants which the Government may place at its disposal. The samiti can, with the permission of the Zila Parishad, impose any tax which the State Legislature has power to impose under the Constitution.

Zila Parishad.—The District Board, Jullundur, formed on June 13, 1884, was replaced on April 10, 1962 by the Zila Parishad, Jullundur, constituted under the Punjab Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act, 1961.

The zila parishad consists of the Chairman of every panchayat samiti, two members elected by each panchayat samiti, M.P. and M.L.A., representing the district or any part thereof, and the Deputy Commissioner. Two women and five members belonging to the Scheduled Castes, if not elected otherwise, are co-opted as members. The M.Ps, M.L.As, and the Deputy Commissioner do not have the right to vote. The Zila Parishad has a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman elected by the elected members for five years. The Secretary of the Zila Parishad is appointed by the Government. In 1971-72, the total number of members of the Zila Parishad, Jullundur, was 42.

The zila parishad consolidates and co-ordinates the plans prepared by the panchayat samitis, examines and approves the budgets of the panchayat samitis and advises the Government in regard to panchayats and panchayat samitis and keeps a watch over agricultural and production programmes and construction works.

The Zila Parishad, Jullundur, contributes Rs 20,000 per annum to the Gulab Devi T.B. Hospital, Jullundur, and Rs 4,375 per annum to the Mental Hospital, Amritsar. It maintains two Zila Parishad rest houses at Jullundur. It also maintains 18 km of pucca roads.

The Zila Parishad, Jullundur, does not impose any tax. The main sources of income are, local rate and rent of shops. The income and

expenditure of Zila Parishad, Jullundur, during 1969-70 to 1973-74 is given below:

Year	Income (Rs)	Expenditure (Rs)
1969-70	7,16,801	6,02,520
1970-71	13,75,034	21,68,996
1971-72	19,68,325	19,22,161
1972-73	27,77,540	26,65,786
1973-74	12,98,666	14,43,660

(Source : Zila Parishad, Jullundur)



APPENDIX

(Vide page 371)

Income and Expenditure of Municipalities/Cantonment Board in the Jullundur District, 1970-71 to 1974-75

Name of Municipality/Cantonment Board	Particulars	Year				
		1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
		(Rs)	(Rs)	(Rs)	(Rs)	(Rs)
Tahsil Jullundur						
Adampur	Income	1,54,324	2,29,796	2,93,747	1,28,681	1,62,000
	Expenditure	1,49,266	2,10,336	2,12,016	2,60,484	1,45,000
Alawalpur	Income	16,312	16,541	17,705	1,37,542	1,34,000
	Expenditure	15,963	13,923	20,162	82,243	51,000
Jullundur	Income	1,25,82,346	1,41,76,305	1,40,48,256	1,42,83,481	1,67,53,000
	Expenditure	84,87,909	1,20,73,250	1,41,94,200	1,51,84,960	1,69,34,000
Jullundur Cantonment	Income	25,56,779	25,51,311	26,69,446	30,78,701	37,83,212
	Expenditure	24,03,399	23,96,122	28,85,846	30,62,592	35,68,057
Kartarpur	Income	2,11,010	2,22,564	2,58,837	2,98,541	3,42,000
	Expenditure	2,20,850	2,16,182	2,49,311	2,63,612	3,54,000

Tahsil Nakodar							
Nakodar	{ Income	..	5,49,180	11,66,576	4,33,462	6,08,189	11,94,000
	{ Expenditure	..	4,35,109	8,44,852	8,63,701	6,09,480	10,29,000
Tahsil Nawasbahr							
Banga	{ Income	..	3,30,718	3,11,222	3,16,435	4,41,171	4,13,000
	{ Expenditure	..	2,87,488	2,79,755	3,71,734	2,96,476	5,48,000
Nawasbahr	{ Income	..	9,92,532	9,13,300	21,10,688	12,93,197	12,09,000
	{ Expenditure	..	8,67,000	10,76,546	21,06,074	12,81,902	13,68,000
Rahon	{ Income	..	29,331	39,575	1,81,672	58,525	1,74,000
	{ Expenditure	..	25,778	33,498	1,14,407	91,649	1,61,000
Tahsil Phillaur							
Nurmahal	{ Income	..	1,76,588	1,99,938	2,92,542	2,48,976	7,05,000
	{ Expenditure	..	1,74,937	1,74,411	3,12,267	2,47,846	5,06,000
Phillaur	{ Income	..	2,57,618	1,69,209	1,95,068	2,28,381	5,55,000
	{ Expenditure	..	3,80,184	1,46,737	2,16,055	2,20,941	4,12,000

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1971 to 1975 ;
Cantonment Executive Officer, Jullundur)

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

(a) Historical Background

In ancient India, the primary object of education implied general education, grammar, texts, simple mathematics, mythology, etc. This traditional system of education was mainly religious, personal and based on the family system. This traditional system continued during the Sikh regime in the state of Punjab. The *maktabs* or Persian schools, run by Muhammadan *Maulvis*, open to all communities irrespective of caste, colour or creed, were the most popular institutions which taught Persian. Quran schools, attached to the mosques, taught Arabic. Besides, there were *madrasas* which imparted advanced education in Arabic and the Muslim sciences and philosophy. Then, there were schools, popularly known as *chatshalas*, conducted by *Padhas*. These schools imparted education, to the mercantile and trading communities, in the various tachygraphic forms of *lande* (for shopkeepers), *mahajani* (for merchants) and *sarafi* (for bankers). In addition, there were *pathshalas* for learning Sanskrit. Gurmukhi schools were run either by the village *gurdwaras* or *dharmshalas*. In these schools, the study of the *Balopadesa*, the *Japji*, the *Panj Grandthi*, the *Janam Sakhis*, the *Hanuman Natak* and *Bhai Gurdas Dian varan*, etc. formed the syllabi and courses of reading. Besides, these schools imparted education in *Vedanta*, *Tulsi Ramayana*, *Vishnu Purana*, *Adyatam Ramayan*, *Vichar Sagar*, etc. Whereas, the ordinary schools in the villages were managed by the local community, the well-known schools of advanced learning were maintained by the State endowments. The two sects of the Sikhs, viz. Nirmalas and Udasis, managed their own schools and the former sect was specialized in Sanskrit learning.

This traditional system of education continued till the annexation of the Jullundur Doab by the British in 1846. The British introduced secular schools which imparted education in Urdu, elementary arithmetic, history and geography. Under the British regime, Urdu unknown in indigenous schools prior to the annexation, was introduced and made the official language for use at the lower level of administration.

The year 1850 marks the beginning of the modern system of education in the Jullundur District when the A.V. Middle School was opened at Rahon. Thereafter, the A.P. Mission High School was opened at Jullundur in 1857. This was followed by the establishment of other such educational institutions by the different socio-religious bodies and Government, from time to time.

(b) Literacy and Educational Standards

Jullundur is the most advanced district in the State in the field of education which plays a very important role in accelerating its growth through the development of individual skills and productivity. In 1901, the proportion of literate persons was 3.6 per cent—6.4 males and 0.3 females. The number of pupils under instruction was 7,624 in 1880-81, 15,102 in 1890-91, 13,191 in 1900-01, and 13,874 in 1903-04. The district possessed in 1903-04, a training school, 6 Anglo-vernacular high schools, 4 Anglo-Vernacular and 7 Vernacular middle schools, and 3 English and 124 Vernacular primary schools for boys, and 23 Vernacular primary schools for girls. In addition, there were 7 advanced and 262 elementary (private) schools. The number of girls in the public schools was 699, and in the private schools 941¹.

With the opening of many new primary, middle, high and higher secondary schools and colleges since 1947, the district has made a good progress in the field of education. The literacy rate in 1961 was 33.7 per cent which was a much higher than that of the Punjab State's 24.2. In 1971, the literacy percentage in the Jullundur District was 41.3 as compared to 33.7 for the Punjab as a whole.

In 1961, in the rural areas, the number of literates (without educational level) was 65,167 males and 40,069 females, primary or junior basic 76,067 males and 27,438 females and matriculates and above 18,734 males and 1,829 females. In the urban areas, the number of literates (without educational level) was 30,149 males and 22,728 females, primary or junior basic 52,016 males and 33,592 females and matriculates or higher secondary 29,037 males and 7,791 females, holders of technical diploma not equal to degree 316 males and 200 females, holders of non-technical diploma not equal to degree 324 males and 775 females, holders of University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree, 3,959 males and 1,099 females, and holders of technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree 1,297 males and 423 females².

The following table shows the progress of school education in the district since 1951-52 :—

¹ *Imperial Gazetteer of India, Provincial Series, Punjab, Vol. I, (Calcutta, 1908), p. 419*

² *Census of India, 1961, Punjab District Census Handbook, No. 10, Jullundur District, pp. 250-51*

Progress of School Education in the Jullundur District, 1951-52 to 1973-74

Type of Institutions	Number of Institutions					
	1951-52		1960-61		1973-74	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Primary Schools	289	108	689	150	935	13
			(including basic schools)			
Middle Schools	25	10	35	29	115	20
High Schools	40	1	68	26	106	45
Higher Secondary Schools	—	—	12	6	26	7
Total :	354	119	804	211	1,182	85

(Census of India, 1961, Punjab District Census Handbook No. 10, Jullundur District, p. 33; and District Education Officer, Jullundur)

According to the 1971 Census, the Jullundur District had much higher literacy percentage (41.3) than the Punjab State as a whole (33.7). The Five-year Plans have particularly been responsible for this high percentage of literacy. However, the main brunt of the education in the post-Independence era has fallen on Government. But before that, a part of the burden was shared by the District Board, Municipal Committees and Cantonment Board, and more by various religious missions and Social Welfare agencies some of which are worth notice.

Educational Societies rendering service in the field of education

(1) **Christian Missions.**—Since the later half of the 19th century, Christian Missions have been playing an important role in the educational life of the district. The Ludhiana Mission started the A.P. Mission High School in the Jullundur City in 1857, with Rev. Golak Nath, a Bengali Christian, as its founder Principal. This was the first school established in the Jullundur Doaba on Western lines. It had two branch schools for girls up to primary standard. For lack of funds, it closed down in 1930 but was reopened in 1932 by the City Church as the Church High School. The United Christian School, Soara Nussli, about 6 km from Jullundur, took the place of the Church High School in 1944. The institution comprises a Boys Higher Secondary School, a Girls Higher Secondary School, a Technical School, an Agricultural Farm and an Extension Centre. Two Primary Schools one in the Jullundur Cantonment

and the other in village Pholriwala are being run by the American Christian Mission. The Catholic Prefecture of Jullundur is running the St. Joseph Convent School in the Jullundur [Cantonment. The Doaba Church Council is running Primary schools in villages Baghela (Nakodar Tehsil), Sansarpur and Lamma Pind (Jullundur Tahsil).

(ii) **Arya Samaj.**—The Arya Samaj has been a very active agent in the promulgation of education. It established a primary school in the Jullundur Cantonment in 1886, which was later raised to a high school and is now known as the N.D. Victor School. The Kanaya Maha Vidayala, which is now the premier women institution in the State, was also founded in 1886 by Lala Dev Raj, an Arya Samaj leader. The Doaba High School and the Anglo Sanskrit High School were started in 1886. The D.A.V. College, Jullundur, came into being in 1918 with the untiring efforts of Pt. Mehar Chand. Arya Samaj schools came up also at Alawalpur, Nakodar, Rurka Kalan and Kartarpur. After the partition of the country in 1947, the Hans Raj Maha Vidyalaya, Daya Nand Normal School, and Daya Nand Ayurvedic College have been re-established in Jullundur and these are doing great service to the area. The Mehar Chand Polytechnic and Technical Institute at Jullundur are also being run by the D.A.V. management.

(iii) **Sanatan Dharam Sabha.**—In 1935, it founded a school at Jullundur which was raised to the high school in 1959.

(iv) **Shri Guru Singh Sabha (Montgomery), Jullundur.**—After being uprooted from Montgomery in Pakistan in 1947, the Sabha has re-opened a number of schools in the district. These include a high school for boys and another for girls in the Jullundur City, a high school for boys in the Jullundur Cantonment and Basic Training School for boys and girls and a Post-Graduate Basic Training College in the Jullundur City.

(v) **Managements, Lyallpur Khalsa College, Jullundur and Lyallpur Khalsa School, Jullundur.**—Both these managements were running their respective institutions at Lyalpur (Pakistan). After the partition of the country in 1947, they have re-established them at Jullundur. The Lyallpur Khalsa College is a co-educational institution and has separate hostels for boys and girls. Its management runs a women's College separately, known as the Lyallpur Khalsa College for Women at Jullundur. The management of the Lyallpur Khalsa School is running a higher secondary school for boys and a high school for girls.

(vi) **Guru Ravi Dass Sabha, Jullundur.**—Since 1952 it is running a high school in the Jullundur City with arrangement for instructions in J.B.T. course.

Women's Education

The first impulse female education in the Punjab was given by Captain Elphinstone Deputy Commissioner Jullundur³. But the progress was slow and people took little interest in the movement. An important step towards the encouragement of the movement was taken on February 14, 1863, when at the Educational Darbar held at Lahore, Robert Montgomery, the Lt. Governor of the Punjab, drew the attention of the nobility and the gentry to the necessity for providing education for their daughters and promised the liberal assistance of Government in carrying out the measures for this purpose. There was a favourable response to this call. Thus, a movement for the moral and intellectual welfare of the people was begun and the prejudice of castes or creed were set aside. It was hoped that beginning with the upper classes, the stream of female education would gradually permeate into the other strata of society. Baba Khan Singh Bedi, a lineal descendant of Guru Nanak Dev and greatly revered by all classes of Punjab, preached to Jullundur and its neighbourhood in favour of female education. The success of his mission was immense and girls schools came into existence in large numbers in those parts of the Punjab which he visited. Female education was, thus, placed upon a sound and firm footing. The progress of female education was, however, slow. This was natural in a matter so closely connected with custom and prejudice. The great majority of the people saw no advantage in educating women, but, on contrary, a probable evil.⁴

On March 31, 1974, there were 13 primary/basic primary schools in the district with as many as 62,202 girls studying therein. Besides, there were 20 girls middle and 52 high and higher secondary schools in the district with 65,436 students on rolls. The college education among women also got impetus and, in 1973-74, there were 8 degree colleges for women.

Education of Scheduled Castes and Other Backward classes

The members of Scheduled Castes are very backward educationally and economically. They put their children to work on odd jobs in order to supplement their meagre income which deprive their children of all opportunity to get education. In order to persuade them to educate their children, they are granted liberal concessions. The students are awarded

³ *Report on Popular Education in Punjab and its dependencies 1862-63* (Lahore, 1863), para 62

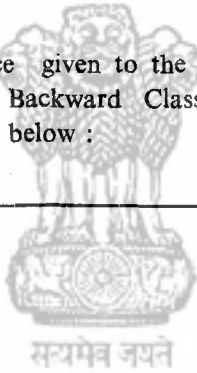
⁴ Y.B. Mathur, *British Administration of Punjab (1849-75)*, (Dehli, pp. 100-102;

Punjab Administration Report, 1868-69 (Lahore, 1869), para 382;

Punjab Administration Report, 1874-75 (Lahore, 1875), para 83

stipends and granted exemption from fees and reimbursement of examination fees. To ensure a proper and adequate representation of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates in I.A.S., I.P.S. and Allied Services, P.C.S. etc. a coaching centre has been set up in the Punjabi University, Patiala, to provide coaching to the candidates appearing in the competitive examinations for the higher posts. The provision has also been made to award free loans, stipends and scholarships to the students belonging to these classes in all the educational institutions under the various schemes for the benefit of Scheduled Castes, sponsored by the State and the Union Governments. Grant is also given to the educational institutions for the expansion of the existing girls hostel for scheduled Castes girls. Free books are also provided to the students belonging to these classes in all institutions including colleges under various schemes. Seats for them are reserved in the professional and technical institutions.

The financial assistance given to the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes in the district, during 1969-70 to 1974-75, is given below :



Year	Stipends (Rs)	Number of students benefited
1969-70	3,06,391	3,946
1970-71	3,17,406	4,176
1971-72	5,08,527	6,816
1972-73	4,73,521	6,355
1973-74	5,16,563	7,183
1974-75	6,79,908	7,082

(Source : District Education Officer, Jullundur)

The number of Scheduled Castes students studying in different schools in the district, during 1973-74, was as under :

Type of Institution	Number of Scheduled Castes Students		
	Boys	Girls	Total
Primary Schools ..	39,328	27,175	66,503
Middle Schools ..	4,513	2,032	6,545
High Schools ..	8,225	1,415	9,640
Higher Secondary Schools ..	5,900	554	6,454

(Source : District Education Officer, Jullundur)

Role of Local Bodies in the Field of Education

Before the provincialization of schools in October 1957, the Zila Parishad (formerly District Board), Jullundur, and the various municipal committees in the district had a number of schools under their control. These institutions have played a very important role in the spread of education. The Municipal Committee, Jullundur, established the M.B. High School, Jullundur, in 1880. On the provincialization of schools, the local bodies were required to pay annually a specified contribution towards the maintenance of these schools.

With effect from October 1957, all schools maintained by the local bodies and the District Board were provincialized. However, the Cantonment Board, Jullundur Cantonment, is still running one higher secondary school for boys, one high school for girls, and five primary schools for boys and girls.

Medium of Instruction

With a view to solving the language problem in the State, the Government evolved a formula designed to satisfy all sections of opinion. The Sachar Formula of 1949 has been replaced by a Three Language Formula under which Punjabi is the first language and the medium of instruction in Government schools at all levels. The teaching of Hindi is compulsory from the fourth primary class onwards, and English has been introduced as a compulsory third language from the sixth class. Privately managed schools have been given the option to retain Punjabi or Hindi as medium of instruction, but such school as opt for Hindi are required to teach Punjabi as a compulsory language. This solution

while ensuring compulsory instruction in Punjab in all the schools in the State, enables the Hindi medium schools to continue teaching through that medium and also ensures that the entire school-going population in the State becomes conversant with both the languages as also English which is an international language.

Educational Set-up

With the re-organization of educational set-up on May 8, 1963, the District Education Officer is the overall in charge of the educational activities up to the high and higher secondary school levels in the district. He is linked with the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, through the Circle Education Officer, Jullundur. He is assisted by four Deputy District Education Officers, one Assistant Education Officer, one District Education Survey Officer, one Science Supervisor for physical education and a number of Block Education Officers. The primary schools function directly under the Block Education Officer, but the Deputy Education Officers control the middle, high and higher secondary schools in the district.

At ministerial level, the establishment, accounts, examination and general branches function under the general supervision of a Superintendent, who is responsible to the District Education Officer for general administration and working of the District Education Office.

(c) General Education

Pre-Primary Schools

A number of nursery and junior model schools in the district are imparting education to the children on modern lines. Two of these are being run by the Punjab Government at Jullundur proper while others are under the control of private managements. Most of these schools are situated at Jullundur City and Cantonment, Goraya, Phillaur, Banga and village Pholriwala (Jullundur Tahsil). The Government Junior Model School, Jullundur City, was started in 1944 by the Punjab Government. Its system of education is Kindergarten-cum-Montessori. The Government Nursery School, Jullundur City (near Nehru Gardens) deserves special mention. It was started in 1949 for promotion of education among the children of Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes and labour class.

The main aim of education at this stage is to give young children social experience rather than formal instruction. These schools promote the physical, mental, emotional and social growth of children between the ages of three and six. The Government is sponsoring a children's

theatre movement which will be linked with the book trust and will focus on developing a child's personality through participation in dramatics and allied activities. The Education Department has launched a drive to beautify schools. This programme includes landscaping, laying lawns and planting trees and flowering plants.

Primary and Basic Schools.—Ever since the introduction of the Compulsory Primary Education Act in 1962, it has been the endeavour of the Education Department to bring the maximum number of students of school going age, particularly those belonging to the weaker sections of the society both economically and socially, to the schools by persuasion rather than by coercion. The department provided facilities to the students in the age group 6—11 by opening new schools and by providing additional staff and incentive to students for qualitative improvement. Free primary education was introduced in the State during the Third Five-Year Plan (1961—66) in the age-group 6-7 in 1961-62, and extended to the age group 7-8 in 1962-63, 8-9 in 1963-64, 9-10 in 1964-65, and 10-11 in 1965-66. Special incentives are given to children of the weaker sections of the society by way of supplying free text-books and mid-day meals. Besides, in order to improve the instructional condition of the schools, a provision has been made for the purchase of books and charts.

The total number of primary/basic primary schools in the district, as on March 31, 1974, was 948, out of which 86 were basic primary schools. Almost all the boys primary schools are co-educational. The number of students on the rolls of these schools, as on March 31, 1974, was 1,40,546. Most of the primary schools teachers are either basic trained or have been oriented to the basic pattern. The number of teachers in pre-primary/primary/basic primary schools, as on June 15, 1974, was 5,434 (2,609 males and 2,825 females). According to the 1971 Census, there were 675 villages having 679 primary schools in the district.

The details of educational institutions and scholars at primary stage in the district are given in Appendix I, on page 416.

Secondary Schools.—The State Government's commitment to provide free, universal elementary education has been implemented to the extent of declaring schooling free up to the middle grades for boys and to the higher secondary for girls belonging to the weaker sections. Facilities at all levels of the educational structure are expanding tremendously. More institutions are coming up, and varied courses of studies are being included in the school and college syllabi. At the secondary stage, as on March 31, 1974, there were 33 higher secondary

schools, 151 high schools and 135 middle schools in the district. The total number of scholars studying in these schools was 31,493, 82,513 and 45,771 respectively.

According to the 1971 Census, there were 98 villages having 100 middle schools and 65 villages having 77 high or higher secondary schools in the district. The details of the educational institutions and scholars at the secondary stage in the district, as on March 31, 1974, are given in Appendix II, on page 417.

The total number of teachers in the primary, middle and high/higher secondary classes in the Jullundur District, from 1969-70 to 1973-74, are given in Appendix III, at page 418.

Higher Education.—Education is a crucial variable in achieving social transformation, rapid economic development and technological progress. Programmes of educational development, therefore, occupy a pivotal position in our efforts to mould the character of the people and develop human resources. It has been the endeavour of the Government to bring every child within the fold of education. According to the 1971 Census figures, in the matter of literacy, the Jullundur District is second only to the Ludhiana District—it claims 41.3 per cent literacy rate against 42.63 per cent of Ludhiana District and 33.7 per cent of the State as a whole. The literacy rate in the district for males is 48.29 per cent and for females 33.38 per cent. Female literacy rate is also second highest in this district; Ludhiana District is at the top in the State.

In 1951, there were only four arts and science colleges in the district. The number rose to 10 by 1960. The number of students attending these classes was 3,603 (3,093 boys and 510 girls) in 1951 and 6,710 (5,169 boys and 1,541 girls) in 1960. The arts and science colleges, functioning in the district in 1973-74, are mentioned below :

- (1) D.A.V. College, Jullundur
- (2) Guru Nanak Dev University Evening College, Jullundur
- (3) Doaba College, Jullundur
- (4) Lyallpur Khalsa College, Jullundur
- (5) State College of Sports, Jullundur
- (6) Kanya Maha Vidyalaya, Jullundur

- (7) Hans Raj Mahila Maha Vidyalaya, Jullundur
- (8) Lyallpur Khalsa College for Women, Jullundur
- (9) Banarsi Dass Arya Girls College, Jullundur Cantonment
- (10) Guru Nanak Khalsa College, Daroli Kalan
- (11) Janta Degree College, Kartarpur
- (12) R. K. Arya College, Nawashahr Doaba
- (13) B.L.M. Girls College, Nawashahr Doaba
- (14) Sikh National Collge, Charan Kanwal, Banga
- (15) Guru Nanak College for Women, Charan Kanwal, Banga
- (16) Guru Gobind Singh Republic College, Jandiala
- (17) Guru Nanak Khalsa Girls College, Dhesian Sang
- (18) Kharaiti Ram Mahindru D.A.V. College, Nakodar
- (19) Guru Nanak National College, Nakodar
- (20) Guru Nanak National College for Women, Nakodar

Of these, 8 colleges are exclusively for girls, while the remaining 12 are co-educational institutions. All these are affiliated to the Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar.

(1) **D.A.V. College, Jullundur.**—The college was started in 1918 with a view to achieving high academic standard and to inculcate moral values in the students. It is the largest arts and science college of the Punjab with the provision for post-graduate instructions in nine subjects and occupies a position of prominence in the foremost educational institutions of the country. It functions directly under the supervision and control of the D.A.V. College Managing Committee, New Delhi.

The College offers instructions in M.A./M.Sc.—Mathematics, Economics, History, Political Science, English, Sanskrit, Hindi, Punjabi and Chemistry ; 3-Year Degree Course —Arts and Science ; Pre-Engineering ; Pre-Medical ; Pre-University—Humanities, Commerce and Science ; and B. Com.—Part I and II. The College has well-equipped laboratories, a library a spacious open air theatre and a swimming pool. There are two hostels for boys and one for girls. A number of subject societies, cultural associations and clubs

function in the college. These "organize lectures, debates, declamation contests, music contests, exhibitions, poetical symposia, educational film shows, dramas and tours for the benefit of the students. In order to make the youth disciplined and military minded, the college lays exceptional emphasis on N.C.C. training, military training and National Service Scheme. It brings out two college magazines, viz. *The Ravi* and *The D.A.V. News*.

The number of students on the rolls of the college, during 1973-74, was 4,237.

(2) **Guru Nanak Dev University Evening College, Jullundur.**—Previously known as the Punjab University Evening College, Jullundur, it was started in 1962. The college provides instructions in 3-year Degree Course—Arts and Commerce and Pre-University—Humanities Group. It maintains a library. The college brings out its magazine, *Hesperus*, annually.

The number of students on the rolls of the college, during 1973-74, was 542.

(3) **Doaba College, Jullundur.**—The college was started in 1941. It has laboratories, a swimming pool, a hostel, a canteen-cum-non-resident students' centre, a dispensary and rifle shooting range.

The college provides instructions in M.A.—English, Mathematics, Political Science, Economic and Hindi ; 3-Year Degree Course—Arts and Science ; Pre-Engineering ; Pre-Medical ; and Pre-University Arts, Science (Medical and Non-Medical) and Commerce. There are a number of societies and clubs in the college organised and run by students under the guidance of the members of the staff. These arrange lectures, debates, social gatherings etc. with a view to developing in the students, the competence of public speaking, their general knowledge and cultivating in them the power of organization and the sense of civic responsibility. The college offers opportunities of training under the National Cadet Corps (Infantry and Air Wing) and National Social Service Schemes. The college also brings out its magazine, *The Doab*.

The number of students on the rolls of the college, during 1973-74, was 1,721.

(4) **Lyallpur Khalsa College, Jullundur.**—Originally founded as an intermediate college at Lyallpur (Pakistan) in 1908, it was raised to a degree college in 1940. After being uprooted on the partition of the country in 1947, it was reopened at Jullundur in 1948. The college is situated on

the G.T. Road almost half-way between the civil lines area and the Cantonment.

The college provides instructions in M.A.—Punjabi, Political Science, History and Mathematics; 3-Year Degree Course—Arts, Science and Commerce, with Honours in English, Punjabi, Hindi, Economics, Political Science, History and Mathematics; Pre-Engineering; Pre-Medical; and Pre-University—Arts and Science Groups. A number of social, cultural, literary societies etc. function in the college. Debates and lectures are arranged by them. It offers opportunities for training under National Cadet Corps (Infantry and Air Wing), National Sports Organization, Military Training and National Service Scheme. The college publishes its magazine, *The Beas*.

The number of students on the rolls of the college, during 1973-74, was 1,617.

(5) **State College of Sports, Jullundur.**—Started in 1961, the aim of the college is to produce physical directors and coaches for athletes and sportsmen. Besides the college provides instructions in 3-Year Degree Course—Arts and Science; Pre-Medical; Pre-Engineering; and Pre-University—Arts and Science Groups. There is arrangements for N.C.C. (Rifles) training in the college. It is equipped with a laboratory and a library and a reading room. The college publishes its magazine, *Appolo*.

The number of students on the rolls of the college, during 1973-74, was 168.

(6) **Kanya Maha Vidyalaya, Jullundur.**—Originally it was opened by local Arya Samaj as a school for girls in 1886. During the first ten years of its existence, the school had to be closed down thrice. In 1896, the the school managing body was registered and the school was given the name of Kanya Maha Vidyalaya. There were no women teachers, no standard text-books, and no proper curriculum of studies. The Vidyalaya had to train its own teachers, prepare text books and formulate its own curriculum. It evolved a twelve year course of studies with Hindi and Sanskrit as main subjects. A number of Arya Samajist organizations, emulating the example of Kanya Maha Vidyalaya, established girls institutions in several cities of the province and looked upon the Vidyalaya as the mother institution. The Vidyalaya sent out trained teachers, supplied text-books, evolved proper syllabi, conducted examinations, awarded certificates to successful candidates and helped a number of institutions which adopted its pattern of studies. It was in the 1930's that the Vidyalaya allowed a limited number of students to appear as private candidates in matriculation and other examinations conducted by the Panjab University, Lahore

(Pakistan) while continuing to conduct at the same time its own examinations as before.

The Vidyalaya was the first non-Government women's institution in the Punjab, the first to open a hostel for women, and the first to introduce music as full-fledged subject of study in its curriculum. It has played the role of a pioneer in women's education. From humble beginnings, it has to-day grown to the eminent status of a Post-Graduate Institution.

The college prepares students for M.A.—English, Hindi, Instrumental and Vocal Music; 3—Year Degree Course (Arts and Science); Pre-Medical; and Pre-University—Humanities, Science and Fine Arts. The college has laboratories, a library, a swimming pool and a botanical garden. A number of societies, cultural as well as educational, function in the college. These aim at fostering a sense of confidence and initiative among the students and enable them to develop an integrated personality. There is also a provision for National Service Scheme. The college publishes its magazine, *Divya*, biannually.

The number of students on the rolls of the college, during 1973-74, was 1,345.

(7) **Hans Raj Mahila Maha Vidyalaya, Jullundur.**—It was founded at Lahore (Pakistan) in 1927 by Mahatama Hans Raj, the veteran leader of Arya Samaj. It catered to the educational needs of women of all communities and provinces. Girls from all parts of India and from foreign countries, found their way to Lahore to join the college. It was affiliated to the Punjab University up to the B.A. standard for almost all the Arts subjects, including Painting, Music and Geography; up to the M. A. standard for Economic and History and also for B.T. It provided instruction in Rattan, Bhushan and Prabhakar too.

The partition of the country in 1947 uprooted the institution from Lahore. It was revived in 1948 at Jullundur by the D.A.V. College Trust and Management Society. The college was shifted to the new building in 1959. The college has a hostel a library, a swimming pool, a shooting range, etc.

It provides instructions in M.A.—Hindi, Political Science, Instrumental Music, Vocal Music; 3-Year Degree Course—Arts and Science; Pre-Medical ; Pre-Engineering; and Pre-University—Humanities, Fine Arts and Science Groups. A number of societies, clubs and associations function in the college to afford opportunities to the students to develop the talent and potential facilities of their mind and intellect. There is also good arrangement for physical education and N.C.C. and

National Service Scheme. There is an arrangement for hobby classes in— Drawing and Painting; Music Instrumental and Vocal; Home Science; and Military Science. The college brings out a magazine *Deep Shikha*, every year.

The number of students on the rolls of the college, during 1973-74, was 2,282.

(8) **Lyallpur Khalsa College for Women, Jullundur.**—It was first started as a girls section of the Lyallpur Khalsa College, Jullundur in 1958. Now, it is a full-fledged independent college up to degree standard. The college has a library, a hostel, etc.

It provides instructions in 3-Year Degree Course and Pre-University— Humanities and Fine Arts Group. A number of cultural and literary associations function in the college to give incentive to the students to develop their latent faculties. There is also a provision for N.C.C. training. The college brings forth two issues of its magazine, *Chiragh-i-Raah*, every year.

The number of students on the rolls of the college, during 1973-74, was 740.

(9) **Banarsi Dass Arya Girls College, Jullundur Cantonment.**—The college was started in 1964 to cater to the students of the Cantonment area and the villages around.

The college provides instructions in 3-Year Degree Course; and Pre-University—Arts, Instrumental and Vocal Music, Sanskrit, Philosophy and Home Science. Attention is also paid to extra-curricular activities. The college maintains a library

The number of students on the rolls of the college, during 1973-74, was 204.

(10) **Guru Nanak Khalsa College, Daroli Kalan.**—The college was started in 1971. It provides instructions in 3-Year Degree Course; B.Sc. Part I—Medical and Non-Medical; Pre-Medical; Pre-Engineering; and Pre-University—Medical and Humanities. Emphasis is also laid on the co-curricular activities which provide the necessary outlet for the youthful energy of the students and gainful employment of their leisure. There are a number of subject associations, societies and clubs which afford ample opportunities for the students to display their talents and thus enable them to develop their personalities. There is also a provision for N.C.C. training. There is a library. The college brings out its magazine, *Nirmal Dhara*.

The number of students on the rolls of the college, during 1973-74, was 304.

(11) **Janta Degree College, Kartarpur.**—The college was started in 1972. It provides instructions in 3-Year Degree Course and Pre-University—Humanities Group. A number of societies function in the college. There is also a National Service Scheme unit which runs an Adult-education Centre in the town.

The number of students on the rolls of the college, during 1973-74, was 293.

(12) **R.K. Arya College, Nawashahr Doaba.**—The college was started in 1952. It provides instructions in 3-Year Degree Course—Arts and Science; B. Com. Part I and II; Pre-Engineering; Pre-Medical; and Pre-University—Humanities, Science and Commerce Groups. A number of societies and clubs function in the college. There is also arrangement for N.C.C. training. The college brings out its magazine, *The Neeraj*, twice a year.

The number of students on the rolls of the college, during 1973-74, was 1,048.

(13) **B.L.M. Girls College, Nawashahr Doaba.**—The College was started in 1959 with a view to serving the needs of women folk of the area for higher academic education. It is managed by a committee appointed by the local Arya Samaj. The college provides instructions in 3-Year Degree Course and Pre-University—Humanities Group. A number of societies clubs and associations exist in the college. There is arrangement of N.C.C. and National Service Scheme training. The college has a library and a hostel. The college publishes its magazine, *Swasti*, every year.

The number of students on the rolls of the college, during 1973-74, was 278.

(14) **Sikh National College, Charan Kanwal, Banga.**—The college was started in 1953. It provides instructions in 3-Year Degree Course—Arts and Science; Pre-Engineering; Pre-Medical; and Pre-University—Arts and Science Groups. A number of societies, clubs and associations function in the college. The college maintains a library. It has a provision for N.C.C. and National Service Scheme training. The College publishes its magazine, *Charan Kanwal*, twice a year.

The number of students on the rolls of the college, during 1973-74, was 816.

(15) **Guru Nanak College for Women, Charan Kanwal, Banga.**—The college was started in 1969 in commemoration of the quincenary of Guru Nanak Dev. It has a library and residential quarters. It provides instructions in 3-Year Degree Course and Pre-University Humanities Group. To ensure all-round and integrated development of the personality of students, various societies and associations function in the college. There is also provision for N.C.C. training. The college publishes its magazine, *Supnehar*.

The number of students on the rolls of the college, during 1973-74, was 233.

(16) **Guru Gobind Singh Republic College, Jandiala.**—The college was started in 1967. It provides instructions in 3-Year Degree Course—Arts; B.Sc. Part I; and Pre-University—Arts and Science. A number of societies and clubs function in the college. There is arrangement for National Service Scheme and N.C.C. training.

The number of students on the rolls of the college, during 1973-74, was 270.

(17) **Guru Nanak Khalsa Girls College, Dhesian Sang.**—The college was started in 1970. It is situated near Gurdwara Dhesian Sang on the Goraya-Rurka Kalan road at distance of about 3 km from the Goraya Railway Station. It was started to provide facilities of higher education within easy reach of the girls of Dhesian Sang and the adjoining villages. It provides instructions in 3-Year Degree Course—Arts and Pre-University Humanities Group. The college has a library. N.C.C. has also been introduced in the college.

The number of students on the rolls of the college, during 1973-74, was 235.

(18) **Kharaiti Ram Mahindru, D.A.V. College, Nakodar.**—Started in 1970, the college functions under the supervision and control of the D.A.V. college Managing Committee, New Delhi. It provides instructions in 3-Year Degree Course—Arts; B.Sc. Part I; Pre-Medical; Pre-Engineering; and Pre-University—Humanities and Science Groups. A number of societies and clubs function in the college. There is arrangement for N.C.C. training.

The number of students on the rolls of the college, during 1973-74, was 749.

(19) **Guru Nanak National College, Nakodar.**—Started in 1970, the college provides instructions in 3-Year Degree Course—Arts; B.Sc. Part I

Pre-Medical; Pre-Engineering, and Pre-University—Medical, Non-Medical and Humanities Groups. The college has a number of literary and cultural societies to inculcate in the students the spirit of public speaking and encourage other healthy pursuits. Suitable arrangements for N.C.C. and National Service Scheme training exist in the college. It brings out its magazine, *The Rabab*.

The number of students on the rolls of the college, during 1973-74, was 582.

(20) **Guru Nanak National College for Women, Nakodar.**—Started in 1971, the college provides instructions in 3-Year Degree Course—Arts and Pre-University—Humanities Group. A number of literary and cultural societies function in the college. The college publishes its magazine.

The number of students on the rolls of the college, during 1973-74, was 211.

(d) Professional and Technical Education

Teachers' Training

The changing trends in education make it necessary to help teachers at all levels of instruction to refresh their knowledge and keep abreast of the latest teaching concepts and practices. With the rising rate of enrolment of pupils between 6 to 11 years, a shortage of primary school teachers appeared imminent. To counteract this, the Government has reopened the junior basic training schools for teachers. The two such units functioning in the Jullundur District are in the Government Girls High and J.B.T. School, Naura, and the Government Boys High and J.B.T. School, Samrai-Jandiala.

In teaching of languages, the significant achievement of the Education Department, during 1974-75, was the starting of O.T. classes (Hindi and Punjabi) in all the three Government Colleges of Education at Jullundur, Faridkot and Patiala.

Government have taken concrete steps to rationalise the system of education so that educated people may find better employment. The State Bureau of Educational and Vocational Guidance has organized orientation and guidance courses for masters and counsellors. Guidance exhibitions are also organized at Chandigarh and Jullundur to make public guidance conscious. Guidance Weeks are organized in Jullundur, Patiala and Amritsar districts.

The Directorate of Science Education in collaboration with United Nations International Children Emergency Fund, United Nations Development Programme and National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, has been working for the improvement of science education. In addition to providing kits to primary and middle schools, the State Institute of Science Education has also organized in-service courses for primary and middle school teachers at district and State level. Basic sciences have been introduced progressively in more primary and middle schools.

The Education Department supplements the efforts of the Punjab Agricultural University in its own way by introduction of this subject at the school stage. Selected teachers are annually deputed to undergo intensive courses in agriculture at the Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana. A special programme called "Farmers' Functional Literacy Programme", has also been initiated in the Jullundur District. The programme aims at providing the farmers with a type of education which prepares them for effective participation in the socio-economic development of the State.

The teacher's training colleges functioning in the district, during 1973-74, are mentioned below :

1. Government Training College for Teachers, Jullundur
2. Montgomery Guru Nanak College of Education, Jullundur
3. Dayananad Amar Nath College of Education, Nawashahr
Doaba

All these colleges are affiliated to the Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar.

(1) Government Training College for Teachers, Jullundur.—Established in 1947, the college is situated on the Ladowali road, at a distance of about a kilometre from the Jullundur City railway station. To start with, it had only the B.T. class, now renamed as B.Ed. In 1953, the M.Ed. degree course was started to produce research scholars, teachers for training colleges and administrators. To fulfil the two-fold function of a Teacher's Training College, viz. pre-service training and in-service training, as Extension Services Department was established in this college by the Government of India, Ministry of Education, New Delhi, in 1956. This department has now been taken over by the State Government.

Duration of the course leading to B.Ed./M.Ed. examination is one year. Under the University Grants Commission Aid Scheme, a Student Aid Fund was established in 1970-71. The Government of India has also

introduced a National Loan Scholarship Scheme for the award of loans scholarships to needy and meritorious students of Indian Nationality, who pass in the first division at the first attempt in the year of award specified.

The college arranges trips to places of educational and historical importance. Short educational trips, excursions, etc. on tutorial group basis, are also arranged on week-ends. It has also a library. A number of literary and cultural societies and clubs function in the college for all-round development of the students. The college also publishes a magazine.

The number of students on the rolls of the college, during 1973-74, was 211.

(2) **Montgomery Guru Nanak College of Education, Jullundur.**—The college was started by Shri Guru Singh Sabha (Montgomery), Jullundur, in 1955 for the training of teachers for the degree of B.Ed. Oriental Training class was also attached to the college in 1956 for the training of language teachers. An agricultural farm fitted with tubewell is also attached to the college.

The number of students on the rolls of the college, during 1973-74, was 190.

(3) **Daya Nand Amar Nath College of Education, Nawashahr Doaba** — The college was established as a part of R.K. Arya College, Nawashahr in 1955. It was separated as an independent institution in 1959. It is controlled by the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, Punjab, through its educational board—The Arya Vidya Parishad, Punjab, which manages it through a local managing committee. It provides a professional course in education to the graduates leading to the B.Ed. degree of Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar. The duration of the course is one year. Art and Craft teachers' training class and Oriental Training classes have also been started.

The college has also a number of associations for developing in students the capacity for initiative, organization, public speaking and leadership. The college magazine is published once a year.

The number of students on the rolls of the college, during 1973-74, was 150.

Medical Education

As regards facilities for medical education available in the district, there is a private Ayurvedic institution, viz. Dayanand Ayurvedic College, Jullundur. Besides, there is a government training centre providing a three-year degree course for nurses attached to the Civil Hospital, Jullundur.

Dayanand Ayurvedic College, Jullundur.—It was founded in Lahore, Pakistan, in 1898 and, after the partition of the country in 1947, it shifted to Amritsar and then to Jullundur in 1953. It is a charitable institution imparting education in indigenous system of medicine (Ayurveda) run and controlled by the D.A.V. College Managing Committee, New Delhi. The aim of the institution is to produce efficient Ayurvedic physicians to serve the ailing humanity.

The previous four years' Vaidyavachaspati course was recognized by the then Punjab Government and the Panjab University, Lahore. Since 1960, the course is changed to Ayurvedacharya (G.A.M.S.) Five Years' Degree Course. The institution has also started one-year course of Pharmacist. The students having passed Higher Secondary Part II or Pre-University or its equivalent with Sanskrit or Science are eligible for admission to this course. The Degree is awarded by the Punjab State Faculty of Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicine, Chandigarh, to which the institution is affiliated.

The college has a hostel, museum, laboratories and a library. It has a provision for games and sports. A number of cultural and literary societies function in the college. The college publishes its magazine every year.

The number of students on the rolls of the college, during 1973-74, was 375.

Technical Education

Adequate facilities exist for various types of technical and professional education in the Jullundur District. The Department of Technical Education controls and co-ordinates education in technology in the public and private sectors to ensure uniform standards. The qualitative improvement of such education is stressed. In accordance with the latest trends in industry, the syllabi for diploma courses have been revised to provide better facilities for employment to those who follow them. Laboratories and workshops have also been modernised for the same reason. New courses have been introduced in these institutions so that engineers and technicians are immediately absorbed in industrial plants or gain the competence to set up their own concerns.

In the industrial training centres/institutes, training is imparted to the students in various trades/crafts, viz. welding, carpentry, fitting, Turnery, blacksmithy, stenography, draftsmanship, etc. The crafts taught to the girls are tailoring, cutting, hand embroidery, needle work and machine embroidery, etc. Separate centres for imparting industrial training to the

students belonging to Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes are also run by the Industries Department, Punjab.

The particulars regarding the government industrial institutes in the Jullundur District have been given in the Chapter on "Industries." Besides, there is a private institution, viz. Mehar Chand Polytechnic, Jullundur, which prepares students for diploma course in civil, electrical and mechanical engineering. Every year, it admit 120 trainees who are awarded diplomas.

Besides, the Dayanand Junior Technical School, Jullundur, has capacity of 60 trainees who are awarded certificates. This institute coaches in trades like carpentry, blacksmithy, tailoring, leather work, welding and sports goods.

As regards Special Trade Institutions, there is a Government Polytechnic for Women at Jullundur. It runs three courses of two years' duration in commercial practice, library science and pharmacy. Every year, it takes 90 trainees who are awarded diplomas.

(e) Physical Education

Physical education and sports have been made compulsory subjects in the middle and high schools in the State since 1974. These form a very essential part of the education for an all-round development of the personality of a student. In all high and higher secondary schools, physical education is organized under the guidance of a Physical Training Instructor (P.T.I.). Mass drill, mass marching and play-for-all are arranged either at the opening of the schools or after their closure. Major games are organized in the evening. Annual District and Inter-District tournaments are held. Scouting is encouraged. In middle and primary schools, the work of physical education is done by one of these school teachers and is directed from the district headquarters. These teachers are provided with special training in physical education. Smaller children are taught action songs, motion stories and games. The colleges have their own Director of Physical Education (D.P.E.) and regular teams in various sports and games. They participate in Inter-College and Inter-University sports. General health, good nutrition, organic vigour and muscular strength, speed and co-ordination are the fundamental indications of this objective.

The Assistant Education Officer for physical training assists the District Education Officer in the promotion of physical education in the district. He supervises and guides physical education in the schools. In

order to check up physical and medical health and normal growth of students, annual physico-medical examination of students is held regularly.

Besides the above, the following schemes, under separate departments, also promote the cause of physical education :—

- (1) Promotion of Sports and Games by the State Sports Department
- (2) National Fitness Corps, sponsored by the Government of India
- (3) National Cadet Corps
- (4) Bharat Scouts and Guides

(1) **Promotion of Sports and Games.**—Consequent upon the reorganization of the State, the Department of Sports was merged with the Education Department as a measure of economy. Since then it is functioning as a wing of the Education Department. The development of sporting activities throughout the State is the responsibility of the Department of Sports, the Punjab State Sports Council and the Punjab Panchayati Raj Khed Parishad. These organizations are very active and work in close co-operation. To foster a love of sports and the ambition to attain physical fitness right from the early school years, games and physical education have been made compulsory subjects in the middle and high schools since 1974. These are included in the school curriculum as an examination subject. The Government allocates funds for the purchase of games equipment for schools. A post of Additional Director has been created in the Department of Education for the special function of supervising sports training in schools.

At the district level, the District Sports Officer is incharge of sports activities, arrangement of coaching schemes and matches and similar work for the educational institutions. Tournaments and general sports competitions are organized for boys and girls so as to encourage youthful talent. Coaches have also been provided to organize and run sports camps at the various district headquarters. Every Coach is expected to supervise the training and performance of a selected number of outstanding sportsmen so that concentrated efforts may be made to improve their efficiency. A permanent record of the achievements of leading performers is maintained at each district headquarters.

The Department, through the Sports Council, is giving active assistance for coaching and participation of the State level teams at National and other tournaments. The young sportsmen are provided with the best training facilities available. They are assured of scientific and systematic training so that they may reach international standards in various sports

disciplines. Those who reach the required standard are also provided with all allied facilities during training.

Adequate arrangements for sports exist in the educational institutions separately for boys and girls. Members of the teams of different games are required to report in the playgrounds punctually for daily practice or for matches. According to the decisions of the Guru Nanak Dev University Sports Committee, the players participating in the University tournaments must have attended at least 50 per cent lectures in each subject from the date of admission in the college to the date of commencement of such matches. Outstanding players are not only granted fee concessions but are also given sports stipends. Prizes are awarded at the annual prize giving function on the basis of the results of annual sports-meet of the college. The sportsmen who distinguish themselves in the University are awarded college colours.

Since 1961, the Government has started a Sports School and a Sports College at Jullundur. The aim is to produce physical directors and coaches for athletes and sportsmen. There are three stadia at Jullundur.

There are associations in the district for games like football, cricket, hockey, volleyball, *kabaddi* and athletics. These are affiliated to the District Olympic Association, Jullundur. These organize tournaments in the district and select players for inter-District and inter-State competitions.

(2) **National Fitness Corps.**—This department was put into operation in the beginning of 1963, as recommended by the Kunzru Committee, by merging the National Discipline Scheme, the Auxiliary Cadet Corps and the Physical Education. Before this, it was known as the National Discipline Scheme which was started in 1954. This department aims at developing all-round personality of the students mentally, morally and physically. It also helps to bring about the national integration through national, emotional songs and by adopting inter-State culture, i.e. dances, songs, etc.

At this stage, the activities taught to the students in the schools (both boys and girls) are drill marching, physical exercises, *lezim*, games and relays, track and field events, gymnastics and *malkhumb*, national emotional songs, national anthem and national flag, *tippri*, yoga and cultural activities.

The activities taught under the National Fitness Corps programme inculcate discipline, obedience, patriotism, firmness, steadiness, national integration and self confidence.

The total strength of the students under this department in the schools (6th to 11th class) of the Jullundur District, as on March 31, 1974, was 26,897 boys and 12,506 girls.

(3) **National Cadet Corps.**—This is the biggest and the most significant youth movement in the country. It was started in 1948 with a view to stimulating the interest of youth in the defence of the country and inculcate the sense of national defence and social service among them. The National Cadet Corps training develops in the students a sense of discipline, self-reliance, leadership and determination. The N.C.C. units functioning in schools and colleges of the district are doing commendable work towards character building and training in leadership.

Besides, it is very useful to the students in securing a career since possession of an N.C.C. certificate is considered to be a very valuable qualification by the Government as well as private employers. Several careers in the armed forces are open to students with N.C.C. certificates.

The motto of the National Cadet Corps is 'Unity and Discipline.' Its training syllabus includes weapon training, mapreading, drill, field craft, tactics, hygiene, sanitation basic training of infantry, first-aid and citizenship. Camps, advanced leadership courses, mountaineering courses, competitions, etc. are arranged for the students.

The number of students on the rolls in the National Cadet Corps in the district as on March 31, 1974, was as under :

Army Wing (Boys)

Senior Division Cadets	6,429
Junior Division Cadets	5,787

Girls Wing

Senior Division Cadets	1,200
Junior Division Cadets	400

Air Wing

Senior Division Cadets	200
Junior Division Cadets	1,072

(4) **Bharat Scouts and Guides.**—Scouting is another part of physical education. This association works for the promotion of the scout movement. The activities comprise training camps, refresher courses, week-end camps, site-seeing, hiking trips, etc. The students are also taught first-aid. Training camps are held for teachers and students. The training imparted inculcates in the trainees self-help, discipline and co-operation.

The boys and girls trained in this movement turn out to be good and useful citizens. They render service at festivals, exhibitions, railway stations, etc. in maintaining discipline and also render aid to the helpless, the sick and the wounded.

With the District Education Officer as its Chairman, the District Scouts and Guides Association is run by a District Organizer (Scouts) who manages the affairs within the district and guides the scouting activities. The total strength of the scouts in the Jullundur District, as on March 31, 1974, was 2,028.

(f) Cultivation of Fine Arts

There is no special Government institution in the district for imparting training in fine arts like music, painting and dancing. But there is a provision for teaching of these subjects in most of the girls schools and girls colleges in the district as a part of the curriculum. However, there is a large number of private academies for teaching music which have done a lot to revive the importance of music among the common people and have thus rendered valuable services in the field of music. The prominent among them is the Rajeshwari Kala Sangam, Jullundur.

Rajeshwari Kala Sangam, Jullundur, was started in January 1973, with the object of promoting knowledge of music, dance, painting and other fine arts. It coaches students of music appearing in Pre-University, 3-Year Degree Course and M. A. classes of Panjab University, Punjabi University, Guru Nanak Dev University, Kurukshetra University, Himachal Pradesh University, Prayag Sangeet Samiti, Bhatkhande College of Hindustani Music, Lucknow, and Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, Bombay. Special arrangements have been made for hobby classes in classical, vocal and instrumental music, dancing and painting.

(g) Oriental Schools and Colleges

The Sanatan Dharm Vedic Sanskrit Pathshala, Jullundur, is the only institution in the district for providing education in oriental learning. Started by the Sanatan Dharm Sabha, Jullundur, in 1891, it is affiliated to the Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar. This Pathshala imparts instruction from Prajna class to Shastr class free of charge. Even the board and lodging expenses of all the students receiving education, in this Pathshala are paid by the Sabha which has as its main source of revenues, the income from rents realized from its commercial complex. The said Pathshala gets grant from the Punjab Education Department also.

The total number of students and teachers in the Pathshala, as on March 31, 1974, was 25 and 2 respectively.

(h)' Education for the Handicapped

The Punjab School for Deaf and Dumb, Jullundur, was established in 1957. The institution was run by a registered society up to 1961, when it was taken over by a governing body appointed by the Punjab Government. Since 1971, it is managed by the District Red Cross Branch, Jullundur. The deaf and dumb children of 5—12 age group, except mentally retarded, are admitted and taught in the school. The subjects taught are speech, speech reading, language, arithmetic, social studies and auditory training. Recently, teaching in instrumental music and dance has also been introduced for the selected students with the help of the Rajeshwari Kala Sangam, Jullundur. Besides these, vocational training in various trades is provided for the entire rehabilitation of the deaf and dumb. Physical training is given and in-door games are arranged. Occasionally excursions are also arranged for the experience and entertainment.

The number of students on the rolls of the school, during 1973-74, was 44 (32 boys and 12 girls).

(i) Adult Literacy, Social education and Measures for the Diffusion of Culture among the Masses

The scheme of social education has been functioning under the Punjab Education Department since 1954-55. For this purpose, the whole State of Punjab is divided into two Circles, i. e. Patiala Circle and Jullundur Circle.

Each circle has three mobile squads which are shifted from one place to another, from time to time. The adult education centres are located in villages where the panchayats agree to provide facilities like accommodation, etc. The duration of the centre is for six months. After a period of six months or one year or more, as the situation may demand, the centres are shifted to new villages within a radius of about 19 km from the squad headquarters. To popularise the social education drive among the masses, each circle has a mobile cinema van.

(j) Cultural and Literary Societies and Periodicals

A number of societies, clubs and associations function in all schools/colleges to afford opportunities to the students to develop the latent and potential facilities of their mind and intellect and also to provide them occupation for their leisure time. These organize lectures, debates, declamation contests, music contests, exhibitions, recitation competitions, poetical symposia, dramas and tours and cele-

brate national days of political, religious and social leaders. Besides the above, the cultural and literary societies, functioning in the district, are mentioned below :

Cultural Societies.—The main activities of cultural societies include speeches, debates, plays, dances, songs and music. During the Navratra days, *Ram Lila* is also staged by some societies at important places in the district. The following cultural societies exist in the Jullundur District :—

- Rajeshwari Kala Sangam, Jullundur
- Hariballabh Sangeet Sabha, Jullundur
- Trishul Manch Kala Kendra, Jullundur
- Subhash Dramatic Club, Jullundur
- Ram Natak Club, Jullundur
- Janta Dramatic Club, Bhargva Camp, Jullundur
- Adarsh Bharat Dramatic Club, Jullundur
- Ram Natak Club, Kot Kishan Chand, Jullundur
- Durga Dramatic Club, Jullundur
- Mahavir Dramatic Club, Jullundur
- Radha Raman Dramatic Club, Village Garha,
- Amar Dramatic Club, Village Garha,
- Ganesh Dramatic Club, Village Garha,
- Hero Dramatic Club, Village Garha,

Literary Societies.—The literary societies aim at promoting languages (Hindi and Punjabi) and literature. These arrange symposia, drama and discussions and bring out their publications from time to time. Lectures by prominent writers are also arranged. The literary societies worth mentioning in the Jullundur District are :

- Punjabi Sahit Sabha, Jullundur
- Kendri Likhari Sabha, Jullundur
- Hindi Sahit Sabha, Jullundur
- Hindi Sahit Sangam, Jullundur

Besides the above mentioned cultural and literary societies, clubs also exist in various towns where both officials and non-officials assemble for recreation.

Periodicals.—For particulars regarding the periodicals, etc. published in the district, refer to Chapter XVIII, Public Life and Voluntary Social Service Organizations.'

(k) Libraries, Museums, etc.

Libraries

There is a net work of libraries functioning both in urban and rural areas of the district. These render useful service to the public. Library movement is an important educational activity that reflects the state of education. It helps to promote and spread education among the people. As literacy increased, more libraries were started, and their number began to increase. The number of libraries/reading-rooms maintained by the panchayats and the panchayat sanitis in the district rose to 185 in 1973-74. Besides, every town in the district has also got a library or a reading room.

The following types of libraries are functioning in the district :—

Panchayat Libraries.—Generally, every panchayat in the district maintains a small library/reading-room for the promotion of education and general knowledge among the people in the rural areas. These are doing useful service to the people at large in the field of education.

Municipal Libraries.—All the municipalities in the district, viz. Adampur, Alawalpur, Jullundur, Kartarpur, Nakodar, Banga, Nawashahr, Nurmahal, Rahon and Phillaur maintain libraries and reading-rooms for public use. Besides, the Cantonment Board, Jullundur Cantonment also maintains a public library. The libraries also subscribe to a number of daily newspapers, weeklies, fortnightlies and monthly magazines.

School and College Libraries.—All the high/higher secondary schools and colleges in the district have their own libraries meant for the use of their students and staff.

Public Libraries.—The other public libraries worth notice in the district are : Jain Library, Jullundur; Bapu Library, Jullundur; Gurdwara Singh Sabha Library, Jullundur; Ramgarhia Library,

Jullundur; District Library, Jullundur; Babu Labh Singh Library, Jullundur; and Guru Nanak Library, Jullundur.

Information Centres

There are two information centres at Jullundur, one run by the Punjab Government and the other by the Government of India. Books and periodicals are supplied by these for study and reference.

Museums, etc.

There is no State museum in the district.



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APPENDIX I

Educational institutions and scholars at primary stage in the Jullundur District, as on March 31, 1974

Schools	Number of institutions				Number of scholar		
	Government		Private		Total		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Primary Schools	801	13	48	—	849	13	862
Basic Primary Schools	86	—	—	—	86	—	86
Total	887	13	48	—	935	13	948
					78,344	62,202	1,40,546

(Source: District Education Officer, Jullundur)

Note.: Almost all the boys primary schools are co-educational.

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APPENDIX II

Educational Institutions and scholars at secondary stage in the Jullundur District as on March 31, 1974

Schools	Number of institutions						Number of scholars		
	Government		Private		Total		Boys	Girls	Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls			
Higher Secondary Schools	9	2	17	5	26	7	23,880	7,613	31,493
High Schools	60	27	46	18	106	45	44,850	37,663	82,513
Middle Schools	109	17	6	3	115	20	25,611	20,160	45,771
Total	178	46	69	26	247	72	94,341	65,436	1,59,777

(Source: District Education Officer, Jullundur)

(Vide page—395)

APPENDIX III

Number of teachers in primary, middle and high/higher Secondary classes in the Jullundur District from 1969-70 to 1973-74

Year	Primary			Middle		High/Higher Secondary		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1969-70	1,919	1,735	3,654	928	619	1,547	859	536
1970-71	1,948	1,766	3,714	946	637	1,583	887	556
1971-72	2,150	1,827	3,977	1,426	248	1,674	886	537
1972-73	2,150*	1,827*	3,977*	1,426*	248*	1,674*	886*	537*
1973-74	2,519	2,415	4,934	1,704	827	2,531	675	147

*Figures for the year 1971-72 have been repeated

Handbooks of Manpower Statistics of Punjab, 1973 and 1974 (issued by the Economic Adviser to Government, Punjab, Chandigarh)

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

(a) Public Health and Medical Facilities in Early Times

With the spread of education and scientific treatment of human ills coming nearer the reach of the people, the methods of faith cure and quackery are taken resort to by fewer people now. Homoeopathy is practised by some practitioners in towns. Ayurvedic and Unani systems are liked because of the simpler and familiar medicines. Government is giving better recognition to these systems and the number of Ayurvedic dispensaries in the district increased from one in 1953-54 to 17 in 1960-61 and to 36 by the end of 1974, each under the charge of a Vaid or Hakim working under the administrative control of the Ayurvedic Department.

In a welfare state, public health and education forms an important part of the long range infrastructure. Aside from the welfare considerations, a healthy, vigorous and well informed work force is necessary for an economy trying to take off into the self sustained growth. One of the chief aims of planning is to endeavour to raise the living standard of the people by providing them with better amenities through the development of medical services and expansion of education.

The first regular hospital in the district was opened in 1849 in the Jullundur City. By and by medical facilities were extended and dispensaries opened at tahsil headquarters, towns and bigger villages, all under the control of the Civil Surgeon, Jullundur. The office of the District Medical Officer of Health was established some time during the twenties of the present century with a view to looking to the preventive side of the problem. Subsidized dispensaries were established at various places. The partition of the country in 1947 brought about the establishment of dispensaries at the Bhargava Camp and the Gandhi Vanita Ashram in the Jullundur City. The Five-Year Plans provided more resources for the extension of medical and health services. In 1954-55, the rural dispensaries run by the District Board were provincialized. These rural dispensaries were converted into what are popularly known as the Primary Health Centres. In 1960-61, there were 51 hospitals and dispensaries in the district equipped with 747 beds run by the State Government, local bodies and charitable trusts and endowments. By the end of 1964, the total number of hospitals was 52 (28 in the rural areas and 24 in the urban areas) and the total number of beds was 886.

According to the 1971 Census, there are 62 dispensaries, 12 hospitals, 25 family planning centres and 57 other medical institutions in the Jullundur

District. The medical facilities are adequately available in all the tahsils of the district. On an average, there are 4.74 medical institutions per 100 sq. kms. in the rural areas of the district against the State figure of 2.69 only. Nawashahr Tahsil leads in this respect with 6.28 medical institutions per 100 sq. kms. and Nakodar Tahsil is the tailender. The corresponding position is still better in urban areas.

In 1971, there were in all 780 beds in the medical institutions in all the towns of the district. On an average, there were 1.78 beds per 1,000 population. The Jullundur City has the highest number of beds in its medical institutions. It has 4 hospitals with 216 beds, one T.B. clinic with 245 beds, 8 dispensaries with 37 beds, and 5 family planning centres. However, when the medical facilities are considered in relation to population, it is observed that the Jullundur City has only 1.71 beds per thousand population. On the other hand, Banga, a small town of the district has 12.62 beds per 1,000 population.

(b) Vital Statistics

The birth rate, death rate and infantile mortality rate, per thousand per annum, in the Jullundur District, during the ten years from 1965 to 1974, is given hereunder :

Year (Calendar year)	Birth rate per thousand population	Death rate per thousand population	Infantile mortality rate under one year of age against per thousand live births
1965	34.76	10.32	81.65
1966	31.12	10.17	86.12
1967	29.68	8.80	76.70
1968	29.75	9.37	79.17
1969	29.67	8.97	67.29
1970	29.06	9.81	64.88
1971	29.88	8.18	62.71
1972	28.58	8.97	65.84
1973	28.43	8.00	59.16
1974	25.30	7.77	56.48

In 1965, the birth rate per thousand persons in the district was the highest during the period from 1965 to 1974. Since then, the birth rate has been continuously decreasing. This has been due to the family planning programme launched by Government. The continuous rise in the prices of the commodities and the improvement in the standard of living have also been responsible for decrease in the birth rate which was the lowest in 1974. The death rate in 1974 was also the lowest, i.e. 7.77 per thousand persons. The infantile mortality rate in the district was the highest in 1966. With the increased availability of medical facilities, it gradually decreased and was the lowest in 1974.

Important Causes of Mortality.— The important causes of mortality in the district were fevers, dysentery and diarrhoea, respiratory diseases, etc. The table at Appendix I, page 431, at the end of the chapter, gives the statistics regarding some of the important causes of deaths.

(c) Diseases Common to the District

(i) **Fevers.**—Fevers cause the largest number of mortality. These include ordinary fevers, seasonal fevers, influenza, typhoid, malaria and other miscellaneous fevers. Fevers are, generally, caused by the unhygienic conditions, infection, malnutrition and imbalanced diet. These factors cause low resistance in a man and make him more prone to infections.

(ii) **Respiratory Diseases.**—Respiratory diseases come next to fevers and take the heaviest toll of life. Their main causes are unhygienic conditions, dingy residential accommodation, polluted air and contaminated water. Smoke is a constant source of irritation to the eyes, throat and lungs which causes trachoma and diseases of lungs and even tuberculosis.

Bronchitis, asthma and other allergic diseases are also caused by unhealthy air. Poisonous industrial wastes and smokes pollute the water and atmosphere and cause respiratory diseases.

With a view to checking the spread of such diseases, the Indian Factories Act, 1948, lays down that there should be proper disposal of gases in the atmosphere and any harmful wastage should be removed to such far distant places, where it does not affect the public health.

(iii) **Malaria.**—The district being flood affected, the incidence of the disease has been quite high. A Malaria Control Unit is functioning. Starting with the control operations, it has switched over to the National Malaria Eradication Programme (N.M.E.P.) and reached the

stage of surveillance bringing the morbidity and mortality due to the disease almost to the base line.

The district was endemic area before the commencement of the Malaria Operations. N.M.E.P. was started in the district in 1954. Surveillance was started in the end of 1960. The whole unit entered into the consolidation phase in 1962. The entire unit area was projected for maintenance in 1964. The administrative control of the Malaria Section was taken over by the Civil Surgeon, Jullundur, in 1965.

D.D.T. has been sprayed quite a good number of times in the towns and villages of the Jullundur District. In 1974, D.D.T. (single round) was sprayed in 4 blocks of the district, namely Shakkot, Phillaur, Banga and Goraya, covering a total number of 413 villages and 3,26,768 persons. Besides, D.D.T. (double round) was sprayed in 3 blocks, viz. Adampur, Nakodar and Nurmahal, covering a total number of 270 villages and 2,55,620 persons.

The Malaria Unit at Jullundur is manned by 1 Epidemiologist (District Malaria Officer), 2 Health Supervisors, 1 Senior Malaria Inspector, 1 Senior Laboratory Technician, 38 Health Inspectors, 5 Laboratory Technicians, 7 Laboratory Assistants, 121 Basic Health Workers, 5 Swasth Sahaiks, besides other ministerial and allied staff.

(iv) **Communicable Diseases.**—The communicable diseases are plague, cholera, smallpox, etc. A brief reference of each of these, with particular reference to the district, is given below :

Plague

The history of plague in this district and in the whole of the Punjab dates from the infection of Khatkar Kalan, a village near the Banga-Nawashahr road. The disease is supposed to have been introduced by a Brahman named Ram Saran who returned from Hardwar in a state of high fever on April 28, 1897, and died shortly afterwards, but plague did not assume an epidemic form in the village until the following September. In October, the town of Banga was attacked, and, by the following July, some 70 villages in the Jullundur District and 16 in the adjoining Hoshiarpur District has been infected. Prompt and vigorous measures were undertaken to combat the disease ; they consisted of (1) complete evacuation of the infected village enforced by an inner cordon round the village site ; (2) confinement of the inhabitants to the lands belonging to the villages enforced, so far as might be, by an outer cordon round the village boundary ; (3) segregation of the sick and contacts ; and (4) disinfection of the village. In addition, an elaborate and searching system of observation was applied

to the suspected area and everything was done to encourage the people to submit to inoculation. These measures were received by the people with varying degrees of cordiality ; occasionally with hearty co-operation, more generally with passive obstruction, and the opposition culminated in an attack on the police which took place at Garhshankar in the Hoshiarpur District on April 28, 1898. The police fired on the mob and the town was forcibly evacuated. After this, there was no more active resistance to plague operations, the people more and more learnt to recognize their utility, and the figures for the first three years seem to show that the disease was at any rate being held in check.

In the autumn of 1900, the outer cordon was abolished by the orders of the Government of India, and, in June 1901, when plague had spread widely over the Punjab, the last remnants of compulsion with regard to plague operations were withdrawn. During the year 1901-02, the disease increased at an alarming rate, and, at the instance of the Punjab Government, a scheme was sanctioned for the inoculation on a very large scale of the inhabitants of the infected districts, 6 European and 2 native doctors were attached to the Jullundur District by whom 82,000 inoculations were performed in the year without however much effect on the progress of the epidemic¹. Durbars were held in connection with plague measures by Sir Mackworth Young in January 1900 and by Sir Charles Rivaz in March 1902. The following are the cases and deaths for the first six years of the epidemic, in each case from October 1 to September 30 :—

	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03
Cases	2,702	358	726	3,559	32,895	45,634
Deaths	1,697	212	472	1,711	18,961	25,103

Since the partition of the country (1947), no case of plague has been reported in the Jullundur District. Anti-plague measures are adopted every year. Sanitary Inspectors and Swasth Sahaiks are deputed to destroy rats by cynogassing the holes, baiting with zinc phosphide and by laying rat traps. In one or two extensive D.D.T. sprays, rats and flies are also killed along with mosquitoes. Utmost vigilance is also maintained in order to detect plague amongst rats or in human population and preventive measures, including anti-plague inoculation, are taken. As a result of these measures, the district is free from this infectious disease.

¹Full information as to the history of plague is to be found in the *Report on the Outbreak of Plague in Jullundur and Hoshiarpur, 1897-98*, by Captain James, M.S., and subsequent annual reports.

Cholera

Cholera is a very serious disease of the intestines. It is caused by a small germ and spreads through food, water and drinks infected by these germs. Symptoms of cholera are profuse and painless diarrhoea and vomiting.

With the increased facilities for vaccination and revaccination, cholera has ceased to be a major health hazard. No case of cholera has been reported in the Jullundur District since 1965. The wells are chlorinated several times a year and more often where necessity arises. Timely and successive chlorination of wells, inoculation against cholera, distribution of sulfaguanidine tablets and preventive measures and vigilance by the Public Health staff, the crisis averts and outbreak of diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, etc. is prevented. Thus the district is free from this infectious disease.

Smallpox

Smallpox was the most fatal and used to cause considerable mortality in former days. but the virulence of the disease has been successively reduced by vaccination. The rate of decline was further accelerated when National Smallpox Eradication Programme was launched in the country in 1962-63.

A centrally situated district like Jullundur can hardly be expected to remain immune from a communicable disease like smallpox in these days of vast communications and rapid travels. Cases are imported off and on and spread the infection, but they are easily contained and controlled. The programme of primary vaccination and re-vaccination is regularly carried on in the district. As a result of the intensive vaccination drive, it is now well-within control. The incidence of smallpox and the details of the preventive measures taken in the district, during 1966-74, are given in Appendix II at page 432 at the end of the chapter.

(v) **Tuberculosis.**—India has accepted “District Tuberculosis Control Programme” as a comprehensive control programme for the whole country, especially the rural areas. This programme envisages integration of the specialized T.B. services at the district headquarters with the general medical services at the periphery in the rural areas. Arrangements for diagnosis and treatment of this disease now exist in all the primary health centres.

The incidence of T.B. in the Jullundur District is 2 per cent and it is more confined to the industrial slum area. The district T.B. centre is giving free treatment on the National Plan. Twenty-five T.B. beds

have been added to the district hospital. Besides, the Gulab Devi Tuberculosis Hospital is a specialized institution in the line. The district stands covered by the mass B.C.G. Vaccination Programme.

(d) Medical and Public Health Services

The major objective of the health programme is to bring about progressive improvement in the health of the people through the control and eradication of communicable diseases, provision of curative and preventive health services and augmentation of training facilities for different categories of medical personnel. The bulk of our population lives in villages where health care-service is very much inadequate. The endeavour in health planning has also been to remove this rural-urban imbalance and extend health care facilities to the people at large.

Previously, medical services were divided into two wings, viz. medical and health. The District Medical Officer was responsible for the functioning of hospitals and dispensaries, and medical and surgical work in the district, besides being Government medico-legal expert. The District Medical and Health Officer was incharge of the health wing and was responsible for sanitation, disease prevention and health promotion services in the district. He was also to advise the municipalities on public health matters. Both the wings worked under the administrative control of the Director of Health Services, Punjab.

Since July 1964, the administrative set up of the medical and health services has been revised. Now all medical and public health activities in the district are under the control of the Civil Surgeon, who is assisted by two Deputies, one on the medical side and the other on the health side. This system has been introduced for the smooth and efficient working of medical and health services.

The Civil Surgeon, Jullundur, is assisted by 109 Medical Officers, 6 Dental Assistant Surgeons, 89 Pharmacists, 7 Radiographers, 9 Laboratory Assistants, 55 Staff Nurses and 11 Nurse Dais, besides other technical and ministerial Class III and miscellaneous Class IV staff. In addition, he is also assisted by 33 Vaid, 33 Dispensers and 33 Dais in respect of the Ayurvedic institutions.

On the health side, Malaria Officer, Vaccinators and Medical Officers (incharge of dispensaries) also assist the Civil Surgeon. Similar functions are performed by the Zila Parishad. The municipalities also assist the Civil Surgeon in the public health field. In order to check adulteration of foodstuffs, the Civil Surgeon has delegated powers to the Medical Officers of hospitals/dispensaries, who can take samples of foodstuffs.

The department is fully aware of the rampant adulteration of food and drugs and continues to take every possible measure to check the menace.

Hospitals, Primary Health Centres, Dispensaries, etc.

During the Fourth Five-Year Plan period (1969—74), efforts were made to extend medical and health facilities, both in the urban as well as in the rural areas of the State. These objectives have been kept in view while formulating the Fifth Five-Year Plan (1974—79) of the State. Keeping these broad objectives in view, the State Government paid necessary attention towards development of health care system in the State. The expenditure incurred by the State Government on hospitals, health centres, dispensaries and other health services in the district, in 1973-74, was Rs 32,26,758.

Allopathic Medical Institutions.—As on January 1, 1975, there were 77 medical institutions (allopathic) in the district. Their tahsil-wise and area-wise break up is given below :

Tahsil	Total	Rural	Urban
Jullundur	34	13	21
Nawashahr	19	16	3
Phillaur	17	13	4
Nakodar	7	6	1
District Jullundur :	77	48	29

The management-wise break up of the above medical institutions (allopathic) is : 41 State Public, 11 State Special, 5 Municipal, 4 Zila Parishad, 10 Subsidized, 5 Private Non-Aided, and 1 Private Aided. The list of hospitals, primary health centres and dispensaries in the district is given in Appendix III at pages 433—437 at the end of this chapter.

The particulars regarding the family planning units/clinics and maternity and child health centres are given in Appendices IV and V at pages 438 and 439 respectively, at the end of this chapter.

Ayurvedic and Unani Medical Institutions.—The indigenous system of medicine, viz. Ayurvedic and Unani, are quite cheap and suit to the local needs. During the British rule, these lost popularity due to the lack of patronage. However, after the independence, the Government has devised means to popularize them.

As on January 1, 1975, there were 31 Ayurvedic and 5 Unani medical institutions in the district. Out of these 36 institutions, 35 are functioning in the rural areas. Their tahsil-wise and area-wise break up is given below :

Tahsil	Total	Rural	Urban
Jullundur	14	13	1
Nawashahr	8	8	—
Phyllaur	7	7	—
Nikodar	7	7	—
District Jullundur	36	35	1

All these institutions are managed by Government. Their detailed list is given in Appendix VI at pages 438 to 439 at the end of this chapter.

Government Hospitals and Nursing Homes

Civil Hospital, Jullundur.—The Civil Hospital, Jullundur, was originally established in 1849 in a portion of one of the numerous Sikh forts. In 1875, on the same site, the south end of the city, between it and the civil station a new building, in the form of a serai, was built, in which separate quarters and open wards were combined.

The hospital has 200 beds. It provides specialized treatment in obstetric and gynaecology, medicine, surgery, paediatric, orthopaedic, eye, E.N.T. (ear, nose and throat), dentistry, and psychiatry.

The hospital is in charge of a Senior Medical Officer who is assisted by 4 Medical Officers P.C.M.S.(I), 4 Medical Officers P.C.M.S. (II), 2 Aestheticists, 1 Radiologist, 1 Pathologist, 1 Biochemist, 1 Dental Surgeon, 4 Casualty Medical Officers, 10 House Surgeons, 1 Matron, 11 Nursing Sisters, 37 Staff Nurses, 1 Radiographer, 5 Pharmacists, 6 Laboratory Assistants Grade I & II and 1 Dietitian, besides other technical and ministerial Class III and miscellaneous Class IV staff.

Civil Hospital, Nawashahr.—Established in 1974, the hospital has 50 beds. It provides free treatment in medicine and surgery. It is also equipped with an x-ray plant.

The hospital is manned by one Senior Medical Officer, 2 Medical Officers, one Dental Assistant Surgeon, 11 Class III technical and ministerial employees, besides 16 Class IV miscellaneous staff.

Civil Hospital, Nakodar.—The hospital has 50 beds. It provides specialized treatment in medicine and surgery. It is equipped with an x-ray plant and testing laboratories.

The hospital is manned by one Senior Medical Officer, 2 Medical Officers, one Dental Assistant Surgeon, 12 Class III technical and ministerial employees, besides 16 Class IV miscellaneous staff.

Civil Hospital, Banga.—The hospital has 25 beds. It provides treatment in medicine and surgery.

It is manned by 2 Doctors, 4 Pharmacists, a Nurse Dai, a Lady Health Visitor, a Trained Dai, besides Class IV miscellaneous staff.

Civil Hospital, Phillaur.—The hospital has 20 beds. It provides treatment in medicine and surgery. It is equipped with an x-ray plant. The hospital also provides free available medicines, dental treatment and free maternity treatment.

It is manned by 2 Doctors, a Dental Assistant Surgeon, 6 Class III technical and ministerial employees, besides 8 Class IV miscellaneous staff.

Civil Hospital, Shankar.—To begin with, there were 6 beds in this hospital but now their number has been raised to 25. The facilities provided by the hospital include surgical operations, x-ray, family planning, laboratory section and attendance to surgical and medical emergencies.

It is manned by a Doctor, a Dental Assistant Surgeon, 3 Pharmacists, 4 Class III technical and ministerial employees, besides 13 Class IV miscellaneous staff.

Cantonment General Hospital, Jullundur Cantonment.—Established in 1923, the hospital has 33 beds. It provides specialized treatment in medicine and surgery. Minor operations are also performed. The hospital is equipped with an x-ray department and a laboratory section.

It is manned by a part-time Medical Officer Incharge, a Sub-charge, a Lady Doctor, a Medical Specialist (part-time), 12 Class III technical and ministerial employees, besides Class IV miscellaneous staff.

Private Hospitals and Nursing Homes

| The following are the private hospitals in the district :—

Gulab Devi T.B. Hospital, Jullundur.—This hospital was first started at Lahore in July 1934 and its foundation stone was laid by Mahatma Gandhi. After partition of the country, it was re-established at Jullundur in January 1955. It has 245 beds and a special ward containing 15 rooms

for private patients. The facilities available to the patients include x-ray and screenings, ECG (electrocardiogram), blood bank, laboratory and operation theatre. The indoor patients are provided food from the hospital kitchen. Indoor paying patients as well as outdoor patients are provided medicines from the hospital pharmacy at cost price.

It is manned by 8 Doctors, 31 Nurses (including one Matron), 2 X-ray Technicians, 2 Laboratory Technicians, one Laboratory Assistant, 4 Dispensers and 99 allied staff.

Ruby Nelson Memorial Hospital, Jullundur Cantonment.—Established in 1966, the hospital has 50 beds. It provides specialized treatment in surgery and medicine. It is also equipped with an x-ray department, laboratory facilities and a pharmacy.

It is manned by a Business Manager, 2 Lady Doctors, 4 Laboratory Technicians, 13 Nurses, 1 Nursing Supervisor, 1 Pharmacist, 1 Registrar and 21 allied staff.

R.B. Sewak Ram Maternity Hospital, Jullundur.—The hospital has 31 beds. The facilities provided include a laboratory, x-ray department, maternity and child health welfare centre and family planning clinic. The hospital is manned by 3 Doctors, 3 Pharmacists and 16 allied staff.

Blood Transfusion Centres

There is only one blood bank functioning in the district in the Civil Hospital, Jullundur.

Prevention of Adulteration of Foodstuffs

The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, was passed to check adulteration of foodstuffs. It replaced the Punjab Pure Food Act, 1929. Almost all the premises dealing in the sale, stock and manufacture of edible articles are inspected by the Food Inspectors, Medical Officers and the Chief Medical Officers. To have more effective check on the sale of food and drink articles, special powers have been vested in them to seize the samples of foodstuffs. These samples are sent for chemical analysis to the Food and Health Laboratory at Chandigarh, and those found guilty of adulteration are prosecuted. During the year 1974, 273 samples were seized in the Jullundur District. The number of prosecutions launched was 37 and cases punished were 21. The amount realized as fine was, Rs 22,000.

(e) Sanitation

Realising the fact that health of the people forms the backbone of the nation and that prevention is better than cure, the Government of India

launched a National Water-Supply and Sanitation Programme in 1954. The main aims of this programme are : to prevent spread of water-borne communicable diseases, such as cholera, diarrhoea and typhoid ; to insani-tary disposal of human excreta ; to check contamination of food, water, and milk due to insanitary disposal of human excreta; to improve environ-mental sanitation by providing tapped water-supply and replacement of dry latrines with flush latrines ; and to free sweepers engaged in sub-human system of collecting, handling and transporting human excreta. The State is participating in this programme since its inception.

(i) **Public Health and Sanitation in Urban Areas.**—Sanitation in the various towns is the responsibility of the respective municipal committees, and in the Jullundur Cantonment of the Cantonment Board. The activi-ties mainly comprise the improvement of environmental sanitation such as providing and improving protected drinking water-supply and also provi-sion of adequate sewerage system for sanitary disposal of sewage/sullage.

(ii) **Rural Sanitation and Water-Supply.**—In the rural areas, sani-tation work is looked after by the development block staff and primary health centres and units. Rural sanitation has considerably improved. The people have become conscious of personal hygiene. In rural areas, where the water-supply has all along been through open wells, emphasis is being laid on installing hand-pumps. The development block authori-ties provide grants and technical assistance. The open wells are periodi-cally disinfected by the sanitation staff. Many wells are re-modelled by having parapet walls, platform and floor with a drain outside. At some places, roofs are also provided over the wells. Pucca tanks are provided for cattle. The villagers are encouraged to have dry or dug-well latrines for which assistance, both financial and technical, is given by Government. The villagers are encouraged to pave the lanes with bricks and construct pucca drains, manure pits, chimneys and ventilators.

APPENDIX I

(Vide page 421)

Deaths Registered per thousand of population by Causes in the Jullundur District, 1965-74

Causes of death	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	0.007	—	0.002	—	—	0.0001	—	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fevers	5.52	5.58	4.29	4.63	5.11	3.57	4.11	5.11	4.44	4.25
Dysentery and Diarrhoea	0.45	0.28	0.17	0.14	0.19	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.11	0.07
Respiratory Diseases	1.70	1.38	1.47	1.87	1.51	0.88	0.91	0.94	0.82	0.59
Injuries	0.13	0.07	0.13	0.11	0.23	0.14	0.15	0.14	0.16	0.11
Other Causes	2.51	2.86	2.74	2.62	1.93	2.07	2.88	2.65	2.47	2.75
Total :	10.32	10.17	8.80	9.37	8.97	6.80	8.18	8.97	8.00	7.77

(Sources : Director, Health and Family Planning, Punjab, Chandigarh ; and Health Statistics, District Jullundur, 1970)

APPENDIX II

(Vide page 424)

Incidence of Smallpox and Preventive Measures taken in the Jullundur District, 1966-74

Year	No. of cases	No. of deaths	Primary vaccination	Re-vaccination
			Number	Number
1966	27	—	43,640	1,07,467
1967	62	3	45,018	1,85,711
1968	2	—	50,943	1,66,509
1969	1	—	57,054	2,25,751
1970	6	2	57,920	3,15,584
1971	—	—	63,694	4,16,843
1972	19	3	67,549	4,89,923
1973	3	3	62,662	4,22,613
1974	3	1	61,476	2,88,886

(Sources : Civil Surgeon, Jullundur ; Health Statistics, Punjab, 1967 and 1972 ; and Health Statistics, District Jullundur, 1970)

(Vide page 426)

List of Hospitals, Primary Health Centres and Dispensaries in the Jullundur District, as on January 1, 1975

Serial No.	Name of Institution	Number of Beds		Rural or Urban	Type of Management	Area of Location	
		Male	Female			Tahsil	
UNDER THE CONTROL OF CIVIL SURGEON							
Hospitals							
1.	Civil Hospital, Jullundur	112	88	Urban	State Public	Jullundur	
2.	P.A.P. Hospital, Jullundur Cantonment	26	—	Urban	State Special	Jullundur	
3.	Jail Hospital, Jullundur	14	—	Urban	State Special	Jullundur	
4.	Railway Hospital, Jullundur	4	2	Urban	State Special	Jullundur	
5.	E.S.I. Hospital, Jullundur	40	20	Urban	State Special	Jullundur	
6.	Cantonment General Hospital, Jullundur Cantonment	18	15	Urban	State Special	Jullundur	
7.	Gulab Devi T.B. Hospital, Jullundur	150	95	Urban	Private Aided	Jullundur	
8.	Ruby Nelson Memorial Hospital, Jullundur Cantonment	20	10	Urban	Private Non-Aided	Jullundur	
9.	R.B. Sewak Ram Maternity Hospital, Jullundur	—	31	Urban	Private Non-Aided	Jullundur	
10.	Raja Hospital, Jullundur	—	—	Urban	Private Non-Aided	Jullundur	
11.	Civil Hospital, Nawashahr	30	20	Urban	State Public	Nawashahr	
12.	Civil Hospital, Banga	15	10	Urban	State Public	Nawashahr	
13.	Civil Hospital, Phillaur	12	8	Urban	State Public	Phillaur	
14.	Police Training College Hospital, Phillaur	12	—	Urban	State Special	Phillaur	

(cont d.)

(cont.d.)

15. Civil Hospital, Nakodar	30	20	Urban	State Public	Nakodar
16. Civil Hospital, Shankar	15	10	Rural	State Public	Nakodar
Primary Health Centres					
17. Primary Health Centre, Kartarpur	6	4	Urban	State Public	Jullundur
18. Primary Health Centre, Adampur	6	4	Urban	State Public	Jullundur
19. Primary Health Centre, Jansher Khas	4	2	Rural	State Public	Jullundur
20. Primary Health Centre, Kala Bakra	4	4	Rural	State Public	Jullundur
21. Primary Health Centre, Muzafarpur	4	4	Rural	State Public	Nawashahr
22. Primary Health Centre, Mukandpur	4	2	Rural	State Public	Nawashahr
23. Primary Health Centre, Sujon	—	—	Rural	State Public	Nawashahr
24. Primary Health Centre, Bilga	4	4	Rural	State Public	Phillaur
25. Primary Health Centre, Barapind	4	2	Rural	State Public	Phillaur
26. Primary Health Centre, Jandiala	8	6	Rural	State Public	Phillaur
27. Primary Health Centre, Shahkot	6	4	Rural	State Public	Nakodar
28. Primary Health Centre, Mahatpur	4	4	Rural	State Public	Nakodar
Dispensaries					
29. Gandhi Vanita Ashram Dispensary, Jullundur	—	8	Rural	State Public	Jullundur
30. Rural Dispensary, Pandori Nijran	—	—	Rural	State Public	Jullundur
31. Rural Dispensary, Haripur	—	—	Rural	State Public	Jullundur
32. Rural Dispensary, Kariyana	—	—	Rural	State Public	Jullundur

(contd.)

33. Rural Dispensary, Dhaliwal	—	Rural	State Public	Jullundur
34. Rural Dispensary, Chitti	—	Rural	State Public	Jullundur
35. Rural Dispensary, Bolina	—	Rural	State Public	Jullundur
36. Rural Dispensary, Ucha	—	Rural	State Public	Jullundur
37. Police Dispensary, Jullundur	—	Urban	State Special	Jullundur
38. Railway Dispensary, Jullundur	—	Urban	State Special	Jullundur
39. Bhargawa Relief Fund Dispensary, Jullundur	—	Urban	Municipal	Jullundur
40. Basti Gujan Dispensary, Jullundur	—	Urban	Municipal	Jullundur
41. Qilla Mohalla Dispensary, Jullundur	—	Urban	Municipal	Jullundur
42. Municipal Employees' Dispensary, Nehru Park, Jullundur	—	Urban	Municipal	Jullundur
43. Model Town Maternity Dispensary, Jullundur	6	Urban	Municipal	Jullundur
44. Civil Dispensary, Bhogpur	2	Rural	Zila Parishad	Jullundur
45. Kushaid Ashram Devi Talab Dispensary, Jullundur	—	Urban	Private Non-Aided	Jullundur
46. Mandi Fenton Ganj Dispensary, Jullundur	—	Urban	Private Non-Aided	Jullundur
47. Subsidized Dispensary, Madar	—	Rural	Subsidized	Jullundur
48. Subsidized Dispensary, Kalra	—	Rural	Subsidized	Jullundur
49. Civil Dispensary, Rahon	2	Rural	State Public	Nawashahr
50. Provincialized Dispensary, Aur	2	Rural	State Public	Nawashahr
51. Rural Dispensary, Jadia	—	Rural	State Public	Nawashahr
52. Rural Dispensary, Herian	—	Rural	State Public	Nawashahr

(cont.d.)

53. Rural Dispensary, Mandhali	—	—	Rural	State Public	Nawashahr
54. Rural Dispensary, Langeri	—	—	Rural	State Public	Nawashahr
55. Rural Dispensary, Chak Dana	—	—	Rural	State Public	Nawashahr
56. Rural Dispensary, Khaikar Kalan	6	4	Rural	State Public	Nawashahr
57. Rural Dispensary, Kamam	6	4	Rural	State Public	Nawashahr
58. Canal Dispensary, Nawashahr	—	—	Urban	State Special	Nawashahr
59. Civil Dispensary, Pharala	4	2	Rural	Zila Parishad	Nawashahr
60. Subsidized Dispensary, Musapur	—	—	Rural	Subsidized	Nawashahr
61. Subsidized Dispensary, Bains	—	—	Rural	Subsidized	Nawashahr
62. Subsidized Dispensary, Daultpur	—	—	Rural	Subsidized	Nawashahr
63. Civil Dispensary, Nurmahal	8	6	Urban	State Public	Phillaur
64. Civil Dispensary, Talwan	2	2	Rural	State Public	Phillaur
65. Civil Dispensary, Apra	—	—	Rural	State Public	Phillaur
66. Rural Dispensary, Dhanda	—	—	Rural	State Public	Phillaur
67. E.S.I. Dispensary, Phillaur	—	—	Urban	State Special	Phillaur
68. E.S.I. Dispensary, Goraya	—	—	Rural	State Special	Phillaur
69. Civil Dispensary, Rurka Kalan	2	2	Rural	Zila Parishad	Phillaur
70. Subsidized Dispensary, Goraya	—	—	Rural	Subsidized	Phillaur
71. Subsidized Dispensary, Dosanjh Kalan	—	—	Rural	Subsidized	Phillaur
72. Subsidized Dispensary, Apra	—	—	Rural	Subsidized	Phillaur
73. Subsidized Dispensary, Birk	—	—	Rural	Subsidized	Phillaur



74. Subsidized Dispensary, Sarhali Mundi	—	—	Rural	Subsidized	Phillaur
75. Rural Dispensary, Ugi	—	—	Rural	State Public	Nakodar
76. Civil Dispensary, Dhaliwal	—	—	Rural	State Public	Nakodar
77. Civil Dispensary, Lohian Khas	8	4	Rural	Zila Parishad	Nakodar

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APPENDIX IV

Family Planning Clinics in the Jullundur District, as on January 1, 1975
(Vide page 426)

Serial No.	Name of Institution and Location	Rural/Urban	Types of Management	Area of Location
				Tabsil
1.	Urban Family Planning Unit, Jullundur	Urban	Government	Jullundur
2.	Urban Family Planning Unit, Kot Kishan Chand, Jullundur	Urban	Government	Jullundur
3.	Family Planning Centre, Kartarpur	Rural	Government	Jullundur
4.	Family Planning Centre, Adampur	Rural	Government	Jullundur
5.	Family Planning Centre, Jamsher Khas,	Rural	Government	Jullundur
6.	Family Planning Centre, Kala Bakra	Rural	Government	Jullundur
7.	Family Planning Clinic, Jullundur	Urban	Red Cross	Jullundur
8.	Family Planning Centre, Muzafarpur	Rural	Government	Nawashahr
9.	Family Planning Centre, Mukandpur	Rural	Government	Nawashahr
10.	Family Planning Centre, Sujon	Rural	Government	Nawashahr
11.	Family Planning Centre, Bilga	Rural	Government	Phillaur
12.	Family Planning Centre, Barapind	Rural	Government	Phillaur
13.	Family Planning Centre, Jandiala	Rural	Government	Phillaur
14.	Family Planning Centre, Shahkot	Rural	Government	Nakodar
15.	Family Planning Centre, Mahatpur	Rural	Government	Nakodar

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APPENDIX V

(Vide page 426)

Maternity and Child Health Centres in the Jullundur District, as on January 1, 1975

Serial No.	Place of Location	Rural/Urban	Types of Management	Area of Location
				Tahsil
1.	Central Town, Jullundur	Urban	Red Cross	Jullundur
2.	Mai Hiran Gate, Jullundur	Urban	Municipal Committee	Jullundur
3.	Panj Pir, Jullundur	Urban	Municipal Committee	Jullundur
4.	Kot Kishan Chand, Jullundur	Urban	Municipal Committee	Jullundur
5.	Basti Sheikh, Jullundur	Urban	Municipal Committee	Jullundur
6.	Daroli Kalan	Rural	Government	Jullundur
7.	Pir Badla	Urban	Municipal Committee	Jullundur
8.	Lakshmi Pura	Urban	Municipal Committee	Jullundur
9.	Nawashahr	Urban	Municipal Committee	Nawashahr
10.	Goraya	Rural	Government	Phyllaur

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APPENDIX VI

(Vide page 425)

List of Ayurvedic/Unani Institutions in the Jullundur District, as on January 1, 1975

Serial No	Place of Location	Ayurvedic/Unani	Rural/Urban	Types of Management	Tahsil
1.	Jullundur	Ayurvedic	Urban	Government	Jullundur
2.	Patara	Ayurvedic	Rural	Government	Jullundur
3.	Tajpur	Ayurvedic	Rural	Government	Jullundur
4.	Nijran	Ayurvedic	Rural	Government	Jullundur
5.	Pattar Kalan	Ayurvedic	Rural	Government	Jullundur
6.	Duhre	Ayurvedic	Rural	Government	Jullundur
7.	Daroli Kalan	Ayurvedic	Rural	Government	Jullundur
8.	Gazipur	Ayurvedic	Rural	Government	Jullundur
9.	Kotli Araian	Ayurvedic	Rural	Government	Jullundur
10.	Lohar	Ayurvedic	Rural	Government	Jullundur
11.	Behram	Ayurvedic	Rural	Government	Jullundur
12.	Nangal Karar Khan	Ayurvedic	Rural	Government	Jullundur
13.	Alampur Bakka	Unani	Rural	Government	Jullundur
14.	Kahma	Unani	Rural	Government	Jullundur
15.	Kamam	Ayurvedic	Rural	Government	Nawashahr
16.	Gunachaur	Ayurvedic	Rural	Government	Nawashahr
17.	Bhasomuzara	Ayurvedic	Rural	Government	Nawashahr
18.	Ramraipur	Ayurvedic	Rural	Government	Nawashahr
19.	Sarhala	Ayurvedic	Rural	Government	Nawashahr
20.	Naura	Ayurvedic	Rural	Government	Nawashahr
21.	Shahbazpur	Ayurvedic	Rural	Government	Nawashahr
22.	Lodipur	Ayurvedic	Rural	Government	Nawashahr
23.	Lasara	Ayurvedic	Rural	Government	Phillaur
24.	Thala	Ayurvedic	Rural	Government	Phillaur
25.	Kadian	Ayurvedic	Rural	Government	Phillaur
26.	Kot Badal Khan	Ayurvedic	Rural	Government	Phillaur
27.	Mau	Ayurvedic	Rural	Government	Phillaur
28.	Bir Basian	Ayurvedic	Rural	Government	Phillaur
29.	Moron	Unani	Rural	Government	Phillaur

(contd.)

30.	Phul	Ayurvedic]	Rural	Government	Nakodar
31.	Sindhar	Ayurvedic	Rural	Government	Nakodar
32.	Talwandi Madho	Ayurvedic	Rural	Government	Nakodar
33.	Bajuha Kalan ¹	Ayurvedic	Rural	[Government	Nakodar
34.	Bath Kalan	Ayurvedic]	Rural	Government	Nakodar
35.	Parjian Kalan	Unani	Rural	Government	Nakodar
36.	Khanput Dhada	Unani	Rural	Government	Nakodar

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CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Social services other than medical, educational, etc. which are dealt with earlier in the gazetteer, form the subject matter of this chapter. These include labour welfare, prohibition, welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, etc. Such welfare services are new phase of public activities which have been assuming greater importance, especially after the independence (1947) when the State switched over to the welfare State.

(a) Labour Welfare

The concept of labour welfare is a very wide one and covers a very broad field. The International Labour Organization Conference in 1947 adopted a resolution which enumerated such services, facilities and amenities as adequate canteen, rest and recreation facilities, sanitary and medical facilities, arrangement for travel to and distance from their homes and such other services, amenities and facilities as contribute to improve the conditions under which workers are employed as generally falling within the frame work of welfare facilities for workers.

The worker is not only the backbone of society but in a developing country like India is possibly one of the most important factors in the growth of the economy. Even in a highly industrialized country with a prosperous economy, the worker continues to be an inalienable and indispensable factor of production. For the welfare of working class, a number of labour welfare measures have been undertaken.

Labour Legislation.—Labour legislation is the most dynamic institution, through which the State protects the interests, and ameliorates the moral and material conditions of the working classes. It has come into existence through the process of industrial evolution and forms an integral part of modern society. Its organic character is indicated by the fact that it is a continuous process of growth and always adapts itself to the changing conditions of society. It has become an important agency of the State for the regulation of working and living conditions of workers as indicated by the rising number and variety of labour Acts. This rapid development of labour legislation is an integral part of modern social organization.

The various Central and State labour laws in force in the district are : the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923; the Trade Unions Act,

1926; the Payment of Wages Act, 1936; the Employment of Children Act, 1938; the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946; the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947; the Factories Act, 1948; the Minimum Wages Act, 1948; the Working Journalists' (Condition of Service and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1955; the Working Journalists' (Fixation of Rates of Wages) Act, 1956; the Punjab Industrial Housing Act, 1956; the Punjab Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1958; the Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961; the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961; the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965; the Punjab Labour Welfare Funds Act, 1965; the Punjab Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays, Casual and Sick Leave) Act, 1965; Contractors Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970; the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972; and the Fair Wage Clause and East Punjab Public Works Department Contractors Labour Regulations.

These labour enactments contain various welfare measures for the labour and *inter alia*, provide for regulation of conditions and hours of work, rest interval, leave with wages, national and festival holidays, casual and sick leave, overtime payment, safety from accidents, health, and sanitation, prohibition of employment of children below certain age and of women at night, regular payment of wages, payment of minimum wages, payment of minimum bonus, formation of trade unions for the purpose of collective bargaining, certification of standing orders by employers for clearly defining the service conditions of workers, redressal of grievances, settlement of industrial disputes, etc.

Before the independence, there was no separate organization in the State to look after the interests of the industrial labour and other workers and deal with their day-to-day problems. It was only in 1949 that a separate Labour Department was set up under the charge of a whole-time Labour Commissioner. The primary functions of the State Labour Department is to maintain peaceful industrial relations in the State and also to further the labour welfare measures whether statutory or non-statutory. It ensures, subject to certain limitations, that working conditions for labour conform to a certain minimum of safety and comfort, that wages are adequate and regularly paid, and that any unfortunate injuries are suitably treated and compensated for. Its machinery seeks to provide medical care and model living for as many labourers and their dependents as possible. The prevention of industrial disputes and their settlement as and when these arise, forms the main plank of the activities of the Labour Department.

In order to secure proper benefit under the labour enactments, an adequate enforcement machinery functions under the Labour Commissioner, Punjab, Chandigarh. At the district level, Labour-cum-Conciliation Officer, Jullundur, is responsible for this purpose. He is also incharge of the Kapurthala and Hoshiarpur districts for the enforcement of various labour enactments. He is assisted by one Factories Inspector, one Labour Inspector Grade I, and one Labour Inspector Grade II, all posted at Jullundur. Besides, for some areas of the Jullundur District, Factories Inspector, Phagwara, Labour Inspector Grade I, Kapurthala and Phagwara, and Labour Inspector Grade II, Phagwara and Nawashahr, also assist the Labour-cum-Conciliation Officer, Jullundur.

The Labour-cum-Conciliation Officer deals with the administration and disputes under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Section 12(i) of the Act casts a duty upon him to take steps immediately when he apprehends an industrial dispute. It requires the Conciliation Officer to move on his own accord to get the employer and the representative of workmen together. He is empowered to inspect any document which he thinks necessary. He has to see that the right settlement is arrived at between the parties amicably. If he fails to settle the dispute, the matter is referred, through Government, to the Labour Court, Jullundur, or the Industrial Tribunal, Punjab, Chandigarh.

The salient features of the Central and State Labour Acts in force in the district are given below :

Central Legislation.—The Factories Act, 1948, provides for health measures, safety from accidents, canteens, shelters, rest rooms, working hours, intervals for rest, leave with wages, etc. The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, provides for dealing with industrial disputes through conciliation machinery, works committees, adjudication and arbitration. The Payment of Wages Act, 1936, regulates the payment of wages to the workers employed in establishments covered under the Act. The inspectorate staff are required to deal with complaints regarding non or less or delayed payments of wages. The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, is intended to provide for the payment of certain classes of employers to their workmen of compensation for injury by accident. The Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, provides for registration of trade unions and certain rights and privileges to the registered trade unions. It gives immunity from civil and criminal liability to trade union executives and members for bonafide trade union activities. The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act,

1946, requires the employers, employing 100 or more employees, to define with sufficient precision the conditions of employment and to make the said conditions known to the workmen employed by them. The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961, marks another milestone in the field of labour legislation as it seeks to regulate and ameliorate the conditions of workers in the transport undertakings employing five or more workers.

The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, contains the provisions regarding the payment of bonus to the employees by the employer from his share of profits. The employment of children Act, 1938, prohibits the employment of young children below the age of 15 years in certain risky and unhealthy occupations. The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948, contemplates the provision of medical benefits and payment of sickness benefit to insured workers in case of sickness, indisposition, disability, etc. The Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952, seeks to make a provision for the future of the industrial workers after he retires or for his dependents in the case of his early death. The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, provides for the payment of maternity benefit to women workers for a period of 12 weeks. The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, provides for a scheme for the payment of gratuity to employees engaged in factories, mines, ports, oilfields, plantations, railway companies, shops or other establishments and in the matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. For the administration of this Act, the Labour-cum-Conciliation Officers are the controlling authority.

State Legislation.—The Punjab Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1958, regulates the working conditions, hours of work, rest interval and weekly rest as also holidays, leave and overtime of workers employed in the shops and commercial establishments. The Act also provides for opening and closing hours of establishments and entitling the employees to go to courts to get their grievances redressed. The Punjab Labour Welfare Funds Act, 1965, provides for the setting up of a Labour Welfare Board and appointment of a Welfare Commissioner. The unclaimed wages of the employees and the accumulation of fines have to be credited to the labour Welfare Fund, out of which the Board is to finance various labour welfare activities sponsored by the Board. A Labour Welfare Board is already functioning in the State. The Labour Commissioner, Punjab, Chandigarh, is the Welfare Commissioner under the Act. The Punjab Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays, Casual and Sick Leave) Act, 1965, provides for the grant of 7 days national and festivals holidays, 7 days casual leave on

full wages and 14 days sick leave on half wages, to all the employees covered under the Act.

In order to secure proper benefits under the labour enactments, an adequate enforcement machinery works under the Labour Commissioner, Punjab, Chandigarh. He is assisted at the district level by Labour-cum-Conciliation Officer, Factory Inspectors, Labour Inspectors and other miscellaneous staff.

According to the 1971 Census, the number of workers in the Jullundur District was 3,94,220, forming 27.1 per cent of the total population of the district. In 1974, the number of registered working factories in the district was 773 and the average daily number of workers employed in them was 19,586.

Industrial Relations.—There can be no growth of industrial structure unless the employers and the workers realize the special significance of their mutual relations and responsibilities laid upon each other. The advent of mechanical inventions has brought industrial friction and unrest. The industrialisation of the country has its blessings as well as evils and the workers employed in industries are immediate victims of their evils. The efforts made towards the eradication of these evils lead to certain serious dispute and conflicts between workers and the employers. These conflicts sometimes bring stoppage of the industry affecting the whole system. The breakdowns of the economic systems tend to impoverish the community at large. The industrial relations between the employees and employers are governed by the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The object of this Act is to maintain industrial harmony by proper adjustment of relations between labour class and capitalist class.

The problem of industrial relations is inextricably interlinked with freedom of association, collective bargaining and conciliation and arbitration. The industrial relations machinery set up under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, is of two types. One is for the prevention of disputes by providing works committees within the industrial units, and the other is the industrial relations machinery outside the industry comprising conciliation officers, boards of conciliation, courts of enquiry, labour courts, industrial tribunals and national tribunal.

On the whole, the relations of employers and employees in the district have been more or less peaceful.

The following table gives particulars regarding the industrial disputes in the Jullundur District under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, from

1970 to 1974 :—

Year	Number of disputes raised	Number of strikes and, lock-outs	Number of workers involved in strikes	Number of mandays lost
1970	592	1	667	667
1971	447	2	740	1,032
1972	552	6	1,269	30,175
1973	228	11	1,657	20,698
1974	953	6	1,021	15,427

(Source: Labour Commissioner, Punjab, Chandigarh)

The Factories Act, 1948.—The Factories Act, 1948, is a comprehensive piece of legislation covering all the aspects regarding the factories. It codified for the first time the old international principle that none should employ any worker on any manufacturing process without ensuring his health, safety and welfare. The Act provides for health measures, safety from accidents, shelters, rest rooms, working hours, intervals for rest, leave with wages, etc. With a view to ensuring the enforcement of these provisions, the inspectorate staff are required to carry out a minimum number of inspections every month in specified inspections proforma. In case of minor violations, inspectorate staff issue warnings and notices to the managements, whereas, in cases of serious or repeated violations, necessary prosecutions are launched against the defaulters in the courts of law. In order to bring about an improvement in efficiency and quality of inspection work and tone up the administration, every month at least two test checks over the inspections conducted by the Labour Inspectors are carried out.

The State Government has set up the Punjab Industrial Safety Council on the lines of the National Safety Council. This is a non-Government, non-political, voluntary organization. Factory owners and their associations, associations of the workers, Government departments and all other persons who are interested in safety can become members of this council which shall advise, organize, encourage and promote methods and procedures for ensuring the safety and health of the industrial workers. The State Government has also decided to afford suitable financial assistance to the Council.

The number of working factories registered under the Act in the district was 763 in 1973 and 773 in 1974.

Employees' Provident Fund Scheme.—Compulsory provident fund has been introduced in certain specified industrial establishments under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Funds Act, 1952. Every employee of an establishment to which the Provident Fund Scheme applies, is eligible for membership of the fund after completion of one year's continuous service or 240 days of actual work during a period of twelve months. Contribution at the rate of $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent is deducted from the basic pay, dearness allowance (inclusive of cash value of food concessions, if any admissible) and retaining allowance of employees who get a pay of Rs 1,000 per month or less. An amount equal to the worker's contribution is contributed by the employer every month. The entire amount is deposited in the State Bank of India in the employee's provident fund accounts.

In the Jullundur District, by March 31, 1974, the number of factories/establishments covered under the Act was 525 and the total number of subscribers to the scheme was 20,300.

Employees' State Insurance Scheme.—The Employees' State Insurance Scheme is an integrated measure of social insurance embodied in the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. The Act applies to all non-seasonal factories run with power and employing 20 or more persons, excluding mines and railway running sheds. It covers all employees—manual, clerical and supervisory—and employees engaged by or through contractors, whose remuneration does not exceed Rs 500 a month. The wage limit for coverage of employees was raised from Rs 400 to Rs 500 per month and the definition of 'employee' was enlarged to include administrative staff and the persons engaged in connection with purchase of raw materials or sale of distribution of products and related functions by an amendment of the Act in 1966. It can be extended to cover other establishments or classes of establishments, industrial, commercial, agricultural or otherwise.

The scheme provides cash and medical benefits to the insured persons working in the factories covered under the scheme in the event of sickness, employment injury and maternity. In addition to the above, their families are also entitled to free medical care under the scheme.

In addition to above, Extended Sickness Benefit is admissible in certain long term diseases after an insured person exhausts his title to

normal sickness benefit of 56 days. Further if an employment injury results in permanent disablement, the insured person is entitled to permanent disablement benefit proportionate to the loss of his earning capacity as assessed by the Medical Board constituted for this purpose. In cases where the permanent disablement benefit rate does not exceed Re 1, the insured person can exercise his option to commute the permanent disablement benefit into lumpsum subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions.

Where the insured person dies as a result of employment injury, his dependents are entitled to dependent benefit which is paid to them periodically.

The Act also provides funeral benefit which is payable to the eldest surviving member of the family of the deceased insured person to meet out the expenditure on the funeral of the deceased insured person. Where the insured person does not leave behind a family at the time of his death, the benefit is payable to the person who actually incurs the expenditure on the funeral of the deceased insured person.

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme is administered by a corporate body called the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, which has its headquarters at New Delhi. It is under the administrative control of the Director General, Employees' State Insurance Corporation, New Delhi. The scheme is executed in the State through the Regional Director, Employees' State Insurance Corporation, Chandigarh, who inspects factories, collects contributions and arranges payment of cash benefits.

The scheme is financed mainly by contributions from employers and employees, with the State Government sharing a part of the cost of medical care.

The scheme has been extended to the municipal committee area and the Cantonment Board areas of Jullundur, villages Dokala, Reru, and Butan, and the towns of Phillaur and Goraya. There are nine panel system dispensaries and two service system dispensaries and one hospital in the district run by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation. Up to March 31, 1974, the number of insured employees in the district was 1,61,000.

Subsidized Industrial Housing Scheme.—Under the subsidized industrial housing scheme for workers, a housing colony consisting of 100 one-roomed and 100 two-roomed quarters was constructed in 1959 in the vicinity of Janta Co-operative Sugar Mills Limited, Bhogpur. Under the same scheme, Rs 2,04,000 were given by Government in 1973-74,

as subsidy to the Punjab Iron and Steel Company (Private) Ltd., Jullundur, for construction of 96 two-roomed (4-storeyed) houses for workers.

(b) Prohibition

Like other districts of the State, Jullundur is also not a dry district. On March 31, 1974, the number of country liquor vends in the district was 104 and that of foreign liquor vends was 55.

The consumption of exciseable articles in the district, during 1969-70 to 1973-74, is given below:

Year	Country Spirit (Proof Litres)	Foreign Spirit (Proof Litres)	Wine and Beer (Bulk Litres)	Opium (Kgs)	Bhang (Kgs)
1969-70	7,41,808	1,95,253	2,64,056	0.500	—
1970-71	7,92,000	5,20,872	1,472	0.500	—
1971-72	7,67,000	1,34,862	2,66,551	—	—
1972-73	7,76,000	3,84,340	4,38,712	—	—
1973-74	1,78,35,000	4,53,698	7,40,775	—	—

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1970 to 1974)

The Excise and Taxation Officer, Jullundur, administers the excise and Opium Acts in the district. He is assisted by one Excise and Taxation Officer (Enforcement), three Additional Excise and Taxation Officers, ten Assistant Excise and Taxation Officers, twenty Taxation Inspectors, fifteen Excise Inspectors, besides other miscellaneous staff.

The number of cases registered under these Acts in the district, during 1969-70 to 1973-74, is given below:

Year	No. of Cases Registered		
	Excise Act	Opium Act	Total
1969-70	1,454	316	1,770
1970-71	1,863	338	2,201
1971-72	2,100	256	2,356
1972-73	2,095	185	2,280
1973-74	2,027	146	2,173

(Source: Excise and Taxation Officer, Jullundur)

(c) Advancement of Backward Classes and Tribes

The segregation of the Scheduled Castes from the mainstream of social life in the country for thousands of years and social disabilities inflicted upon them have made them the most underprivileged and worst-off among the population. Development programmes have, therefore, been formulated for their uplift and welfare. There are no persons belonging to the Scheduled Tribes in the Punjab.

Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes

According to the 1971 Census, the number of Scheduled Castes persons rose to 4,77,853 (2,56,412 males, 2,21,441 females) in 1971 from 3,63,107 persons (1,93,663 males, 1,69,444 females) in 1961, forming 32.85 per cent of the total population of the district in 1971 as against 29.51 per cent in 1961.

The names of the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes inhabiting the Jullundur District, along with their main professions, are given in the Appendix at the end of this chapter at page 461.

Measures adopted for betterment of the condition of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes

With the dawn of independence, a new chapter has been opened up for Harijans. The Constitution of India, has abolished untouchability and has forbidden its practice in any form. The States have been empowered to make special provisions for the advancement of the Scheduled Castes. It has been enjoined upon them to promote with special care the education and economic interests of the Scheduled Castes and to protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. Provision has also been made for the reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes among others, in Parliament as also in the State legislatures on a population basis. This reservation was for a period of 10 years up to 1960, but it was extended up to 1980. Now it has further been extended up to 1990. In order to provide employment to educated boys and girls of these castes, 25 per cent of the posts for the Scheduled Castes and 5 per cent for the Backward Classes have been reserved in all Government and semi-Government offices in the Punjab. A special cell has been created in the Department of Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes for the proper implementation of such instructions. The Scheduled Castes also enjoy age limit concessions in the matter of recruitment to services.

The welfare of the Scheduled Castes has been deemed to be a subject within the special responsibility of the State Governments. Most of the States have already undertaken and brought into effect the legislation for

the purpose of giving effect to the abolition of untouchability and the removal of numerous hardships and disabilities from which the members of of Scheduled Castes have been suffering. The Punjab State took the lead by enacting legislation for abolition of untouchability.

The Directive Principles, as laid down in the Constitution, make it binding upon the States to adopt special measures for ameliorating the lot of these neglected classes and tribes. No effort has, thus, been spared to improve the socio-economic conditions of the members of the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes. The Directorate of Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, Punjab, Chandigarh, attends to the work of the uplift and advancement of the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes in the State.

The District Welfare Officer, Jullundur, looks after the work at the district level. He is assisted by 4 Tahsil Welfare Officers, posted one each at the tahsil headquarters, viz. Jullundur, Nakodar, Nawashahr, and Phillaur. He is also assisted by 16 lady social workers, and 16 lady attendants, besides other miscellaneous staff.

The schemes implemented for the uplift of the Scheduled Castes, Vimukt Jatis and Backward Classes are as follows :—

I. Social Welfare Schemes

The State Welfare Department has implemented the following schemes :—

Construction of New Houses for Scheduled Castes and Vimukt Jatis.—The sweepers, scavengers, flayers and tanners are living in slums in urban areas because they do not have suitable houses. As they usually do not have any funds of their own, subsidy is provided to them to help them build their own houses. The unskilled labour and site is provided by the beneficiaries themselves.

A sum of Rs 900 each is given as subsidy for the construction of house consisting of one room, verandah, a kitchen, a court-yard on an area of 6 Marlas. Heretofore, this scheme was a Centrally sponsored one. Since no provision was made by the Government of India during 1974-75, the State Government included this scheme in the State sector for 1975-76.

Subsidy for the Purchase of Agricultural Land.—Under this Scheme, a subsidy of Rs 5,000 for the purchase of agricultural land, Rs 1,000 for the construction of house/well and Rs 180 as stamp duty is granted to each deserving landless person belonging to the Scheduled Castes. The members of the Scheduled Castes generally depend on agriculture, but most of them

have no land of their own. They earn their livelihood by taking land on lease or *batai* which does not yield enough produce for the maintenance of an average family. Therefore, the Government provides them with settled means of livelihood by giving them grant for the purchase of agricultural land. The beneficiaries are selected through the district *ad hoc* committee constituted under the chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioners of the districts.

The scheme was introduced in 1956-57. The amount of subsidies granted and the number of beneficiaries, i.e. persons settled on land, under the scheme, during 1969-70 to 1973-74, are given below :

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	No. of bene- ficiaries
1969-70	22,000	11
1970-71	20,000	10
1971-72	8,000	4
1972-73	8,000	4
1973-74	8,000	4

(Source: District Welfare Officer, Jullundur)

Drinking Water Facilities.—Under the drinking water wells scheme, a subsidy for the sinking of new wells and repairs of old ones and installation of hand-pumps is given where the facility of drinking water is not available to members of the Scheduled Castes.

The amount of subsidy given and the number of wells sunk/repared and hand-pumps installed, during 1969-70 to 1973-74, is given below :

Year	Amount disbursed as subsidies (Rs)	No. of beneficiaries
1969-70	5,500	35
1970-71	8,000	37
1971-72	53,510	122
1972-73	75,310	218
1973-74	1,00,240	260

(Source : District Welfare Officer, Jullundur)

Community Centres.—The Department of Welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes is running 16 community centres in the district where training in sewing, embroidery, stitching and laundry, etc. is imparted to girls of all castes. In addition, these centres provide other useful activities, viz. adult education, *balwadis*, games for the children of primary classes, etc. Major benefit out of these activities goes to members of the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes. These centres are run under the programme of removal of untouchability.

The amount disbursed as subsidy and the number of community centres established in the district, during 1969-70 to 1973-74, are given below :

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	No. of community centres established
1969-70	2,000	1
1970-71	2,000	1
1971-72	2,000	1
1972-73	2,000	1
1973-74	2,000	1

(Source : District Welfare Officer, Jullundur)

Legal Assistance.—In order to protect members of the Scheduled Castes against the tyrannies of the landlords and other exploiting forces, it is considered necessary to provide them necessary legal assistance to fight cases against them in the courts of law.

This scheme was introduced in the State in 1958-59. However, no amount was spent under it in the district during 1969-70 to 1973-74.

Interest-free Loans.—Keeping in view the poor financial condition of the Scheduled Castes, a scheme under which interest-free loans up to Rs 2,000 could be given to each individual, was introduced in 1958-59. The scheme was abolished in 1971-72.

In order to make more financial assistance available at cheap rates of interest to members of the Scheduled Castes for setting up business, industry and trade, the Punjab Government established the Punjab Scheduled Castes Land Development and Finance Corporation in 1970-71.

Subsidy for the Purchase of Pigs.—This scheme envisages grant of subsidy of Rs 800 to each deserving member of the Scheduled Castes for the purchase of 4 pigs @ Rs 200 each (one pig and 3 sows), subject to the condition that the beneficiary contributed Rs 200 initially for feeding and maintenance charges. The scheme has been dropped from the year 1974-75.

The amount disbursed under the scheme and the number of beneficiaries in the district, during 1969-70 to 1973-74 is given below :

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	No. of beneficiaries
1969-70	6,400	8
1970-71	7,200	9
1971-72	7,200	9
1972-73	8,800	11
1973-74	8,800	11

(Source: District Welfare Officer, Jullundur)

Construction of Dharmshalas Chaupals.—This scheme was introduced during 1969-70. Under it, a sum of Rs 7,000 for the construction of a new *dharmshala/chaupal* and Rs 2,000 for the repair of an old *kutchha dharmshala* is granted as subsidy where these are needed by members of the Scheduled Castes.

The amount disbursed under the scheme and the number of villages benefited in the district, during 1969-70 to 1973-74, is given below :

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	No. of villages benefited
1969-70	2,43,500	56
1970-71	4,89,000	93
1971-72	7,40,500	148
1972-73	7,65,000	144
1973-74	18,00,000	348

(Source: District Welfare Officer, Jullundur)

Environmental Improvement of Harijan Bastis.—Generally, Harijans do not have houses of their own to live in or, if at all they have, those are small, dingy, and unclean in the rural areas in particular. Harijan *bastis* are traditionally located in comparatively unhealthy areas. To improve their living conditions and environments, Government started this scheme which comprises pavement of streets, construction of surface drains, bathrooms and children parks, etc.

This scheme was introduced in 1972-73. A sum of Rs 9,47,378 was spent in 1972-73 and Rs 17,99,681 in 1973-74 in the district. The total number of villages benefited during these two years was 69.

Coaching Centre for Competitive Examinations.—To ensure proper and adequate representation of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates in IAS, IPS, Allied Services, etc. a Coaching Centre has been set up in the Punjabi University, Patiala, to provide coaching to the candidates appearing in the competitive examinations.

Employment Cell.—The Punjab Government have set up a special employment cell in the Directorate of Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes to assist the unemployed persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes to get suitable jobs in various departments. No vacancy or post which is reserved for a member of the Scheduled Castes/Backward Classes can be filled or unreserved without obtaining a non-availability certificate from this Employment Cell.

The Scheduled Castes Land Development and Finance Corporation.—The State Government set up the Punjab Scheduled Castes Land Development and Finance Corporation in 1970-71, with a view to ensuring planned economic uplift of the members of the Scheduled Castes. This corporation is the first of its kind in the country. It has been entrusted with the work of promoting and undertaking programmes of agricultural development, marketing, processing, supply and storage of agricultural produce, promotion of small-scale industries, construction of buildings and such other business and trades. It provides financial assistance either directly by advancing loans or indirectly by guaranteeing loans for agricultural machinery or equipment to members of the Scheduled Castes.

Education Programme.—The students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes are awarded scholarships and are reimbursed tuition fees under the State Harijan Welfare Scheme. Scholarships and reimbursement of tuition fee is allowed to all the Scheduled Castes and Backward Class students for 9th, 10th and 11th classes at the rate of Rs 10 per month for 1st and 2nd Divisioners and Rs 6 per month to others. The

students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes whose parents' income is Rs 6,000 per annum or below derive benefits under this scheme. The Vimukt Jatis students are paid stipend right from the 1st primary class.

Post-Matric Scholarships Scheme.—Under the Government of India 'Post-Matric Scholarships Scheme', scholarships are awarded to the Scheduled Castes students at the college stage. They are also given benefit under this scheme in the Government technical and professional institutions. These students are also allowed the refund of examination fee, if any, only once for each examination.

Girls Hostels.—Under this scheme, subsidy can be given for the construction of new hostels, expansion of seating capacity of the existing hostels or for adding new blocks to these for the Scheduled Castes girl students. The scope of this scheme has been widened to the University stage of education. Thus, a girls hostel each was built at Nakodar and Jullundur in 1972-73 and 1973-74 respectively.

II. Industrial Training Schemes

To train members of Scheduled Castes and Vimukt Jatis in various engineering and non-engineering trades, the Industrial Training Department, Punjab, has started industrial training centres for Scheduled Castes at various places in the State, apart from the general reservation for them in all other technical institutions. The main objective of this scheme is to increase capacity of the under privileged classes of society so that their standard of living can be raised. Under this scheme, stipends at the rate of Rs 45 per mensem are awarded to all the trainees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Vimukt Jatis and Rs 35 per mensem to the students belonging to Backward Classes. No such industrial training centre, meant exclusively for Scheduled Castes, etc. is functioning in the Jullundur District. However, in the Government Tanning Institute, Jullundur, one course, viz. Artisan Course in Tanning, is exclusively meant for the members of Scheduled Castes.

Representative Institutions

There is no representative institution of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes in the district.

(d) Other Social Welfare Activities

A number of social welfare schemes are being run by the Social Welfare Department, Punjab, for providing institutional and non-institutional services to the economically and socially weaker sections of the society, such as Old-Age Pension Scheme ; Financial Assistance to Widows and

Destitute Women ; Financial Assistance to Dependent Children Scheme ; child welfare schemes, viz. implementation of the Children Act, Foster Care Service Scheme, Nutrition Programme, *balwadis*, Family and Child Welfare Projects ; Children Home, Rajpura, After Care Home for Boys, Hoshiarpur ; After Care Home for Girls, Amritsar ; State Protective Home, Jullundur ; women welfare schemes such as Home for Widows and Destitute Women ; Home for Old and Infirms ; welfare of the handicapped such as the Government Institute for the Blind Girls, Ludhiana, Sheltered Workshops for the Handicapped, Scheme for Deaf and Dumb, scholarships for the physically handicapped, supply of prosthetic aid to the handicapped, Home for Mentally Retarded Children, financial assistance to victims of chronic diseases ; and eradication of beggary, etc.

Old-Age Pension Scheme.—It is an important scheme of the Social Welfare Department, Punjab, which aims at providing social security to the aged and destitutes in the State by way of pensions. It was originally started with effect from January 1, 1964 with a meagre pension of Rs 15 per month, per head but, with effect from July 1, 1968, the rate of pension was increased to Rs 25 per month per head. The position was again reviewed in the context of rising prices of essential commodities and high cost of living *vis-a-vis* social hazards attached to the aged persons, and from March 1, 1973, the rate of pension was increased from Rs 25 per month to Rs 50 per month per head.

The amount disbursed under the scheme and the number of beneficiaries in the district, during 1969-70 to 1973-74, is given below :

Year	Amount disbursed Rs	No. of beneficiaries
1969-70	4,35,000	1,450
1970-71	4,66,500	1,555
1971-72	4,80,000	1,600
1972-73	6,70,000	1,676
1973-74	14,25,600	2,376

(Source: Director, Social Welfare, Punjab, Chandigarh)

Financial Assistance to Widows and Destitute Women.—The financial assistance to widows and destitute women scheme is meant for providing relief to widows and destitute women below the age of 60 years. The rate of financial assistance under the scheme initially was Rs 20 per

month per head but it was increased to Rs 50 per month per head with effect from March 1, 1973, in view of the high cost of living.

The amount disbursed under the scheme and the number of beneficiaries in the district, during 1969-70 to 1973-74, is given below :

Year	Amount disbursed Rs	No. of beneficiaries
1969-70	13,440	56
1970-71	15,120	63
1971-72	17,040	71
1972-73	28,320	118
1973-74	92,610	343

(Source: Director, Social Welfare, Punjab, Chandigarh)

Financial Assistance to Dependent Children.—Under this scheme, relief is provided to such children below the age of 16 years, whose parents have either died or have income below Rs 60 per month. The initial rate of financial assistance of Rs 20 per month per child was raised to Rs 60 per month per child with effect from March 1, 1974.

The amount disbursed under the scheme and the number of beneficiaries in the district, during 1969-70 to 1973-74, is given below :

Year	Amount disbursed Rs	No. of beneficiaries
1969-70	1,920	8
1970-71	—	—
1971-72	3,840	16
1972-73	1,200	5
1973-74	3,600	15

(Source: Director, Social Welfare, Punjab, Chandigarh)

(e) **Public Trusts, Charitable Endowments and Muslim Wakfs**

While voluntary effort has had to thrive on precarious finances raising whatever is possible from day-to-day, there are some public trusts and endowments, provided with capital of varying sizes, the income from which is earmarked for satisfaction of human wants and for relief of human suffering, whose activities fall in the field of welfare. Several educational institutions, medical institutions, *dharmshalas* and other similar social welfare institutions are run by these organizations, or by revenue-free land attached to some of these.

One such institution in the Jullundur District is Panna Dai Memorial Trust at Kartarpur. It was founded in 1961 by one Durga Dass of Kartarpur for the welfare of the aged persons.

Muslim Wakfs.—Besides, there are 2,326 Muslim Wakfs at different places in the district with properties attached to some of them. These properties were maintained by the Custodian Department, Government of India, up to 1961, when their administration was entrusted to the Punjab Wakf Board (with headquarters at Ambala Cantonment). The administration of the Wakfs is regulated by the Central Wakf Act, 1954.

The annual income from the Wakf properties in the district is Rs 2,15,000. It is spent for the upkeep of these institutions and for various charitable purposes and promotion of education, both religious and secular, of the particular community.

The staff of the Wakf Board, posted in the district, consists of the Wakaf Officer and Rent Collectors.

APPENDIX

Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes inhabiting the Jullundur District

(Vide page 451)

Serial No.	Name of Caste	Main professions
Scheduled Castes		
1.	Ad Dharmi	Agricultural labour, shoe-making and leather tanning
2.	Balmiki, Chura, or Bhangi	Agricultural labour and skinning of dead animals
3.	Bazigar	Sheep and goat trade and labour
4.	Chamar, Ramdasi and Ravidasi	Agricultural labour, shoe-making, tanning, household industry, etc.
5.	Dumna, Mahasha or Doom	Agricultural labour, etc.
6.	Kabir Panthi or Julaha	Weaving and agriculture
7.	Megh	Weaving and agriculture
Backward Classes		
1.	Chhimba	Tailoring
2.	Dhobi	Washing of clothes
3.	Jogi	Labour
4.	Kahar	Labour
5.	Kumhar	Pottery and donkey transport
6.	Labana	Agriculture
7.	Nai or barber	Barber's job
8.	Kamboj	Agriculture
Vimukt Jatis		
1.	Barar	Labour
2.	Sansi	Labour
3.	Kuch Bandh	Making of winnowing basket

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

(a) Representation of the District in the State and the Union Legislatures

Historical Retrospect

Before 1857, no system of representation existed in India. It was in the later half of the nineteenth century that, with the fair growth of political consciousness among Indians, the British were compelled to change their policy in this respect. Consequently, the Indian Councils Act of 1861 was enacted which marked the beginning of the central and provincial legislatures in India. Although this Act was the first step in the introduction of representative principle, yet it was under the Indian Councils Act, 1892, that this principle was first introduced in the country. It was for the first time that the principle of election was largely recognized under the Indian Councils Act of 1909, which was further extended under the Government of India Acts of 1919 and 1935. The Act of 1935 provided a new constitutional status for the provinces designated as the 'Provincial Autonomy', which implied the freedom of the Provincial Governments from the control of the Centre within the specified sphere and the introduction of full scale responsible government in the provinces. According to the provisions of this Act, the First General Elections in the country were held in January 1937, and the second and last in March 1946. *सत्यमेव जयते*

General Elections held under the constitution of India

While under the Government of India Act, 1935, only 14 percent of the total population secured franchise, and women constituted just a negligible proportion of the total franchise under the new Constitution of India, the principle of universal adult franchise was fully recognized. Article 326 of the Constitution provides that the elections to the House of the People (Lok Sabha) and to the Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha) of every State shall be on the basis of universal adult franchise. Accordingly, every Indian citizen, not below the age of 21 years and otherwise not disqualified, is entitled to vote. So far five general elections have been held in the country and the phenomenal success of these elections, characterized by smooth progress of voting on the basis of universal adult franchise, is a proof of the fact that the India masses have acquitted themselves admirably well and have adjusted themselves to democratic way of life.

At present, the Punjab State has 104 member unicameral legislature—the Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha). No person is eligible to be chosen to fill a seat in the State Legislature unless he is a citizen of India and not less than 25 years of age and possesses such other qualifications as prescribed in the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and also does not suffer from any of the stipulated disqualifications¹.

First General Elections, 1951-52.—After the independence of the country in 1947, the main task before the Coalition Government at the Centre was to frame the new Constitution. The Constitution Assembly set up for the purpose completed this colossal task and the constitution as finally approved in November 1949, and enforced from January 26, 1950. The First General Elections in the Punjab, as in the rest of India, were held in 1951-52 to seek the confidence of the people. Although the number of literates in the population did not exceed 12 per cent, yet franchise was thrown open to every adult not suffering from a disqualification. Before independence at the 1946 elections, the right to vote was only with 13½ per cent of the population. Under the new Constitution, the extension of franchise made nearly 50 per cent of the population eligible for registration. The delimitation of constituencies was the next stage in elections. The old distinction between rural and urban constituencies was done away with. Over 7,000 polling stations had to be set up in the Punjab as against 1,300 in 1946 elections, and a large number of subordinate staff had to be made conversant with the new and complicated election procedure.

Out of the total population of the Jullundur District numbering 10,55,600 (1951 Census), 5,93,639 persons were eligible for vote. In accordance with the provision of Clause 6 of the Constitution (Delimitation of Constituencies), an Assembly seat was allocated to the population of 1,00,079 or 46,571 voters. On this basis, 2 Parliamentary constituencies and 11 Assembly constituencies were allocated to the Jullundur District.

Parliamentary Constituency²

There were 2 Parliamentary constituencies in the district, viz. Nawashahr and Jullundur. The total number of electors in the Nawashahr constituency was 3,98,321, out of which 2,50,375 voted

1. Narinder Mehta *Indian Political System* (Jullundur, 1975), p. p. 46, 137-40
K. R. Bombwall, *Indian, Administration* (Delhi (1974), p p. 1—3

2. *Report on the First General Legislative Elections in the Punjab State held under the Constitution of India, 1951-52* (Simla, 1952), PP.70, 106—08

and the total number of electors in the Jullundur constituency was 3,59,274, out of which 1,99,468 voted. The Congress candidates were elected from these constituencies. The number of votes polled by different political parties was as follows :—

Name of party		Total No. of valid votes polled	Percentage
Congress	..	2,16,212	48.08
Communists	..	73,448	16.32
Akali Dal	..	65,645	14.60
Jan Sangh	..	41,029	9.12
Independents	..	37,737	8.38
Socialists	..	15,772	3.50
Total	..	4,49,843	100

Punjab Legislative Assembly Constituencies³

For the Punjab Legislative Assembly, there were 8 constituencies consisting of 11 seats in the district (3 constituencies being double-member), viz. Nawashahr (double-member constituency), Phillaur, Nurmahal, Nakodar (double-member constituency), Adampur (double-member constituency), Kartarpur, Jullundur City North-West, Jullundur City South-East. All the 11 elected candidates had affiliation with the Congress party. The total number of votes polled by the different parties is given below :

Name of party		Total No. of valid votes polled	Percentage
Congress	..	1,97,051	37.09
Akali Dal	..	1,09,771	20.66
Scheduled Castes Federation	..	60,369	11.36
Independents	..	57,552	10.83
Communists	..	28,268	5.32
Jan Sangh	..	22,672	4.27
Lal Communists	..	20,799	3.92
Socialists	..	16,713	3.15
Forward Bloc	..	9,654	1.82
Depressed Classes League	..	8,408	1.58
Total	..	5,31,257	100

Second General Elections, 1957.—With the merger of the erstwhile Pepsu with the Punjab on November 1, 1956, the area and the electorate involved had become much larger. The task of conducting the general elections in 1957, therefore, was of greater magnitude and complexity than that of in the 1951-52 elections. The delimitation of constituencies was effected only a few weeks before the elections, leaving the minimum of time for the extensive arrangements that were necessary. Besides, the total period for the poll in the State was reduced appreciably (i.e. February 24 to March 14, 1957). Voting for the Assembly constituencies was completed in a single day or, in a very few cases, in two days, instead of being spread over a number of days, as in 1951-52. The counting of votes was also taken up in each constituency as soon as the polling had been completed, instead of after the polling in the entire State had been completed. With the reduction of the total period of polling in each constituency, it became necessary to deploy a much large number of polling staff as well as police in 1956-57.

Out of the total population of 10,55,600 (1951 Census) of the district, the number of electors was 6,06,309. In accordance with the report of the Delimitation Commission, one Lok Sabha constituency (double-member constituency) and 8 Punjab Vidhan Sabha constituencies (including 3 double-member constituencies) were allocated to the district.

Lok Sabha Constituency⁴

There was only one Lok Sabha constituency (double-member constituency) in the district, viz. the Jullundur constituency. The elected candidates belonged to the Congress. The position of the contesting parties was as under :

Name of party	Total No. of valid votes polled	Percentage
Congress ..	4,92,638	48.88
Jan Sangh ..	1,73,558	17.11
Scheduled Castes Federation ..	1,54,583	15.30
Communists ..	1,49,457	14.80
Independents ..	39,542	3.91
Total ..	10,09,778	100

4. *Report on General Elections in Punjab, 1957* (Chandigarh, 1959), p. 94

Punjab Vidhan Sabha Constituencies⁵

For the Vidhan Sabha, there were 8 constituencies consisting of 11 seats (including 3 seats reserved for members of the Scheduled Castes) and as such there were 3 double-member constituencies. The names of these constituencies were: Kartarpur (double-member constituency), Jullundur City North-East, Jullundur City South-West, Nakodar (double-member constituency), Nurmahal, Phillaur, Phagwara, and Nawashahr (double-member constituency). From these constituencies, 9 Congress, 1 Jan Sangh and 1 independent candidates were elected. The number of votes polled by each contesting party is given below :

Name of party	Total No. of valid votes polled	Percentage
Congress ..	2,83,688	45.88
Scheduled Castes Federation ..	1,00,878	16.31
Communists ..	87,514	14.15
Independents ..	68,037	11.06
Jan Sangh ..	67,556	10.90
Praja Socialist Party ..	10,527	1.70
Total ..	6,18,200	100

Third General Elections, 1962.—A major improvement in the matter of elections in the State this time was in regard to the period of the poll. While it took nearly 19 days to complete the poll during the second general elections, the poll this time was held and completed in a single day, i.e. on February 24, 1962, throughout the State except in Kulu and Seraj constituencies where, on account of the areas being snow-bound and inaccessible, the poll was deferred and held later towards the end of April. Thus, the Punjab was the only State which had the distinction of having a single-day poll both for the Parliamentary and Assembly elections. A large number of officials had to be deputed to complete

5. *Ibid.*, pp. 121-23

the poll in a single day. Besides, the police and Home Guards were stationed at the polling booths for the peaceful conduct of elections. Whereas during the last general elections the balloting system of voting was adopted, this time this old system was retained only in the remote and inaccessible Kulu and Seraj constituencies and in all other constituencies of the State the marking system of voting was adopted.

Out of the total population of 12,27,367 (1961 Census) of the district, the number of electors was 6,69,669.

Lok Sabha Constituency⁶

There were 2 Parliamentary constituencies in the district, viz. the Phillaur constituency (Scheduled Castes), and the Jullundur constituency, from which the Congress candidates were elected. The number of votes polled by each contesting party was as under :

Name of party	Total No. of valid votes polled ¹	Percentage
Congress	3,00,942	49.82
Republicans	1,40,849	23.32
Swatantra	81,393	13.47
Jan Sangh	42,630	7.05
Independents	38,229	6.34
Total	6,04,043	100

Punjab Vidhan Sabha Constituencies⁷

For the Vidhan Sabha, there were 11 constituencies in the district, viz. Nawashahr (Scheduled Castes), Banga, Phagwara, Phillaur, Nurmahal, Nakodar, Shahkot (Scheduled Castes), Jullundur Cantonment, Jullundur City South-West, Jullundur City North-East, and Kartarpur (Scheduled Castes). From these constituencies, 8 Congress, 2 Independent and one Akali Dal (Master Group) candidates were elected. The

6. *Report on General Elections in Punjab, 1962* (Chandigarh, 1963), p. 61

7. *Ibid.*, pp. 79-80

total number of valid votes polled by each contesting party is given below :

Name of party	Total No. of valid votes polled	Percentage
Congress ..	2,44,485	51.66
Independents ..	72,323	15.28
Republicans ..	50,754	10.72
Akali Dal (Master Group) ..	47,633	10.06
Jan Sangh ..	28,639	6.05
Communists ..	24,332	5.14
Swatantra ..	3,722	0.79
Praja Socialist Party ..	1,405	0.30
Total ..	4,73,293	100

Fourth General Elections, 1967.—The general elections held in 1967 were the fourth in the country and the first in the new State of Punjab which came into being on the reorganization on November 1, 1966. As the third general elections, the poll throughout the State was held under the marking system of voting and completed in one day on February 19, 1967. The constituencies delimited in 1965 were subjected to delimitation as notified by the Delimitation Commission in November 1966. The Jullundur District was divided into 2 Lok Sabha constituencies and 12 Vidhan Sabha constituencies. Out of the total population of 12,27,367 (1961 Census) of the district, the number of electors was 6,82,628.

Lok Sabha Constituency⁸

There were 2 Lok Sabha constituencies in the district, viz. the Jullundur constituency, and the Phillaur constituency (reserved for members of the Scheduled Castes), from which the Congress candidates were elected. The total number of valid votes polled by each contesting party was as follows :—

Name of party	Total No. of valid votes polled	Percentage
Congress ..	2,58,969	40·28
Independents ..	1,52,204	23·67
Republicans ..	1,04,760	16·29
Swatantra ..	91,443	14·22
Akali Dal (Master Group) ..	35,440	5·54
Total ..	6,42,816	100

Punjab Vidhan Sabha Constituencies 9

There were 12 Vidhan Sabha constituencies (including 3 reserved for members of the Scheduled Castes) in the district, viz. Jullundur North, Jullundur South, Jullundur Cantonment, Adampur, Kartarpur (Scheduled Castes), Jamsher (Scheduled Castes), Nakodar, Nurmahal, Bara Pind, Banga (Scheduled Castes), Nawashahr and Phillaur.

Out of the 12 candidates elected from the above constituencies, 5 had affiliation with the Congress party, 2 with the Jan Sangh, 2 with the independents, 1 with the Akali Dal (Sant Group), 1 with the Republican and 1 with the Communist Party of India (Marxists). The total number of valid votes polled in favour of each contesting party in the district was as follows :—

Name of party	Total No. of valid votes polled	Percentage
Congress ..	1,86,197	39·80
Independents ..	93,854	20·06
Jan Sangh ..	44,403	9·49
Akali Dal (Sant Group) ..	38,776	8·29
Communist Party of India ..	33,440	7·15

Name of party	Total No. of valid votes polled	Percentage
Republicans ..	30,130	6.44
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	27,588	5.90
Akali Dal (Master Group)	10,400	2.22
Praja Socialist Party ..	1,593	0.34
Socialists ..	1,452	0.31
Total ..	4,67,833	100

Mid Term Poll, 1969.—In the fourth general elections, 1967, no single political party had gained absolute majority in the Vidhan Sabha. The political parties, viz. the Akali Dal (Sant Group), the Jan Sangh, the Republican Party and the Right Communist joined together to form the People's United Front which formed its ministry on March 8, 1967. After a short period, defections started and a Cabinet Minister belonging to the Akali Dal (Sant Group) defected alongwith a few other M.L.A.s and formed his ministry on November 25, 1967, with the support of some independents and the Congress. The relationship between the Ministry and the Congress—its main supporters, did not continue to be smooth for long with the result that the Congress party withdrew its support. Thus, a situation was created in which no single party or workable alliance of the parties could form a stable Government. Therefore, on the recommendation of the Governor, the President's rule was proclaimed from August 23, 1968. Thus, the Punjab Vidhan Sabha which was constituted in 1967 stood dissolved, necessitating mid-term elections.

The mid-term poll throughout the State was held on a single day on February 9, 1969. Out of the total population of 12,27,367 (1961 Census) of the district, the number of electors was 7,13,693.

Punjab Vidhan Sabha Constituencies¹⁰

There were 12 Vidhan Sabha constituencies (including 3 reserved for the Scheduled Castes) in the district, viz. Jullundur North, Jullundur South, Jullundur Cantonment, Adampur, Kartarpur (Scheduled Castes), Jamsher (Scheduled Castes), Nakodar, Nurmahal, Bara Pind, Banga (Scheduled Castes), Nawashahr and Phillaur.

10. *Report on the Mid-Term General Elections to the Punjab Vidhan Sabha, 1969* (Chandigarh, 1971), p.p. 61—63.

From these constituencies, 8 Congress, 1 Akali Dal, 1 Communist Party of India, 1 Jan Sangh and 1 independent candidates were elected. The number of valid votes polled by each contesting party is as under :

Name of party	Total No. of valid votes polled	Percentage
Congress ..	2,35,849	44.81
Independents ..	1,05,035	19.95
Akali Dal ..	93,377	17.75
Jan Sangh ..	36,973	7.02
Communist Party of India (Marxist) ..	30,639	5.82
Communist Party of India ..	24,476	4.65
Total ..	5,26,349	100

Fifth General Elections to the Lok Sabha, 1971.—This election was held in March 1971. It was qualitatively different from the earlier general elections; firstly, because it was followed by much debated dissolution of the Lok Sabha; secondly, it came after a controversy-packed year of minority government at the Centre; and, thirdly, because it delinked very effectively the contests of the Lok Sabha from the elections of the State Assemblies. There were 2 Lok Sabha constituencies in the district viz. the Jullundur constituency, and the Phillaur constituency (reserved for members of the Scheduled Castes). The total number of electors in the district was 10,31,202. The Congress candidates won the seats. The total number of valid votes polled in favour of each contesting party in the district was as under :

Name of party	Total No. of valid votes polled	Percentage
Congress ..	3,51,602	56.62
Akali Dal (Sant Group) ..	1,52,475	24.55
Congress (O) ..	50,985	8.22
Independents ..	36,911	5.94
Communist Party of India (Marxist) ..	28,983	4.67
Total ..	6,20,956	100

(Source : Chief Electoral Officer, Punjab, Chandigarh)

Fifth General Elections to the Punjab Vidhan Sabha, 1972.¹¹— These elections were necessitated due to the premature dissolution of the Punjab Vidhan Sabha constituted in March 1969. It was the second time after the reorganization of the Punjab in 1966 that the President's rule was imposed on the State. In the wake of the President's rule, emergency was declared due to India-Pakistan Conflict in 1971. The preparation for the conduct of a fresh general election had, therefore, to be made under the shadow of emergency. The poll throughout the State was held on a single day on March 11, 1972.

There were 12 Punjab Vidhan Sabha constituencies (including 3 reserved for members of the Scheduled Castes) in the district, viz. Jullundur North, Jullundur South, Jullundur Cantonment, Adampur, Kartarpur (Scheduled Castes), Jamsher (Scheduled Castes), Nakodar, Nurmahal, Bara Pind, Banga (Scheduled Castes), Nawashahr and Phillaur. Out of the total population of 14,54,501 (1971 Census) of the district, the total number of electors in the district was 7,75,968.

Out of the 12 candidates elected from the above constituencies, 11 (including one un-contested) had affiliation with the Congress party and 1 with the independents. The total number of valid votes polled in favour of each contesting party is given below :

Name of party	Total No. of valid votes polled	Percentage
Congress	2,43,433	49.84
Independents	1,27,272	26.06
Akali Dal (Sant Group)	38,667	7.92
Jan Sangh	32,487	6.65
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	29,098	5.96
Communist Party of India	14,064	2.88
All India Labour Party	2,825	0.57
Socialists	420	0.09
All-India Baba Jiwan Singh Mazhbi Dal	125	0.03
Total	4,88,391	100

11. *Report on the General Elections to the Punjab Vidhan Sabha, 1972*, (Chandigarh, 1974) p.p. 70-72.

(b) Political Parties and Organizations

Political parties play a significant role in the working of modern democratic governments. Their primary task is to organize public opinion on general issues and also to criticise government policies where they are not supported by inconvertible arguments. They check hasty legislation and create an atmosphere conducive to the efficient and smooth working of parliamentary form of Government. The political parties are committed to a specific set of policies and programmes and are mainly concerned with the control of governmental power.

In India, political parties have been in existence for quite sometime past, but they were not well-organized. After the achievement of independence in 1947, the adoption of British parliamentary system of Government, however, called for the re-organization of party system on solid lines. As a result of mergers and amalgamations, a number of well-organized all-India parties and State parties have been left in the political field. A brief description of the political parties, which have their branches in the Jullundur District, is given below:

All India Parties

Indian National Congress.—Founded in 1885 mainly for the purpose of mobilizing public opinion on the problems of the country, the party gradually became the most powerful instrument of the national struggle for independence which India achieved in 1947. This party is the oldest, and the most powerful representative body of the people of India.

Since independence, there is the dominance of the Congress both in the Centre and the States. This dominance is mainly due to its role in the country's freedom, failure of coalition governments in the States and the unique personality of its leaders. Since the inception of this party, its basic objectives have been to continue advance to socialism through democratic processes and to safeguard the interests of the minorities and the weaker sections of the society.

The District Congress Committee was formed at Jullundur in 1917. Besides the District Congress Committee, there are also City Congress Committees in the different towns in the district.

Communist Party of India.—Founded in 1925, the Communist Party of India is the second largest party in the country. It derives its support chiefly from certain section of Industrial labour, students, and

few intellectuals who have accepted Marxist ideology. The party stands for the State-controlled socialism.

The party could not capture any seat in the district for the Lok Sabha in any of the general elections. However, in the mid-term poll in 1969, it won only one Vidhan Sabha seat.

Communist Party of India (Marxist).—In 1961, the split in the Communist Party of India led to the emergence of a new party known as the Communist Party of India (Marxist). This party is represented in the Lok Sabha, the Rajya Sabha and the Punjab Vidhan Sabha.

The party could not win any seat in the district for the Lok Sabha. It, however, won one Vidhan Sabha Seat in the fourth general elections in 1967.

Samyukta Socialists/Praja Socialist Party.—This party does not command influence in the district. It could not capture any seat in the district either for the Lok Sabha or the Vidhan Sabha in any of the general elections. The number of votes polled by this party in all the elections held since independence was negligible.

Republican Party of India.—Founded by Dr B.R. Ambedkar, this party is a reorganized form of the Scheduled Castes Federation. The basic objective of the party is to safeguard the interests of the Scheduled Castes and the Backward Classes.

The party could not capture any seat in the district for the Lok Sabha in any of the general elections. However, in the fourth general elections to the Vidhan Sabha in 1967, the party won only one seat.

Swatantra Party.—Formed in 1959, this party is the rightist force standing for conservation in Indian politics. It believes in the maximum freedom for the individual and minimum interference by the State. The party contested the third general elections for the Lok Sabha and the Vidhan Sabha seats in 1962 but could not capture any seat.

Bhartiya Jan Sangh.—The party was formed in October 1951 on the eve of the first general elections under India's new Constitution. It is organized on all-India basis, having its urban and rural units. It derives inspiration from ancient Indian polity and stands for the maintenance of Indian traditions, culture and heritage. It believes in the principle of one country, one nation, one culture and one national idea.

In the second general elections in 1957, the party won only one out of the 11 Vidhan Sabha seats in the district. It won 2 out of the 12 Vidhan

Sabha seats in the district in the fourth general elections in 1967. In the mid-term poll in 1969, the party captured one out of the 12 Vidhan Sabha seats in the district.

State Parties

From among the State parties, mention may be made only of the following :—

Shiromani Akali Dal.—The Shiromani Akali Dal was formed on December 14, 1920, as the representative body of the Sikhs, with headquarters in the Golden Temple, Amritsar. During the Gurdwara Reform Movement, it played a vital role in bringing about major reforms in the management of Sikh shrines and bringing them under the control of the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee. It actively participated in the national freedom struggle in collaboration with the Indian National Congress and emerged as a vanguard of the non-cooperation movement in the Punjab during 1931-32. It emerged as a full-fledged political party in the Punjab during the 1936-37 elections, held under the Government of India Act, 1935. The party continues to function as a religious and social organization.

In the third general elections in 1962, the party won one out of the 11 Vidhan Sabha seats in the district. In the fourth general elections in 1967, it won one out of the 12 Vidhan Sabha seats in the district. Again in the mid-term poll in 1969, the party won one out of the 12 Vidhan Sabha Seats in the district.

The position of the different parties in the Lok Sabha and the Vidhan Sabha in the district, on the basis of the general elections held from time to time, is given in the following statement :—

Party Position in Lok Sabha and Punjab Vidhan Sabha Elections in Jullundur District

Name of party	LOK SABHA					PUNJAB VIDHAN SABHA				
	No. of seats won					No. of seats won				
	First General Elections, 1951-52	Second General Elections, 1957	Third General Elections, 1962	Fourth General Elections, 1967	Fifth General Elections, 1971	First General Elections, 1951-52	Second General Elections, 1957	Third General Elections, 1962	Fourth General Elections, 1967	Fifth General Elections, 1972
ALL-INDIA PARTIES										
Indian National Congress	2	2	2	2	2	11	9	8	5	11
Communist Party of India
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	1	..
Praja Socialist Party
Republican Party of India	1	..
Swatantra Party
Bhartiya Jan Sangh	1	..	2	..
STATE PARTIES										
Akali Dal	1	1	..
Independents including unrecognized parties	1	2	2	1
Total No. of seats in the district	2	2	2	2	2	11	11	11	12	12

(Source : Chief Electoral Officer, Punjab, Chandigarh; and his publications entitled *Reports on General Elections, Punjab, 1951-52, 1957, 1962, 1967, 1969 and 1972*)

(c) Newspapers and Periodicals

Public life in the Jullundur District has been enriched by newspapers and periodicals which voice popular grievances of the people from time to time. Since the achievement of independence in 1947, the number of periodicals published in the district in Punjabi, Hindi and Urdu, etc. has enormously increased. These periodicals purvey district news and national events and educate public opinion. Some of these also contain information on history, morality, science, nature study, etc.

The particulars in respect of newspapers and periodicals, published in the district are as follows:—

**News papers and Periodicals Published in the Jullundur District as on
December 31, 1971**

S. No.	Name of periodical	Place of publication	Year when started	Language	Circulation
DAILIES					
1.	<i>Hindi Milap</i>	Jullundur	1929	Hindi	15,522
2.	<i>Jan Pradeep</i>	Do	1968	Do	3,423
3.	<i>Punjab Kesari</i>	Do	1965	Do	24,668
4.	<i>Vir Pratap</i>	Do	1955	Do	23,040
5.	<i>Ajit</i>	Do	1959	Punjabi	19,892
6.	<i>Akali Patrika</i>	Do	1920	Do	13,780
7.	<i>Jathedar</i>	Do	1961	Do	5,288
8.	<i>Nawan Zamana</i>	Do	1956	Do	5,481
9.	<i>Prabhav</i>	Do	1971	Do	..
10.	<i>Qaumi Dard</i>	Do	1962	Do	6,074
11.	<i>Hind Samachar</i>	Do	1948	Urdu	40,120
12.	<i>Jullundur Reporter</i>	Do	1969	Do	1,000
13.	<i>Milap</i>	Do	1949	Do	15,166
14.	<i>Prabhat</i>	Do	1942	Do	3,485
15.	<i>Pradeep</i>	Do	1961	Do	9,283
16.	<i>Pratap</i>	Do	1949	Do	17,576
17.	<i>Hindustan</i>	Do	1953	Do	1,000
WEEKLIES					
18.	<i>Film Guide</i>	Do	1957	English	..

S. No.	Name of periodical	Place of publication	Year when started	Language	Circulation
19.	Khalsa	Jullundur	1970	English	..
20.	Punjab Unit	Do	1967	Do	..
21.	Trade Link	Do	1969	Do	..
22.	<i>Arya Jyoti</i>	Do	1970	Hindi	600
23.	<i>Surat</i>	Do	1965	Do	2,000
24.	<i>Azad Asla</i>	Do	1968	Punjabi	..
25.	<i>Film Yug</i>	Do	1967-71	Do	750
26.	<i>Halchal</i>	Do	1970	Do	1,050
27.	<i>Hani</i>	Do	1962	Do	1,974
28.	<i>Jathebandi</i>	Malri	1971	Do	950
29.	<i>Kundan</i>	Jullundur	1961	Do	..
30.	<i>Lok Lehar</i>	Do	1964	Do	2,286
31.	<i>Mauji</i>	Do	1966	Do	1,500
32.	<i>Nawin Duniya</i>	Do	1964/1969	Do	..
33.	<i>Nichor</i>	Do	1970	Do	..
34.	<i>Punjabi Observer</i>	Do	1965	Do	..
35.	<i>Panth Shakti</i>	Do	1970	Do	..
36.	<i>Punjabi Pratap</i>	Do	1970	Do	..
37.	<i>Ravidass Patrika</i>	Do	1970	Do	2,510
38.	<i>Samanta</i>	Do	1966	Do	1,770
39.	<i>Samrat</i>	Do	1959	Do	4,714
40.	<i>Siyasi Duniya</i>	Do	1963/1965	Do	2,000
41.	<i>Bharati Mazdoor</i>	Do	1962	Do	..
42.	<i>Dehati Janta</i>	Do	1966	Do	..
43.	<i>Doaba</i>	Do	1952	Do	500
44.	<i>Driver</i>	Do	1948	Do	..
45.	<i>Film Trade</i>	Do	1948	Do	..
46.	<i>Harijan</i>	Do	1960	Do	..
47.	<i>Hindu</i>	Do	1922	Do	4,801
48.	<i>Janta Sansar</i>	Do	1968	Do	1,977
49.	<i>Kanoon Tax Aur Films Weekly</i>	Do	1966	Do	..

S. No.	Name of periodical	Place of publication	Year when started	Language	Circulation
50.	<i>Motor Transport Worker</i>	.. Jullundur	1957	Punjabi	300
51.	<i>New Light Observer</i>	Do	1966	Do	1,625
52.	<i>Pratap</i>	.. Do	1968	Do	771
53.	<i>Punjab Gazette</i>	.. Do	1962	Do	..
54.	<i>Sanjhaithad</i>	.. Phillaur	1969	Do	..
55.	<i>Vedic Dharma</i>	.. Jullundur	1965	Do	564
56.	<i>Amar Bharat</i>	.. Do	1968	Hindi and Punjabi	..
57.	<i>Sejhadhari Samachar</i>	Do	1970	Punjabi and Urdu	..
FORTNIGHTLIES					
58.	<i>Bheem Patrika</i>	... Jullundur	1965	Hindi	2,000
59.	<i>Ambedkar Times</i>	... V. Dhanwali	1967	Punjabi	...
60.	<i>Gurmat Vichar Patrika</i>	Jullundur	1970	Do	999
61.	<i>Jaidad Te Finance Samachar</i>	... Do	1970	Do	...
62.	<i>Socialist</i>	.. Do	1957	Urdu	266
63.	<i>Sarvodaya Sansar</i>	... Phillaur	1964-71	Punjabi and English	1,100
MONTHLIES					
64.	<i>Indian Journal of Medicine and Surgery</i>	Banga	1935	English	1,854
65.	<i>Industrial Guide</i>	.. Jullundur	1971	Do	221
66.	<i>Industrial Thought</i>	Do	1970	Do	950
67.	<i>Jullundur Reporter</i>	.. Do	1970	Do	...
68.	<i>Punjab Medical Journal</i>	Do	1951	Do	1,824
69.	<i>Shapes and Shadows</i>	Banga	1969	Do	..
70.	<i>Sikh International</i>	.. Jullundur	1970	Do	300
71.	<i>Tarana</i>	... Do	1965	Hindi	...
72.	<i>Vishva Gyan</i>	... Nakodar	1952	Do	800
73.	<i>Bharat Jyoti</i>	... Jullundur	1957	Punjabi	...
74.	<i>Bharat Sewak</i>	... Do	1958/1967	Do	...
75.	<i>Dharti De Lal</i>	.. Do	1968	Do	900
76.	<i>Filmi Darbar</i>	... Do	1969	Do	..

S. No.	Name of periodical	Place of publication	Year when started	Language	Circulation
77.	<i>Lok Sampark</i>	... Jullundur	1968	Punjabi	...
78.	<i>Nawan Chanam</i>	... Do	1970	Do	...
79.	<i>Party Jiwan</i>	... Do	1968	Do	765
80.	<i>Power</i>	... Do	1968	Do	1,000
81.	<i>Qaumi Lehar</i>	... Do	1970	Do	1,600
82.	<i>Sadi Janta</i>	... Do	1971	Do	1,000
83.	<i>Sura</i>	... Do	1966	Do	1,000
84.	<i>Suraj Mukhi</i>	... Do	1968	Do	...
85.	<i>Tasvir</i>	... Do	1962	Do	14,148
86.	<i>Trana</i>	... Do	1959	Do	...
87.	<i>Kalyan</i>	... Do	1962	Urdu	...
88.	<i>Karkhana Dar</i>	... Do	1964	Do	1,000
89.	<i>Panchayat Gazette</i>	... Do	1953	Do	425
90.	<i>Raz-i-Sehat</i>	... Do	1951	Do	1,500
91.	<i>Rocket</i>	... Do	1959	Do	500
92.	<i>Preetam Jot</i>	... Do	1970	Punjabi and Hindi	...
93.	<i>Trade Spokesman</i>	... Do	1968	English and Hindi	1,020
QUARTERLIES					
94.	<i>Educational Siren</i>	... Jullundur	1970	English	..
95.	<i>Indian Librarian</i>	... Do	1945	Do	690
96.	<i>Sirjana</i>	... Do	1965	Punjabi	...
BI-MONTHLIES, HALF-YEARLIES, ETC.					
97.	<i>Journal of Political Studies</i>	Jullundur	1968 (Half-yearly)	English	...
98.	<i>Lakeer</i>	... Do	1970 (Bi-monthly)	Punjabi	1,123
Non-included Categories					
FORTNIGHTLIES					
99.	<i>Trade Observer</i>	... Jullundur	1958	English and Hindi	1,950
MONTHLIES					
100.	<i>Hamdard Rajput</i>	... Jullundur	1969	Urdu	..
101.	<i>Central School Jullundur Cantt. Newsletter</i>	Do	1965	English and Hindi	...

S. No.	Name of periodical	Place of publication	Year when started	Language	Circulation
QUARTERLIES					
102.	<i>Atm Prakash</i>	.. Jullundur	1970	Hindi and English	1,100
103.	<i>Beas</i>	.. Do	1950	English, Hindi and Punjabi	..
104.	<i>Chandras</i>	.. Do	1954	English, Hindi and Punjabi	..
105.	<i>Divya</i>	.. Do	1952	English, Hindi and Punjabi	1,400
106.	<i>Ravi</i>	.. Do	1951	English, Hindi, Punjabi and Sanskrit	5,000
107.	United Christian School Magazine	Do	1962	Hindi, English and Punjabi	725
BI-MONTHLIES, HALF-YEARLIES, ETC.					
108.	D.A.V. News	.. Jullundur	1964 (Four Monthly)	English	6,000
109.	<i>Adarsh Vidyarthi</i>	.. Do	1955 (Half-yearly)	English, Hindi and Punjabi	..
110.	<i>Baaz</i>	.. Jandiala	1968 (Half-yearly)	Punjabi, English and Hindi	500
111.	<i>Builder</i>	.. Jullundur	1957 (Half-yearly)	English, Hindi and Punjabi	..
112.	<i>Chirag-i-Rah</i>	.. Do	1963 (Half-yearly)	English, Hindi and Punjabi	..
113.	<i>Dayanand Ayurvedic College Patrika</i>	Do	1960 (Half-yearly)	Hindi, English and Sanskrit	400
114.	<i>Deep Shikha</i>	.. Do	1951 (Half-yearly)	English, Hindi and Punjabi	2,200
115.	<i>Dev Bala</i>	.. Do	1970 (Half-yearly)	..	..
116.	<i>Doab</i>	.. Do	1949 (Four Monthly)	English, Hindi, Urdu Punjabi and Sanskrit	..
117.	<i>Gian Trang</i>	.. Nakodar	1967 (Half-yearly)	English, Hindi and Punjabi	950
118.	<i>Hesperus</i>	.. Jullundur	1965 (Half-yearly)	English, Hindi and Punjabi	..
119.	<i>Rabab</i>	.. Nakodar	1970 (Half-yearly)	Punjabi, Hindi and English	..
120.	<i>Shiksha Darpan</i>	.. Nawashahr	1958 (Half-yearly)	Elghish, Hindi and Punjabi	..

S. No.	Name of periodical	Place of publication	Year when started	Language	Circulation
ANNUALS					
121.	Apollo	.. Jullundur	1962/1966	English, Hindi and Punjabi	..
122.	Charankanwal	.. Banga	1954	English, Hindi and Punjabi	1,100
123.	Jiwan Jach	.. Jullundur	1968	Punjabi, English, Hindi and Urdu	..
124.	New Pedagogue	.. Nawashahr	1965	English, Hindi and Punjabi	200

[Press in India, 1972, 16th Annual Report of the Registrar of Newspapers for India under the Press and Registration of Books Act, Part II (Delhi, 1973), pp. 369—401]

The following newspapers and periodicals, published outside the district, are in fairly large circulation in the district.

Newspapers and periodicals published outside but in fairly large circulation in the district

S. No.	Name of newspaper/periodical	Place of publication	Language	Periodicity
NEWSPAPERS				
1.	The Tribune	.. Chandigarh	English	Daily
2.	Indian Express	.. New Delhi	Do	Do
3.	The Hindustan Times	.. New Delhi	Do	Do
4.	The Times of India	.. New Delhi	Do	Do
PERIODICALS				
1.	Illustrated Weekly of India	Bombay	English	Weekly
2.	Filmfare	.. Do	Do	Fortnightly
3.	Femina	.. Do	Do	Do
4.	Dharmyug	.. Do	Hindi	Weekly
5.	Sarita	.. New Delhi	Do	Fortnightly
6.	Mukta	.. Do	Do	Do
7.	Sushma	.. Do	Do	Monthly
8.	Sarika	.. Bombay	Do	Do

Serial No.	Name of Newspaper/ Periodical	Place of publication	Language	Periodicity
9.	<i>Preet Lari</i>	.. Preet Nagar (District Amritsar)	Punjabi	Monthly
10.	<i>Tasvir</i>	.. Jullundur City	Do	Do
11.	<i>Drishti</i>	.. Do	Do	Do
12.	<i>Biswin Sadi</i>	.. Delhi	Urdu	Do
13.	<i>Shama</i>	.. Do	Do	Do

(d) Voluntary Social Service Organizations

The voluntary social service organizations are self-governing bodies of people working together for the betterment of the society and the community life as a whole. These organizations have a place of importance in the public life in general and in the socio-economic life in particular. Considered in the historical perspective, they are of a recent origin. Their growth in recent times could be attributed to the nature of human existence which has changed considerably as compared with the past. Now the needs of the individual are increasing fast and are keeping pace with the modern development in various fields. Day by day, the individual is relying more and more upon the State. Though it is desirable to have State attendance at every walk of life of the individual, it has become impossible for the State to fulfil its responsibilities due to an enormous increase in its welfare activities. The voluntary social service organizations supplement the efforts made by the State towards the development of human personality and by their power and influence over the lives of the individuals make it rich, resourceful and worth living. These organizations, therefore, have become the sheet-anchor of the present-day society. These are part and parcel of public life and their importance in the social organization cannot be minimized because these reflect the culture and civilization of the social group of which these form a part.

There are a number of voluntary social service organizations in the district serving the social needs of the people in many ways. These organizations play a vital role in the educational, social and cultural development of the community. These also provide welfare activities for children, women, aged and the destitutes. A brief account of the notable organizations is given below:

General Welfare Institutions

Zila Sainik Board, Jullundur.—Formed by the Government of India in 1919, it was originally known as the District Soldiers' Board. During the World War II (1939—45), it was named as the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board. In 1976, it was renamed as the Zila Sainik Board. The Board works under the control of the Deputy Commissioner, who is its *ex-officio* President, with an honorary Vice-President, invariably a retired Army personnel. It has official and non-official members. The State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board, which works under the Home (Military) Branch of the Punjab Civil Secretariat, exercises administrative and financial control over it. From January 15, 1964, the State Government has absorbed the Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards in its regular public services as a permanent department.

The board helps the military personnel in respect of pension, relief grants, bonus, scholarships, loss of discharge certificates, *Jangi Inam*, medals, medical treatment, final settlement of accounts and other allied matters. Besides, it looks after the welfare of the families of servicing soldiers, ex-servicemen and deceased soldiers. The Board also assists the civilian people in finding employment in defence, etc.

Bharat Sevak Samaj, Jullundur.—Bharat Sevak Samaj is a social wing of the Indian National Congress which actively participates in the implementation of Government's programmes and policies. It envisages the social welfare of the people at large. Its activities are not confined to the urban areas only, but instead it has its network in the rural areas also. It extends its full co-operation to the urban and rural local bodies regarding the various developmental projects.

Bharat Sevak Samaj is a training field for the social workers who are to perform responsible jobs concerning national development from time to time, in different capacities at the village, town, district, state and country level. In the Jullundur District, the Samaj is doing useful work for the welfare of the needy and the poor as well as for the promotion of developmental projects.

Other Organizations

In addition to the above, there are a few other organizations functioning in smaller fields but doing useful service in their own spheres. Of these, mention may be made of the following:—

Apahaj Ashram, Jullundur.—Started in 1953, the Apahaj Ashram is run by the Apahaj Sahaik Sabha, Jullundur. The main object of this

institution is to stop beggary by opening a home for the physically and mentally handicapped persons of all ages irrespective of sex, caste, colour or creed. It runs a public charitable dispensary which provides free medical aid for the needy. The institution maintains six male wards, one female ward for destitute couples, a T.B. ward for male and female patients and six rooms for inmates.

The expenditure of the Ashram is met through donations and public contributions. Besides, it receives regular grant-in-aid from the Central and State governments.

Bhartya Grameen Mahila Samiti, Jullundur.—There are nine Bhartya Grameen Mahila Samiti Centres functioning in the district. Their main functions are to hold Balwadi classes of children aged 3-5 years. Craft classes are held here for girls. Literary classes are also held for educating the adults. Besides, the centres participate in all the social welfare activities covering women. Even the welfare of the families of serving military personnel is actively looked into. These centres also keep liaison between the Government and the public and help in the implementation of the policies of the Government.

The Mahila Samiti runs nutrition programme in five out of nine centres. The Samiti also runs two additional nutritional programme centres. It mobilizes manpower and resources for raising the nutritional standards.

The Samiti also assists in the village uplift programme.

Nari Niketan, Jullundur.—Established in 1955, the Nari Niketan, Jullundur, is a private registered institution. It is managed by a committee consisting of highly placed social workers of Jullundur. Since its inception, it has been doing very useful work for the moral, cultural and economic uplift of the fallen women and foundling children.

This institution has two main branches, viz. Shishu Grah and Nari Nirman. In Shishu Grah, it receives, maintains, brings up and educates the infants born out of wedlock and abandoned by their unmarried or widow mothers. In Nari Nirman, it receives and renders service to unfortunate widows and deserted women and their children. To make these women self-supporting, the institution imparts training in various crafts such as hosiery, *dai* course, embroidery and tailoring, doll making and sweater knitting on machine. It has also arrangements for education, up to the matriculation standard, for women who may be desirous of pursuing their studies. It provides free board and lodging.

The expenditure incurred by the institution is met mainly from public donations.

Pingla Ghar, Jullundur.—A medico-social institution, the Pingla Ghar was established in 1951. It is run by the Anath Sewa Society, Jullundur. During the last 24 years, this institution has made tremendous progress relating to rehabilitation of the handicapped and has cured hundreds of patients suffering from incurable diseases. It is a home which provides shelter, protection and medical treatment to the handicapped people. To rehabilitate handicapped ladies and poor widows, the institution imparts training in various crafts, i.e. sewing, hosiery, etc. Besides, it gives financial assistance to the poor, but very intelligent children, for prosecuting studies and aids the poor families for the marriage of their girls. It is also an asylum for mental patients and a good number of such patients have been cured.

The annual expenditure of the Pingla Ghar is met through donations and public contributions.

Sewa Sadan, Jullundur.—Established in 1947, Sewa Sadan, Jullundur, is a welfare institution rendering service for the uplift of destitute women, widows, girls of the poor families and orphans who have no source of income for their livelihood.

It runs the Refugee Women Industrial School which imparts training in various crafts such as tailoring, hand and machine embroidery, etc. to make the destitute women self-supporting. It also runs the Rai Bahadur Badri Dass Puri Model School. Besides, the institution maintains a working women/girls hostel.

The institution also defrays the marriage expenses of the needy grown up girls.

The expenditure of the Sewa Sadan is met from donations and public contributions.

Vidhwa Sahaik Sabha, Jullundur.—Established in 1924, the Vidhwa Sahaik Sabha renders useful service for the welfare of the widows and the public at large, irrespective of castes, colour or creed. This institution maintains a home for the widows, a free dispensary, an eye hospital and a maternity centre where no fee is charged. It also runs an industrial school for girls where fee is charged.

The expenditure of the Sabha is met from fees, donations, grant-in-aid from the Central Government, etc.

Organizations of National or International Repute

There are a number of other organizations of national or international repute which are established elsewhere but have their branches in the district.

The Indian Red Cross Society (District Branch), Jullundur.—The Indian Red Cross Society was established in 1920 under Act XV of the Government of India. The Jullundur District Red Cross Branch was started in 1948 with the Deputy Commissioner as its President and the General Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner as its Honorary Secretary. The society is serving the people through maternity hospitals, trained *dai* centres, dispensaries, first-aid posts, ambulance vans, etc.

The important activities of the society are : relief of soldiers, sailors, airmen and other military personnel ; maternity and child welfare ; health and prevention of disease ; relief of the sick, suffering and wounded persons ; relief of the poor and down trodden people for marriages of their daughters ; blood transfusion service ; help to sister charitable institutions ; opening of eye camps and polio camps ; training in first-aid and home nursing.

As regards the maternity and child welfare, the society maintains a health centre at Jullundur with two sub-centres at Rāhon and Banga. Besides, it maintains 26 trained *dai* centres in the rural areas where good number of labour cases are conducted. These centres also provide medical aid to the expectant mothers and attend to family planning work.

Relief supplies in the form of money and articles such as sewing machines, beddings, etc. are given to poor people for the marriages of their daughters. Besides, relief supplies in the form of cotton and woollen clothes, medicines, etc. are provided for the poor and needy persons. Cash grants are also given to the fire and flood-stricken people and also for the construction of hospitals and purchase of hospital equipment. In addition, aid is provided for the social welfare institutions in the form of cash, medicines and medical equipment, etc.

The District Red Cross Society has a hospital welfare section which provides free medicines and petty relief for the sick and the wounded. From time to time, it holds camps for teachers where training in first-aid is imparted. It also imparts training to the children in first-aid and home nursing.

The society maintains three ambulance vans, one each at Nakodar, Nawashahr and Jullundur. Besides, it maintains a funeral van at Jullundur.

The main sources of income of the society are collection from Lucky Bag Funds, District Relief Fund, membership subscriptions, contributions and donations, etc.

Lions Club, Jullundur.—It is an international organization whose motto is 'Make Your Fellow Man Feel Needed.' It is a type of brotherhood to serve the humanity at large. Its activities are dedicated to the welfare of the needy and the poor.

The Lions Club, Jullundur, was established in 1963. It rendered useful service during the India-Pakistan conflicts of 1965 and 1971 and contributed money for the relief of Jawans and the sufferers of Bangladesh. It aided the Leprosy Colony and its dispensary at Jullundur. The Club also provides aid to the other welfare organizations like the *Apahaj Ashram* and the *Pingla Ghar* at Jullundur. It renders useful service to the Jullundur City in the form of cleanliness drive, mass immunization camps, free vaccination camps, free eye operations camps, free medical relief camps, scholarships to deserving students and books to poor Harijan students, assistance to the handicapped, sewing machines to poor and deserving widows, etc.

The Club maintains two homoeopathic dispensaries, two sewing schools and a library. It has also constructed the main Adarsh Nagar Road and a bus-shelter at the Basti Road, Jullundur, for use of the city people. Besides, help is rendered as and when any call is made by any needy person for assistance.

Rotary Club, Jullundur.—The Rotary Club is a world-wide organization with its headquarters in the United States of America. Its motto is 'Service Above Self'. It is a type of international brotherhood to serve humanity as a whole in all walks of life.

Established in 1951, the Rotary Club, Jullundur, renders useful service to the needy and deserving persons. It participates in all spheres of life for the good of the public, and takes up different projects such as the opening of eye camps, immunization of children against polio, provision of scholarships to the poor students of different educational institutions, etc. It holds contests including declamation contests, variety shows, music competitions, etc. to encourage the youth to show their talents.

The Rotary Club, Jullundur, also functions at Jullundur Cantonment, Nakodar and Goraya.

CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST

Situated in the heart of the Punjab, the Jullundur District is of undoubted antiquity. There are a good number of places of historical and religious importance in this area which are described below in alphabetical order :

Adampur.—It is situated on the Jullundur-Hoshiarpur road, 16 km from Jullundur, the tahsil and district headquarters. The railway station of this place is named Khurdpur which is located on the Jullundur City-Hoshiarpur branch line of the Northern Railway, 23 km from Jullundur. Its population was 8,105 in 1971, as against 5,177 in 1961. It is a Class III municipality.

Tradition says that it was founded by Rahi, a Lit Jat, and was originally known Raipur Lit. Subsequently it came into the possession of Bhaun Jats, who sold it to Adam Khan, an Afghan of the Dhogri family, who re-named it after himself, and by locating traders and cultivators greatly improved it.

There are one college for girls, 2 high schools (one for boys and the other for girls) and a primary school, a health centre (with 10 beds), a veterinary hospital, a post and telegraph office, a telephone exchange, a police station, and a canal rest house. There are also the headquarters of the Punjab Khadi Mandal and attached thereto is a big Khadi Centre. Besides, there is also a private handloom cloth weaving unit.

A fair, called Santon-ka-Mela, is held here for one day, twice a year in January and August.

Alawalpur.—Situated on the Jullundur City-Mukerian-Pathankot-Jammu Tawi line of the Northern Railway, it is 14 km from Jullundur, the tahsil and district headquarters. It is also linked by road with the Jullundur-Pathankot road. Its population was 4,732 in 1971, as against 4,539 in 1961. It is a Class III municipality.

The town is called after Alawal Khan, an Afghan of the Dhogri family, whose father is said to have founded it. In 1807, shortly before the death of Rajab Ali Khan, grandson of Alawal Khan, the jagir, including the town of Alawalpur, was confiscated by Maharaja Ranjit Singh, who a few years later made Alawalpur over to the Jallawala family. There are the remains of an unfinished mud fort, called Theh Lakhman, and a *math* of Samir Parbat, a local saint, in whose honour fairs are held.

About 2½ km from Alawalpur is the tank of Bhikhamsar, at village Muhammadpur, said to have been dug by Bishma Pitamah, the grandfather of the Pandavas.

In Alawalpur, there are 4 high schools (3 for boys and 1 for girls) and 2 primary schools (one each for boys and girls), a primary health centre, a telephone exchange and a post and telegraph office. The Arya High School, Alawalpur, is one of the oldest educational institutions in the district, said to have been established towards the close of the nineteenth century.

A fair, known as Jhanda Sahib, is held here for one day in September-October. A large number of people from the surrounding areas visit the place on the occasion.

Banga.—Situated on the Jullundur City-Jaijon Doaba Line of the Northern Railway, Banga is 12 km from Nawashahr, the tahsil headquarters, and 46 km from Jullundur, the district headquarters. It is also linked by road with Nawashahr on the one side and Phagwara (District Kapurthala) on the G.T. Road on the other side. Its population was 11,885 in 1971, as against 10,212 in 1961. It is a Class II municipality.

It is said to have been founded by Gola, alias Banga, a Man Jat, of Paniani (District Hoshiarpur), in A.D., 1963 and to have been called after him. Banga was held by the Chaudhris of Phagwara (District Kapurthala) under Muhammadan rule, who, when the Sikhs rose to power, were able to resist for a time the attacks of Dharam Singh of Amritsar, who had seized the country to the north-west of Banga. Ultimately they succumbed, and Dharam Singh's family remained in possession till despoiled by Maharaja Ranjit Singh in 1806.

There is an historical Gurdwara, known as Charan Kanwal Gurdwara, which is associated with Guru Hargobind.

There are 2 degree colleges (one for men and the other for women), 4 high schools, 3 primary schools, a civil hospital, a family planning clinic, a veterinary hospital, 2 post & telegraph offices, a telephone exchange, a police station, a Canal Rest House and a Zila Parishad Rest House.

Jullundur.—Headquarters of the division/district/tahsil of the same name, Jullundur is an important railway junction on the Amritsar-Saharanpur-Mughal Sarai Main Line of the Northern Railway and is situated on Grand Trunk Road from the international Wagha border

with Pakistan to Delhi and onwards. It is directly connected, both by rail and road, with Pathankot (116 km), Hoshiarpur (44 km), Nawanshahr (68 km), Nakodar (32 km), Kapurthala (21 km) and Amritsar (79 km). Its population was 2,96,106 in 1971, as against 2,22,569 in 1961. It is a Class I municipality.

The place is believed to have emerged out of the sea. This legendary origin of Jullundur is confirmed by some geologists who believe that once upon a time the sea stretched up to Jullundur Doab and the neighbouring Shiwaliks of Hoshiarpur. According to the Padma Purana, the city takes its name from the great "Daitya" king, Jalandhara, the son of the Ocean.

The earliest historical mention of Jullundur occurs in the reign of Kanishka when about A. D., 100 a council of Buddhist theologians met near Jullundur chiefly for the purpose of collecting manuscripts and preparing commentaries on them.

Jullundur gave rise to the Nath Movement between the eighth and tenth century A.D. At the site where the *samadh* of one of the foremost representatives of the movement, Jogi Jalandhar Nath, once stood was built the existing shrine of Imam Nasir-ud-din Chishti in the fifteenth century.

Jullundur was when visited by Hsuen Tsang the capital of a considerable state ruled over by Katoch chiefs, the town itself being more than three kilometres in circuit. It was taken by Ibrahim Shah of Ghor, in A.D., 1179-80 and was a place of considerable importance in the struggle between Jasrath Khokhar and the Muhammadan governors in 1422-42.

Under the Mughal emperors, Jullundur was always the capital of the northern and most important portion of the Jullundur Doab which then extended to the neighbourhood of Multan, in fact of the whole of the Doab, as it is now constituted. The last Mohamadan governor was Adina Beg, whose intrigues with the Sikhs and Marathas have already been noticed in Chapter II, 'History'. He died in 1758, having in the previous year allowed Guru Badbhag Singh, of Kartarpur, to burn Jullundur in revenge for the destruction of Kartarpur by Ahmad Shah Abdali in 1756.

In A.D., 1766 Jullundur fell into the hands of the Sikh *misl* of Faizullapuria, then under Khushhal Singh. His son Budh Singh, who succeeded him as head of the *misl*, built a masonry fort in the city,

the site of which is now occupied by the *Killa Mohalla*, while several of the other leaders built forts of unburnt bricks. In 1811, Diwan Mohkam Chand was sent by Maharaja Ranjit Singh to annex the Faizullapuria possessions in the Jullundur Doab, and Sardar Budh Singh fled to his protected possessions across the Sutluj. His troops made some resistance, but gave up Jullundur in October. From this time, it was the capital of the possessions of the Lahore State in the Jullundur Doab until annexation to the British dominions after the First Anglo-Sikh War, 1845-46. It then became the headquarters of the Commissionership of the Trans-Satluj States, afterwards known as the Commissionership of Jullundur.

The principal outlying *bastis* (suburbs) of Jullundur are as under :

Basti Danishmandan, originally Ibrahimpur, founded by Ansari Sheikhs from Kani Kuram in A.D., 1606.

Basti Sheikh Darvesh, popularly called Basti Sheikh, originally Surajabad, founded by Sheikh Darvesh, also an Ansari Sheikh from Kani Kuram, in A.D., 1614.

Basti Ghuzan, founded in the reign of Shah Jahan by Baraki Pathans of the Ghuz section, disciples of Sheikh Darvesh. They first settled in Jullundur, then in Basti Sheikh. Subsequently, they purchased lands from Lodhi Afghans, Saiyads and Sheikhs, and built a bazaar of their own.

Basti Baba Khel, originally called Babapur, was founded in A.D., 1620-21 by Baraki Pathans of the Baba Khel section.

Basti Pirdad is an offshoot of Basti Baba Khel.

Basti Shah Kulli and Basti Shah Ibrahim are also Baraki settlements of Shah Jahan's reign.

Basti Mithu Sahib appears to have been founded a little later than Basti Sheikh Darvesh by Mian Mithu Sahib, a Khalil Mattezai Pathan from the neighbourhood of Peshawar.

Basti Nau, adjoining Basti Shah Kulli, was founded after the Sikh conquest of the region in 1759.

The town as it grew up to 1947 had the characteristic of its own. It had 12 *kots*, 12 gates and 12 *bastis*. The *kots* were predominantly Hindu while *bastis* were mostly Muslim. The *kots*, which also mean *Mohallas*, were Kot Kishan Chand, Kot Lakhpat Rai, earlier known as Kot Daulat Khan, Kot Sadat Khan, Kot Achhi, Kot Chimbian, Kot

Pakshian, Kot Bahadur Khan, Kot Mohammad Amin now known as Shivraj Garh, Kot Sadiq, Kot Badal Khan, Kot Fazal Karim and Kot Asman Khan. Each *kot* had its own gate.

Besides, there were 12 other gates in the city, namely Mai Hiran Gate, Balmiki Gate, Neelamahahal Gate, Jaura Gate, Khingra Gate, Saidan Gate, Phagwara Gate, Shitla Gate, Khodian Gate, Dehalvi Gate, Gate Shah Kuli and Lahore Gate. Only a few of these gates have so far survived.

Jullundur, a town of antiquity, and a seat of government several times in the past, regained its lost glory of ancient times in 1947 when following the partition it was made the administrative headquarters of Punjab but lost too soon when the administrative offices were shifted first to Simla and finally to Chandigarh.

During the reign of Akbar, Jullundur was one of the mint cities, but only copper was coined here. Jullundur was known for copper, brass and bronze utensils which were mostly prepared by hammering, though some mould work was also done. It used to supply utensils to neighbouring areas. Jullundur used to manufacture jar of earth and brass. Besides the wool and cotton weaving industry, the preparation of silk for the loom was an important industry here which has completely vanished.

The complexion of Jullundur changed after the partition. The Muslims which formed about 60 per cent of the total population migrated to Pakistan and about one and a half time as many Hindus and Sikhs came from Pakistan and settled in Jullundur. All the houses left behind by the Muslims were allotted to them, and many more residential areas were gradually developed. Bhargav Camp, Model Town, Model House, Central Town, Preet Nagar, Old Jawahar Nagar, Subhash Nagar, Lajpat Rai Nagar, Shakti Nagar, New Jawahar Nagar and Adarsh Nagar and several other small residential colonies came up. Chahar Bagh and Pucca Bagh, which are now centrally located, had thin population before 1947. Now these are among the most congested areas of the city.

The arrival of refugees from West Punjab (Pakistan) injected a new element into Jullundur. The uprooted, to stand on their legs, set up any kind of trade. Most of the industry at Jullundur before 1947 was owned by the Muslims and about 40 per cent of their population was engaged in it. They used to make cocks (taps), hand pump, fittings, locks, sewing machines, and flat-irons for pressing clothes. The Hindus were mostly

shopkeepers and financiers. After the partition, the refugees stepped into the places of the Muslims in all spheres of industrial and business activities. As Jullundur was a market of iron and steel, several small industrial units sprang up.

Jullundur grew up as one of the most important industrial towns. It has earned a name at home and abroad in sports goods, pipe fittings, hand tools, rubber goods, leather products, surgical instruments, auto-parts, agricultural implements, ball bearings, motor body building, electrical appliances, household appliances, and valves and cocks.

There are 8 arts and science colleges, a college of education, a sports college, a polytechnic, an industrial training institute, 34 high/higher secondary schools, 4 middle schools and 71 primary schools. As regards medical facilities, there are 6 hospitals, 7 maternity and child health centres, 7 dispensaries and 3 family planning clinics. There are also a veterinary hospital, a veterinary dispensary and an artificial insemination centre. Besides, there are a head post office, a central telegraph office, 30 sub-post offices including 17 combined post and telegraph offices, and an automatic telephone exchange. There are also seven police stations. There are a Circuit House, a P.W.D. Rest House, a Canal Rest House and two Zila Parishad Rest Houses.

An ancient monument in the city is the temple of Vrinda, wife of Jalandhara, in the Kot Kishan Chand locality. It is now also known as Tulsi Mandir. On one side of the temple is a tank which is said to have been the bathing place of the demon Jalandhara.

At some distance from the temple of Vrinda is the temple of Gupha, with the image of Annapurna, the goddess of plenty, installed in it. Also nearby lies the Brahm Kund and some temples dedicated to Shiva.

Near the Balmiki Gate is the Shitla Mandir, said to be as old as the city of Jullundur. Within its premises are also two small old temples of Hanuman and Shiva.

The old Devi Talab has been renovated and, in its centre, a new temple has been built. An old temple of goddess Kali also stands by the side of the Devi Talab.

A few other places worth mentioning are a Sanyas Ashram (popularly known as Baharian-da-Talab, on the Kapurthala road), Nathandi-Bagichi, Darbar Muhammad Jamal Zahra (in Basti Sheikh) and Baba Jhandianwala (in Basti Nau).

A big fair is held every year at the *smadh* of Baba Sodal, a local child deity, for two days in August-September. A music festival is held in the memory of Saint Harvallabh every year at Devi Talab in the last week of December. It lasts for four days and is attended by classical singers and musicians of repute from all over the country.

Mention may also be made here of the shrines of Baba Lakki Shah Pir and Dargah Pir Haji Shah Qutab situated in the Jullundur Cantonment.

Kartarpur.—At a distance of 15 km by rail and 16 km by road, from Jullundur, the tahsil and district headquarters, Kartarpur is situated on the Amritsar-Saharanpur-Mughal Sarai Main Line of the Northern Railway and the Grand Trunk Road which run parallel to each other. Its population was 14,644 in 1971, as against 12,202 in 1961. It is a Class II municipality.

Kartarpur is said to have been founded in A.D., 593¹ (on 21st Magh, 1650 B.E.) by Guru Arjan Dev (1581—1606 A.D.) in some waste land granted to him by the Emperor Akbar (1556—1605 A.D.). There is a legend that, when the Guru desired a dwelling here, a "demon who inhabited the trunk of a tree would not permit any wood to be cut for beams, until the Guru promised that he should not be disturbed, but receive worship for ever at the shrine". It was, perhaps, in consequence of this promise, that the Guru erected a sandalwood post some 50 feet high, which is venerated under the name of *Thamji*, and for which a fine temple was built with money given by Maharaja Ranjit Singh on his visit to Kartarpur in 1833. Kartarpur was burnt by Ahmad Shah Abdali in 1756. The Kartarpur Guru's fort and brick tank were built in the famine of 1783 by Guru Gulab Singh. The fort has been recently dismantled and, in its place, a modern type of residence has been built by the present Guru. The original *Adi-Granth*, compiled by Guru Arjan Dev, is preserved here. Here also is Guru Hargobind's (1606—1645 A.D.) sword, the Tegha Sahib, and Guru Nanak Dev's (1469—1539 A.D.) Fakir's cap (*seli*). The *Adi-Granth* is opened only on the Sankrant, i.e. the first day of a Vikrami month, and shown to the visitors. The Gangsar is a well sunk by Guru Arjan Dev and much frequented by pilgrims as a substitute for the River Ganga. The Damdama Asthan is a platform beneath which are said to lie the bodies of the adherents of Painda Khan, killed by Guru Hargobind's followers. The Guru of Kartarpur sits here once a year on the day of Baisakhi in the presence of the people, in fulfilment of the prophecy that the children of Guru Hargobind should sit over the bodies of those of Painda Khan. On the occupation of the Jullundur Doab by the British after the First-Anglo Sikh War, 1845-46, Kartarpur was selected for the site of a cantonment which was abolished in 1854.

¹Kartar Singh, *Sikh Itihas* (in Punjabi, Published from Amritsar in 1968), Part I PP. 202-203

The year 1598 A.D. (1655 B.E.) given in the *Jullundur District Gazetteer*, 1904, page 290, is wrong

Close to the ~~Gangsar~~ is the Manji Sahib where Guru Arjan Dev and his son and successor Guru Hargobind used to sit on a *manji* (cot) and deliver sermons to their disciples. By its side is the Dera Badbhag Singh.

Besides the above, there are a number of other places of historical and religious importance in the town, viz. Chabachcha Sahib, *samadh* of Mata Kaulan, Vivah Asthan (place of marriage) of Mata Gujri (wife of Guru Tegh Bahadur), Nankiana Gurdwara built in the memory of Mata Nanaki (wife of Guru Arjan Dev), Ber of Baba Gurditta, Gurdwara Tahli Sahib, and Dera Bhai Bhagtu Ji.

Kartarpur is well known for woodwork industry. The furniture manufactured here is considered to be of very good quality and is supplied to different places.

There are a degree college, 3 high/higher secondary schools, an industrial training institute, a primary health centre, a family planning clinic, a veterinary hospital, a post & telegraph office, a telephone exchange, a police station and a P.W.D. rest house.

A big festival is held at Kartarpur on the occasion of Baisakhi (April 13) when a large number of persons from the surrounding areas visit the place.

Nakodar.—Headquarters of the tahsil/subdivision of the same name, Nakodar falls on the Jullundur City-Nakodar line and the Lohian Khas-Nakodar-Ludhiana line of the Northern Railway. It is a railway junction, 32 km from Jullundur City, 47 km from Ludhiana and 32 km from Lohian Khas. It is also connected directly by road with Jullundur (24 km), Phillaur (34 km), Sultanpur (40 km) and Kapurthala (35 km). A road also connects Nakodar with Jagraon through a ferry on the River Satluj. Its population was 18,156 in 1971, as against 14,452 in 1961. It is a Class II municipality.

The town is said by one account to have been originally held by Kambohs. Another tradition makes an Afghan, Nakodar Khan, the founder. Another account says that, when Manj Rajputs crossed the Satluj, Malik Nekdar Khan popularly known as Baba Malik, a brother of Rai Izzat (who took Talwan) founded Nakodar. His shrine still exists inside the town. The word Nakodar is a 'corrupted form of the Persian words *neki dar* which mean 'gate of goodness or virtue'. A fourth account makes it founded by the Nikudari legion (*ming* or *hazarah*) of the Mughals.²

Nakodar is mentioned in the Ain-i-Akbari as occupied by Main, apparently a mistake for Manj Rajputs, and undoubtedly formed one subdivision of their territory. They were ousted early during the Sikh

²Journal of Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. LXI, p.298

period by Sardar Tara Singh Gheba who built a fort and made the town the centre of a considerable *ilaka*. Maharaja Ranjit Singh seized it in 1816. On the introduction of the British rule after the First Anglo-Sikh War, 1845-46, a cantonment was located here, which was abolished in 1854. Barkley notes that tradition says Nakodar was founded in the bed of a river, which is not impossible, keeping in view its situation.

Outside the town, there are two fine Muhammadan tombs situated close together. These are maintained as protected monuments by the Archaeological Department. One of these tombs was built in A.D., 1612 in the beginning of the reign of Jahangir (A.D. 1605—1627 A.D.), and the other in 1657 A.D. towards the close of the reign of Shah Jahan (1627—1658 A.D.). The former is octagonal outside and square in side unlike the latter which is octagonal inside and square outside. Both the tombs are ornamented on the outside with various patterns in glazed tiles.

The tomb built in 1612 A.D. is that of Muhammad Momin Hussaini, *alias* Hafizak, a *tamburah* player, one of the musicians in the service of Khan Khanan. The title of Hafizak shows that he was accustomed to play from memory. His proficiency as a musician attracted pupils; and so he is remembered only by his title of *ustad* the 'teacher or master'³.

The other tomb, built in A.D., 1657 is that of Haji Jamal, a 'pupil' of Muhammad Momin Hussaini⁴. It contains three graves inside and another grave outside on the platform. The grave on the platform is said by a curious local tradition to be that of a thief killed while escaping from the tomb, while another thief and his dog are said to be buried within.

On the west of the tombs is a gateway said to have been built in A.D., 1667. There is another smaller gateway on the east, now in ruins. To the north is a tank, the bricks of which were largely used in the building of Nakodar Cantonment; on one side of it is a summer house, now used as the Sub-Judge-cum-Judicial Magistrate's Court. Beyond the tank is a *baradari* containing the shrine of Bahadur Khan who died during the reign of Jahangir; and also an old mosque which is now in dilapidated condition.

About 8 km from Nakodar, on the Nakodar-Kapurthala road, is situated the Dakhni Serai near village Jahangir. It is an old serai⁵ built by Emperor Shah Jahan (1627—1658 A.D.). The style of the serai is Muhammadan of the late Mughal period. The interior surfaces of the gateways are covered with brilliant tile-work of the mosaic class.

³Archaeological Survey of India Reports, pp. 59—62

⁴*Ibid*

⁵It is said that previously there was a fort built by Emperor Jhangir (A.D. 1605—1627) after whom the villages also named Jhangir. This fort was later on converted into a serai by Shah Jahan.

There are 3 degree colleges, 3 high/higher secondary schools (2 for boys and 1 for girls), 3 primary schools, an industrial training institute, an artisan training centre, a Khadi Mandal, a civil hospital, a veterinary hospital, three sub-post offices and a combined post & telegraph office, a telephone exchange, a police station and a P.W.D. rest house.

It is well known for the manufacture of durries and khadi goods.

Nawashahr.—Headquarters of the tahsil/sub-division of the same name Nawashahr falls on the Jullundur City—Jaijon-Doaba line of the Northern Railway. It is a railway junction, 58 km from Jullundur City. It is directly connected by road with Garhshankar (14 km), Rupnagar (48 km), Rahon (8 km), Phillaur (45 km) and Phagwara (37 km.). Its population was 17,527 in 1971 as against 14,097 in 1961. It is a Class II municipality.

Nawashahr is said to have been built by Nausher Khan, an Afghan, in the time of Ala-ud-din Khilji (1295—1316 A.D.), by the side of a lake. Another version is that the city got its name Nawashahr which means a new city, because people from the ancient city of Rahon shifted to this place which was far removed from the ravages of the River Sutluj. There is a *baradari* which was built by Muhammad Sadik, who was an Umat Khatri, of Pasrur in the Sialkot District (Pakistan), and while a Hindu was called Bikhari Mal. He settled at Nawashahr and got involved in a quarrel with the Bhuchar Khatri of this place in the course of which two of the latter were killed. Bikhari Mal was summoned to Delhi, and found it convenient to turn Muhammadan on which he assumed the name of Muhammad Sadik. He was given a jagir, and continued his quarrel with the Bhuchars who obtained assistance from the Rajputs of Saroya in Garhshankar Tahsil (Hoshiarpur District), and in a fight that ensued Muhammad Sadik was slain. His grave still exists here. Afterwards Tara Singh Gheba took Nawashahr and built a fort of which the remains no longer exist. The Gaur Brahmins of the place were of some importance in the latter Sikh times as connected with Raja Tej Singh.

There are 2 degree colleges (one for men and the other for women), a B.Ed. college, 8 high/higher secondary schools (5 for boys and 3 for girls) 3 primary schools, two industrial training institutes (one for boys and the other for girls), a civil hospital, a maternity and child health centre, a dispensary, a veterinary hospital, 2 post & telegraph offices and one extra departmental sub-office, a telephone exchange, a police station and a police post, a canal rest house and a panchayat samiti rest house. There is also a co-operative sugar mill.

Nurmahal.—Situated on the Lohian Khas-Nakodar-Ludhlana line of the Northern Railway, Nurmahal is 20 km from Phillaur, the tahsil/subdivision headquarters, and 13 km from Nakodar. It is also connected with Phillaur and Nakodar by road which runs parallel to the railway line. The town is also directly connected by road with Jullundur (33 km), the district headquarters. Its population was 8,135 in 1971 as against 6,905 in 1961. It is a Class II municipality.

Lying on the old imperial road from Delhi to Lahore, Nurmahal is built on the site of an ancient town, as is testified by the large size of the bricks that have been dug up as well as by numerous coins found there. Sir Alexander Cunningham obtained one punch marked silver coin one copper piece of the satrap Rajubul, and one of Mahipal of Delhi. The bricks are finger marked by three concentric semi-circles with a dot in the centre. Nurmahal is said to have been built on the site of a town, called Kot Kalur or Kot Kahlur, which, according to Barkley, was a place of importance and is said to have been ruined about A.D., 1300 "by the oppression of the government of the day, the Hindus deserting it, and separate villages of Muhammadans taking the place of the old *mohallas* (wards)". But Cunningham thinks that this is an error due to misreading of the words *ba-khitah phalor* in the inscription over the western gateway of the serai.

The modern town is due to the fostering care of Nur Jahan (after whom it is named), the consort of Emperor Jahangir (1605—1627 A.D.), and who is said to have been brought up here. She had the imperial serai constructed between 1619 and 1621 A.D. and settled numerous families in her new town. "In 1738-39 Nadir Shah exacted a ransom of three lakhs of rupees" from Nurmahal, which seriously injured its prosperity. "In 1756-57 Ahmad Shah demanded a like sum and the people being unable to pay he ordered them to be slaughtered and plundered, and burnt the town". Almost immediately afterwards the Punjab became independent of Delhi, and Nurmahal was seized by the Ahluwalla Sikhs and was held for the Kapurthala Chief by Sirdar Kaur Singh and his descendants. It would seem as if before this the Talwan Rajputs had taken possession of the town. They subsequently, on the final invasion of Ahmad Shah recovered the serai, the seige and recapture of which by the Sikhs has been described in Chapter II 'History'. The west gateway of this building was restored at public expense during the British rule towards the close of the nineteenth century. It is a remarkable specimen of oriental architecture.

*The actual work of construction of the serai at Nurmahal was done under the superintendence of Zakariya Khan, the *Nazim* of the Subah of Jullundur, during the reign of Jahangir. (*Archaeological Survey of India Reports Vol XIV* pp. 63—65)

*Barkley's notes. The same writer has been given a legend of Nurmahal in *Punjab Notes and Queries for January 1885* (No. 376)

The serai is maintained as a protected monument by the Archaeological Department.

On the other side of the town from the serai is the tomb of Fateh Ali Shah built in A.D. 1660-61.

There are a degree college for women, 3 high schools (2 for boys and 1 for girls), a civil dispensary, a veterinary hospital, a post & telegraph office, a police station and a P.W.D. rest house. There is also a free Ayurvedic hospital run by Swami Mansa Ram Mission, Nurmahal. The mission also organises every year camps where eye operations are performed free of charge.

Phillaur.—Headquarters of the tahsil/subdivision of the same name, Phillaur is a railway junction on the Mughal Sarai- Saharanpur-Amritsar main line (14 km from Ludhiana and 43 km from Jullundur) and the Ludhiana-Nakodar-Lohian Khas branch line (33 km from Nakodar). It is also situated on the Grand Trunk Road, on the north bank of the River Satluj, 14 km from Ludhiana and 47 km from Jullundur. The railway main line and the Grand Trunk Road from Ludhiana to Jullundur run parallel to each other. Phillaur is also connected by road with Nawashahr (45 km) and Nakodar (34 km). Its population was 11,543 in 1971, as against 11,058 in 1961. It is a Class II municipality.

Phillaur owes its origin to a Sanghera Jat, Phul, who called the town after himself, "Phulnagar". Subsequently the Naru Rajputs, under Rai Shahr, whose territory extended from Mau to Selkiana, occupied it; and when his son, Rai Raitan Pal abandoned Mau and settled at Phillaur, the Jats left. The Rajputs also, at some period unknown, deserted the place. The modern town dates from the time of Shah Jahan (1627—1658 A.D.), at which time the site, then covered with ruins, was re-occupied, having been selected for the erection of a serai on the Imperial line of road from Delhi to Lahore.⁸ Of its earlier history nothing of interest is recorded. On the rise of the Sikhs to power, the place was seized by one Sudh Singh, Kakarah, who made it the capital of a considerable estate. The family became extinct in 1807, and the place then fell into the hands of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, who recognized its importance as a frontier town commanding the most frequented ferry of the Satluj.

Under his governor Mokham Chand, a strong force of troops was usually stationed at Phillaur, and between 1809 and 1812 the serai was converted into a fort by the addition of a *fausse-braye* ditch and bastions,

⁸A brass seal was found on the grade ground near the fort having on one side the inscription "Muhammad Baha'ur Shahzada Bedar Bakhat, 1115. Ali Quli Khan fidvi, 48. the other side being plain.

in consequence of the British occupation of Ludhiana. The architect is said to have been an Italian engineer. In 1846, when the Sikh garrison was withdrawn after the battle of Aliwal (January 28, 1846), Chaudhri Kutb-ud-din of Phillaur secured the keys of the fort, preserved it from plunder, and gave it up to Colonel Mackeson and Brigadier Wheeler when the British troops entered the Doab. The Chaudhri was granted a pension of Rs 300 per annum for his services. In the same year after the battle of Aliwal a British cantonment was formed in the neighbourhood of the fort which continued to be occupied by native troops until 1857, when the detachment stationed there rebelled. The fort itself became an important artillery arsenal and magazine. The cantonment was not re-occupied after the great uprising. The artillery and magazine were withdrawn in 1863 from the fort and a detachment of Native Infantry left as garrison. In 1891 this was withdrawn and the fort was handed over to the Police Department; and it is now occupied by the Police Training College (formerly Police Training School, established on January 1, 1892, it was raised to a college in April 1967) and the Finger Print Bureau (established in August 1894). The former is the biggest and the oldest institution of its type in the country.

Near the railway godown, on the other side of the G.T. Road, are a *baradari* and *thakardwara*, erected by Diwan Mohkam Chand, and a *samadh* containing his ashes.

There are 2 higher secondary schools (one for boys and the other for girls), 2 primary schools, a civil hospital, an Employees' State Insurance dispensary, a family planning clinic, a veterinary hospital, 2 combined post & telegraph offices and one sub-post office, a telephone exchange, a police station, a P.W.D. rest house and a Zila Parishad rest house.

A Sarvodaya Mela is held on the right bank of the River Satluj on 12th February every year to commemorate the immersion ceremony of Mahatma Gandhi's ashes.

Rahon.—Situated on the Jullundur City-Jaigon Doaba line of the Northern Railway, Rahon is 7 km from Nawashahr, the tahsil/subdivision headquarters, and 65 km from Jullundur, the district headquarters. It is also connected by road with Nawashahr (8 km), Jadla (12 km), Ludhiana (51 km), and Phillaur (37 km). Its population was 6,607 in 1971, as against 6,316 in 1961. It is a Class III municipality.

It is said to have been founded about 2,000 years ago by Raja Raghab, who called it Raghupur, by which name it continued to be called in correspondence by the Pandits of the place till early in the present century. After that it came into the possession of Gujars, who were driven out by the Mahtons, who in their turn succumbed to the Ghorewaha Rajputs, whose conquest of the country is put down as having occurred in the time of Muhammad Ghori (d. 1206 A.D.). Their leader, Rana Rajpal, renamed the town "Rahon", after a certain lady called "Raho". In support of this derivation may be quoted the opinion entertained by some

that, it is unlucky to speak of this town by its proper name, in the morning, when fasting. Till breakfast it is called "Zanana-shahr", or "Women-town." In the time of Ibrahim Lodi (1517—1526 A.D.), the town is reported to have a population of 1,45,000 and was a flourishing trading centre on the route to Tibet and Central Asian Countries. The art of shoe-making attained a high degree of skill and a pair prepared by one Mian Khaki Shah of Rahon is said to be still lying in the museum at Lahore (Pakistan). Towards the beginning of the Mughal period, the town was occupied by the Raja of Machhiwara, Rana Udho. He actively assisted Akbar (1556—1605 A.D.). During his fight for the Delhi throne and defeated and captured the rebellious Bairam Khan. As a reward, the Raja allowed to retain the jagir of Rahon. In Akbar's time, Rahon was the capital of the Dardhak *mahal*, and gave its name to one of the two *tarafs* into which the *mahal* was divided. In Aurangzeb's reign (1658—1707 A.D.), a brick fort was built here. The Rajputs of Rahon were Chaudhris and men of much influence during the Muhammadan rule. In A.D. 1759, Rahon was seized by Tara Singh Gheba, the head of the Dhallewalia Confederacy, and remained in his possession till his death, when it was added to Maharaja Ranjit Singh's dominions. It is evidently a very old town and, from its commanding situation on an eminence overlooking the low valley of the Satluj, must have been a place of importance. Rahon's importance was primarily due to its location on the ancient trade route to Tibet and Central Asia and it began to fall in importance as soon as a new route through Kabul was opened during the Mughal times. Its proximity to big 'marsh made it a victim of periodic out-breaks of malaria in an epidemic form. Consequently, its population has greatly declined. It was said to be 69,000 when the British took over the place after the First Anglo-Sikh War in 1846 and it was 6,607 in 1971.

There are several places of historical interest in Rahon. There is the Panch Tirthian tank which was got excavated by Rana Udho as a place of pilgrimage for his five sons who could not proceed on pilgrimage due to the illness of his father. The *samadh* of Rana Udho also exists at Rahon. There is another tank, called Ramsar, adjoining the *samadhs* of Tara Singh Gheba and his brave widow, which was constructed by their son Jhanda Singh. There is also an old serai, said to have been built in the reign of Shah Jahan (1627—1658 A.D.). Another holy place in the town is Suraj Kund which is said to have been built by one Bawa Aughar during the period of Pathan rule. There is also a tomb, built during the rule of the Tughluq dynasty, which is said to contain the ashes of a saint.

There is a Government High School which is said to be the oldest school in the State. It has a log-book beginning from 1855. Besides, there are a Government Middle School for Girls and a Government Primary School. There are a civil dispensary, a veterinary hospital, a post and telegraph office and a police post.

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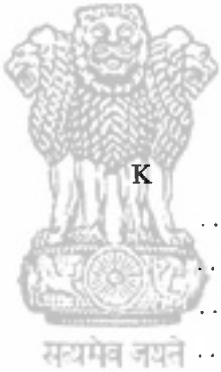
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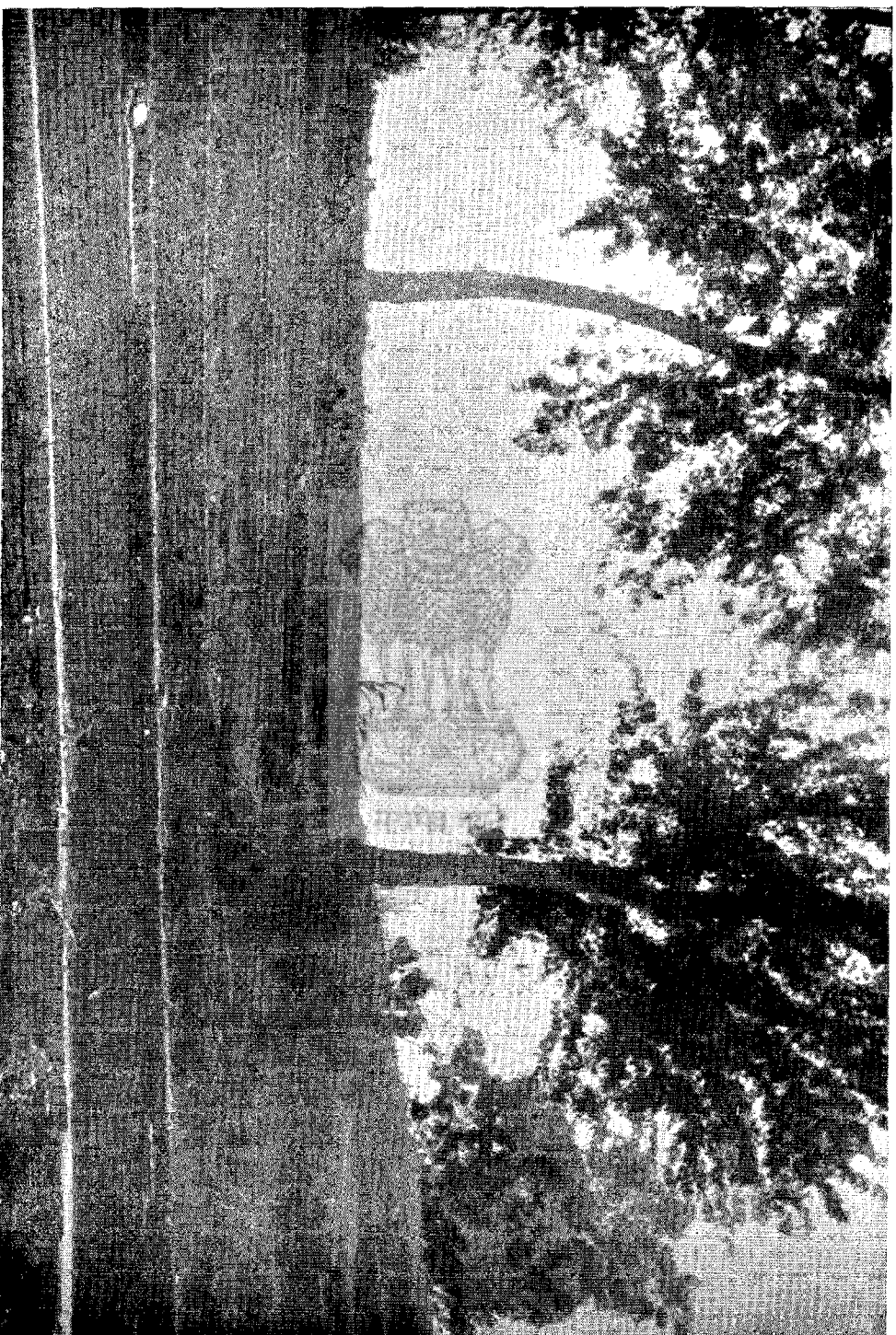
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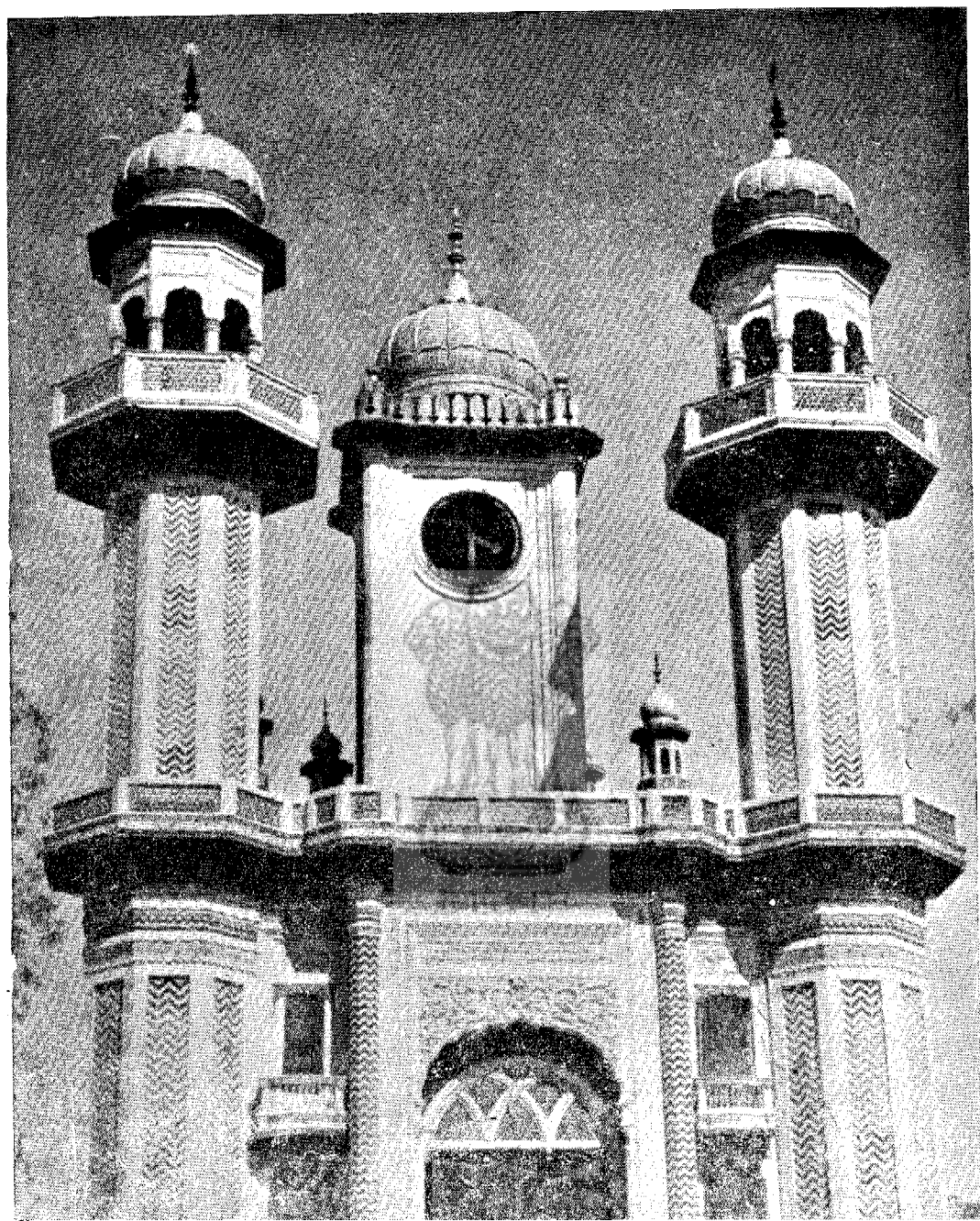
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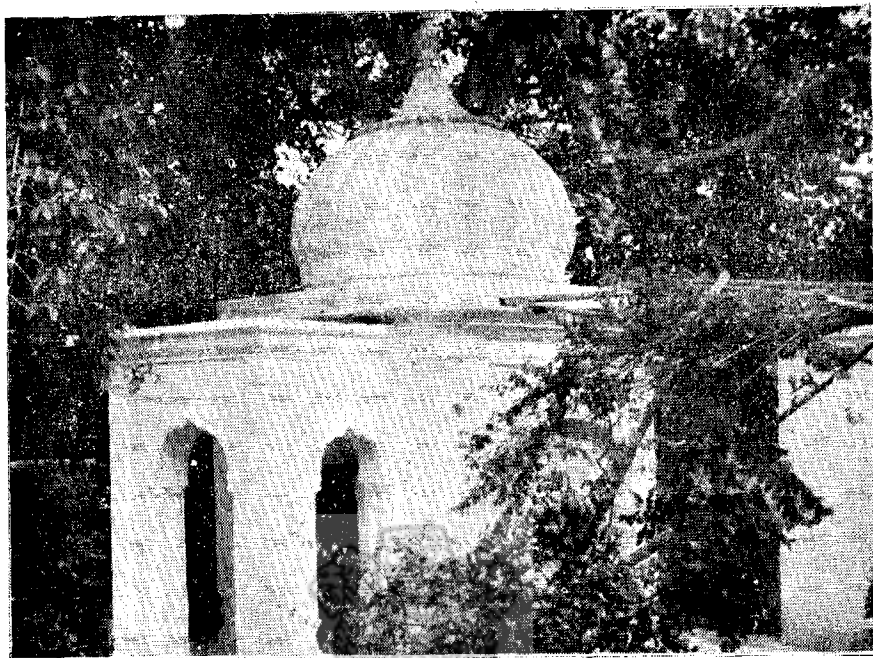


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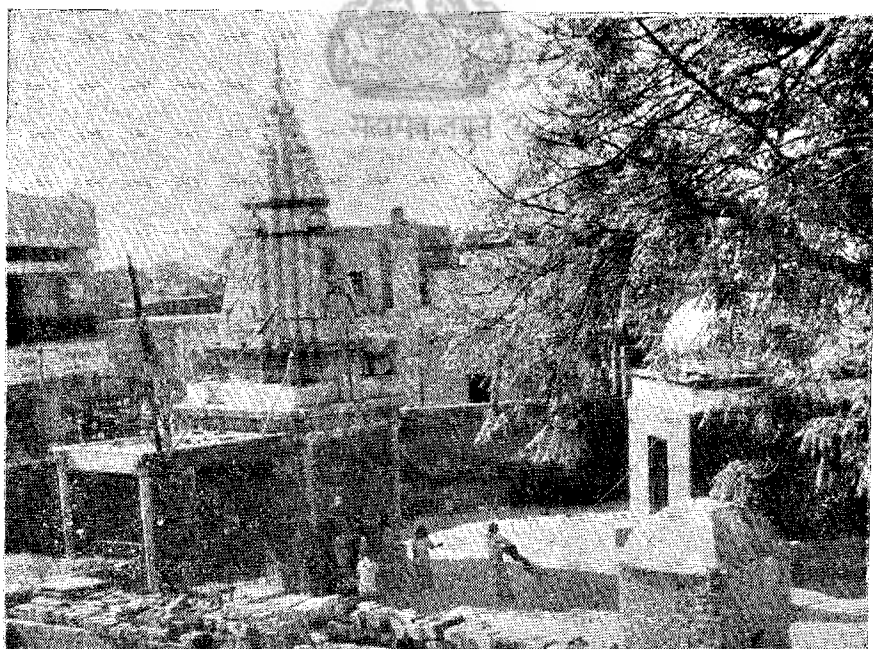


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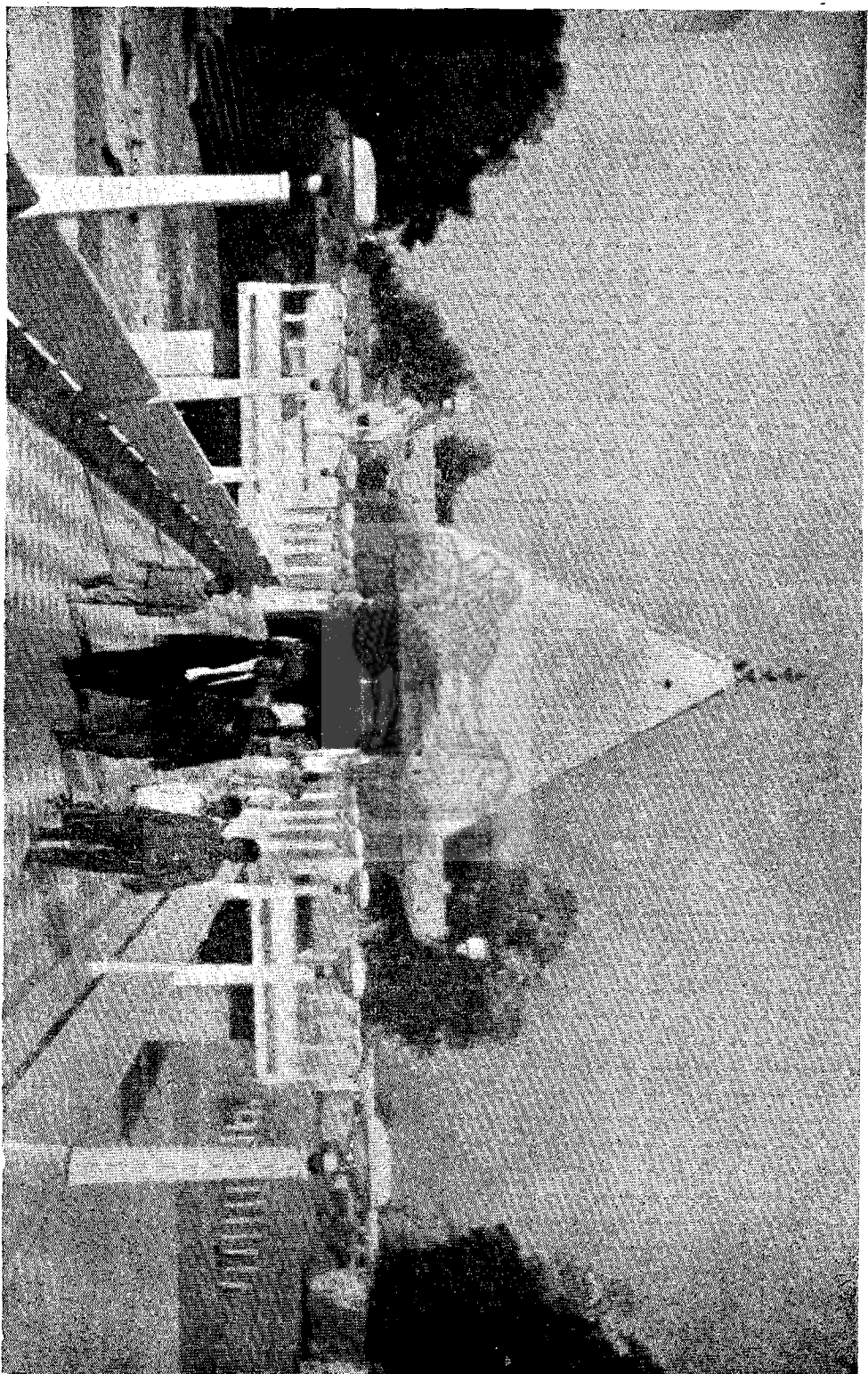




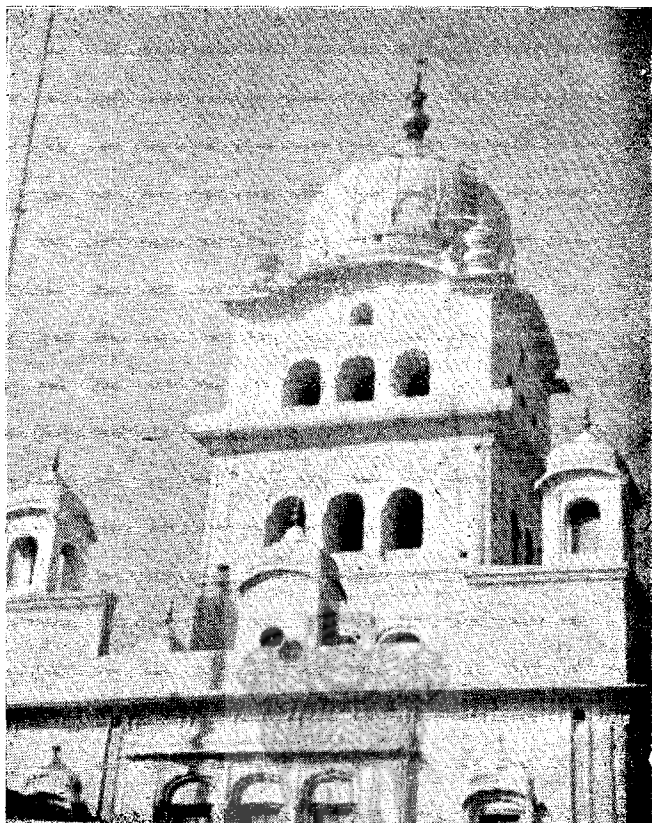
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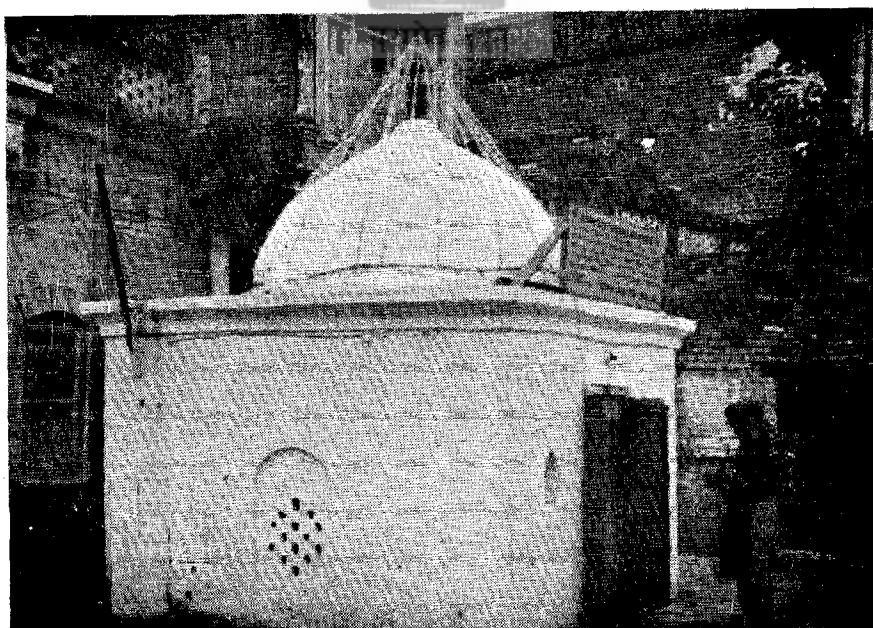
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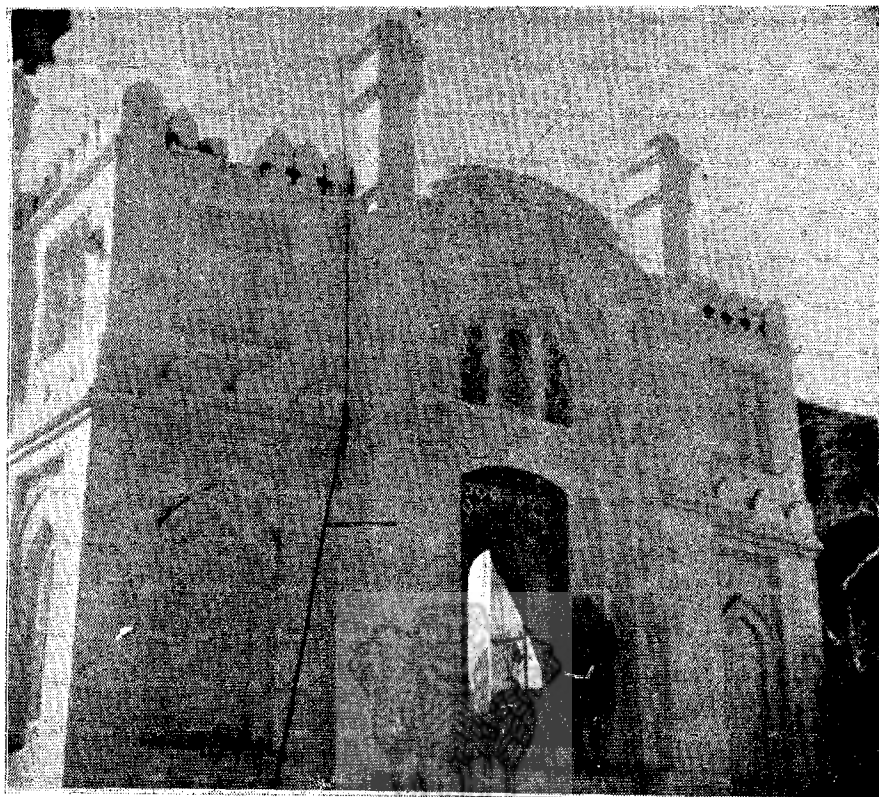
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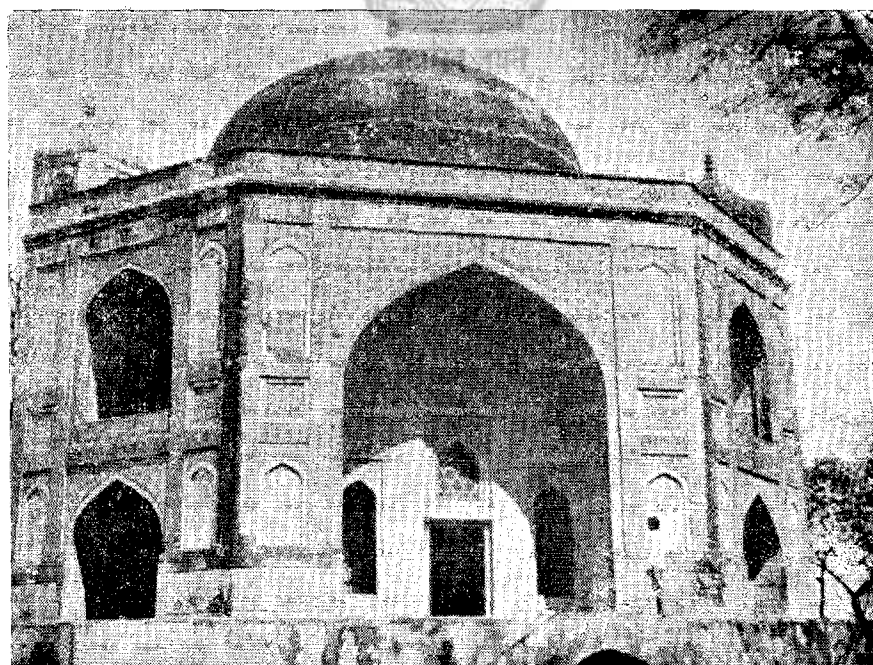
Gurdwara Tham Sahib, Kartarpur



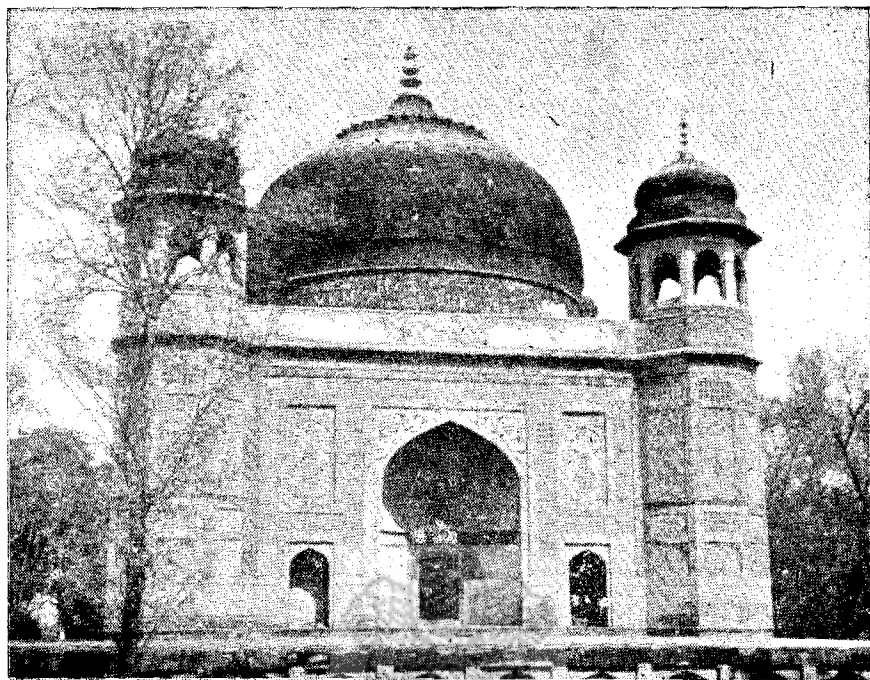
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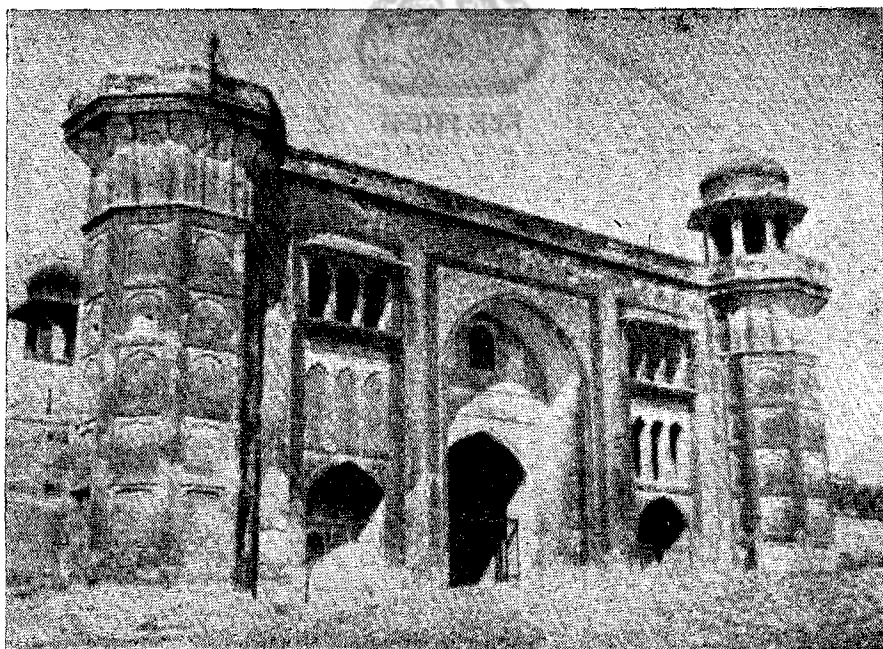
Shrine of Malik Nekdar Khan, Founder of Nakodar



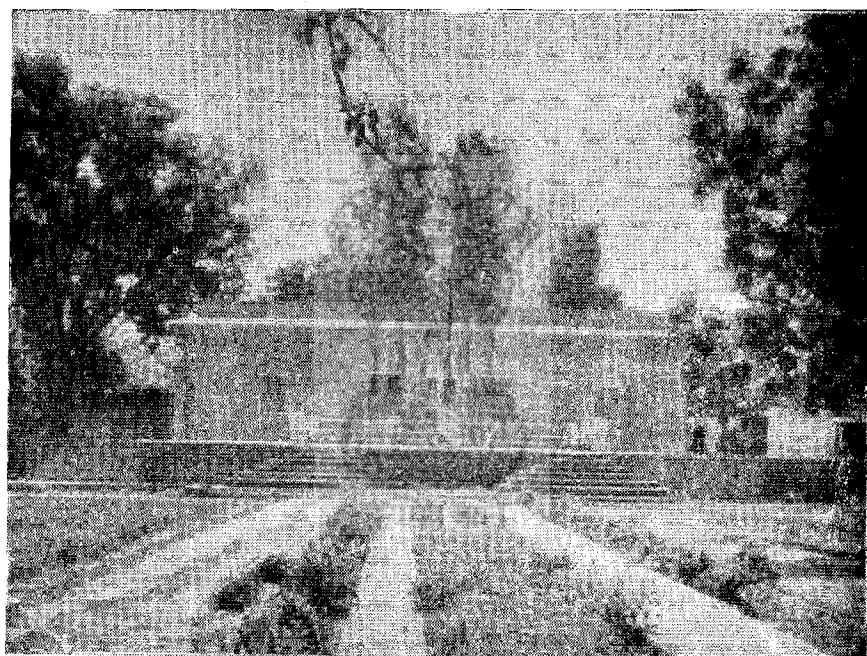
Tomb of Muhammad Momin Hussaini, Nakodar



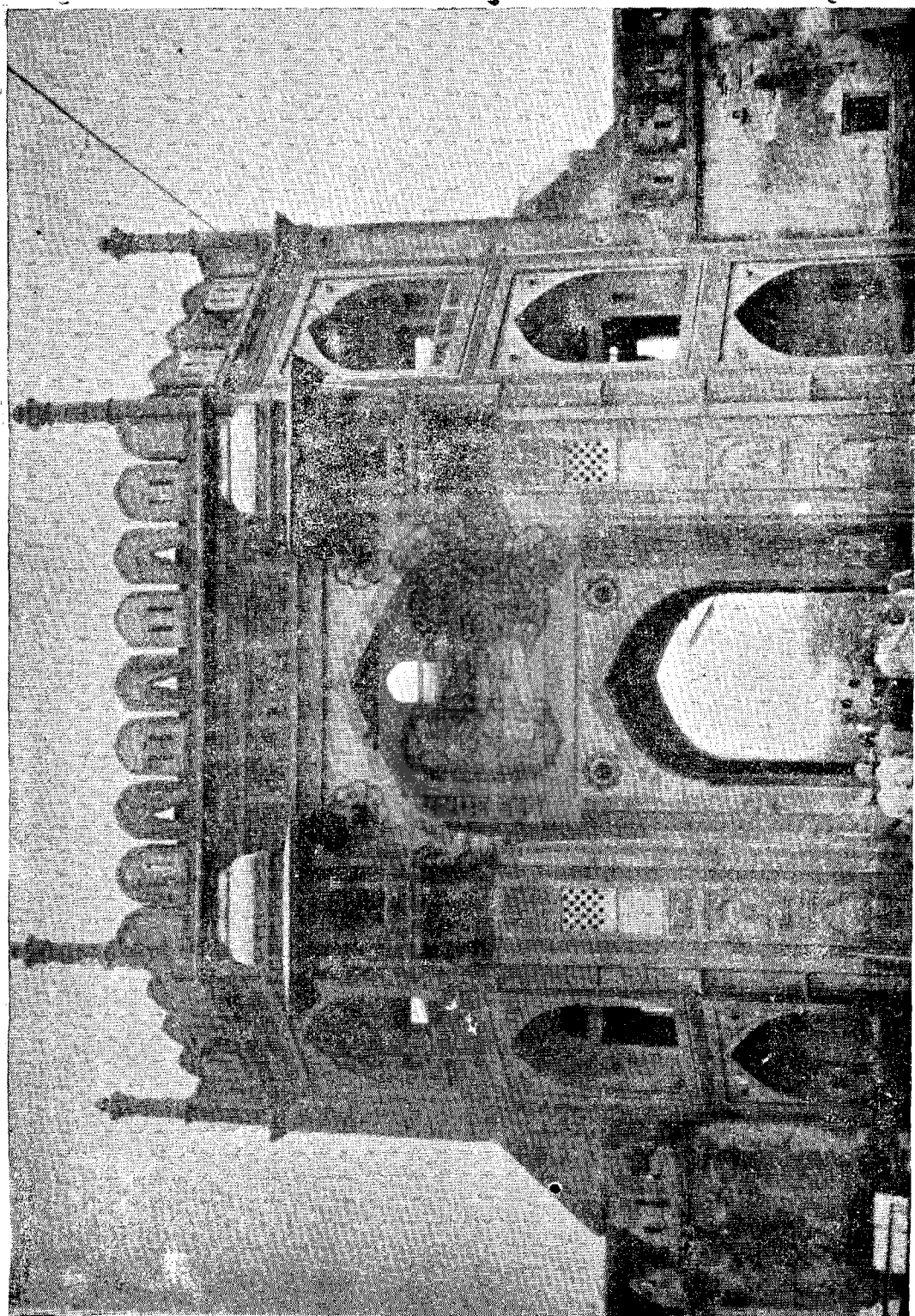
Tomb of Haji Jamal, Nakodar



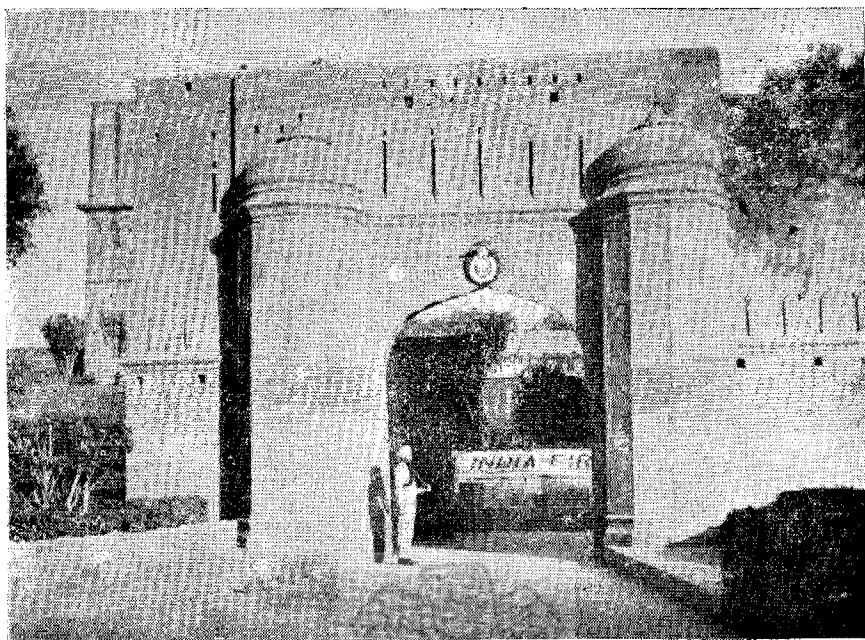
Dakhni Serai, near Village Jahangir



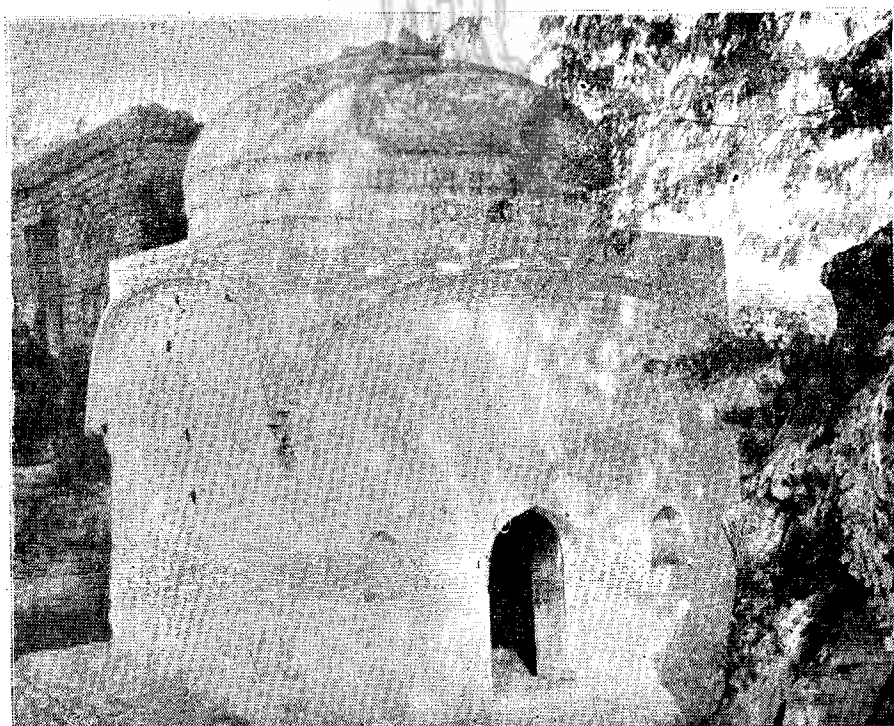
Baradari, Nawashahr



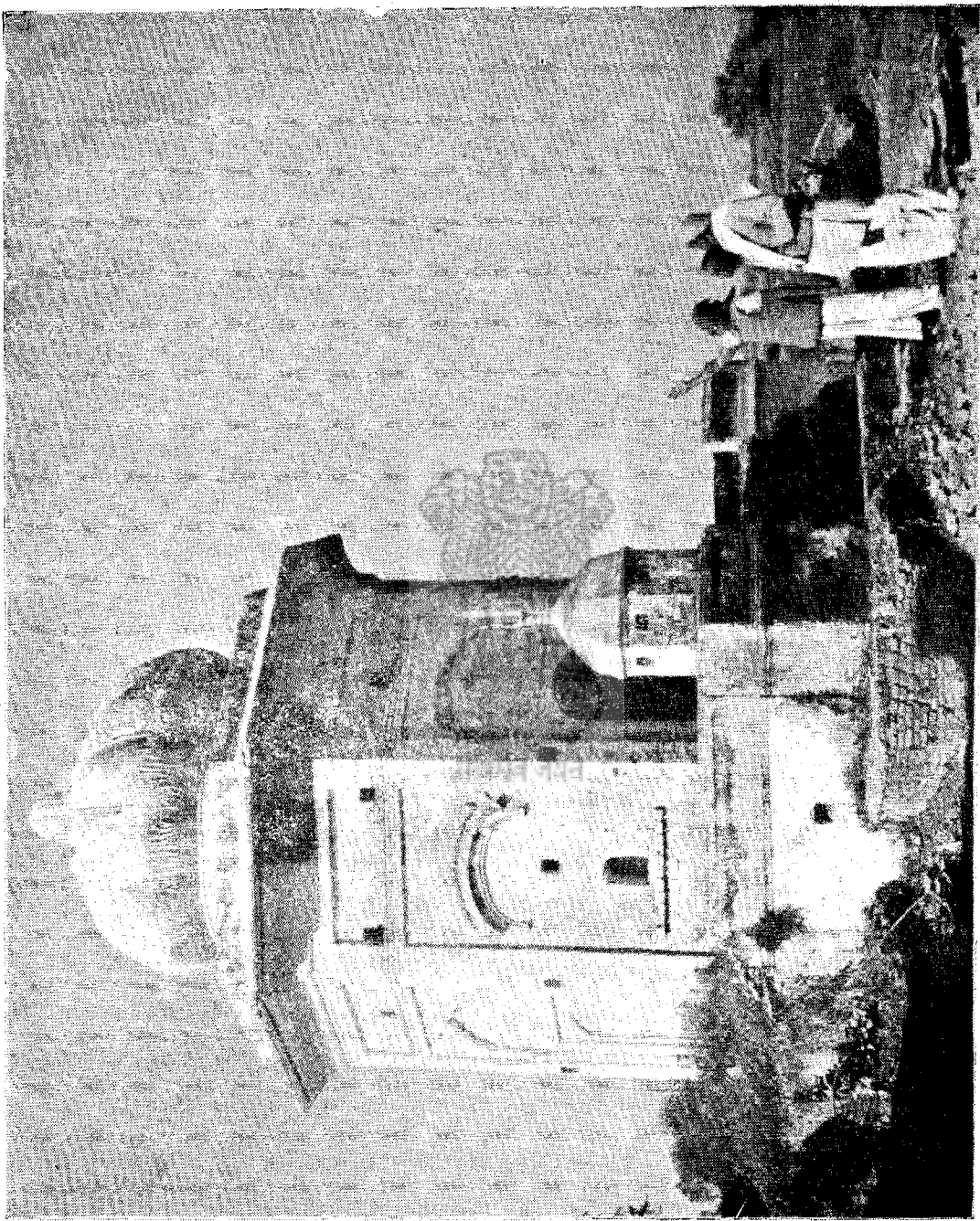
Serai, Nurmahal



Fort, Phillaur



Samadh of Diwan Mohkam Chand, Phillaur



Samadh of Tara Singh Gheba, Rahon